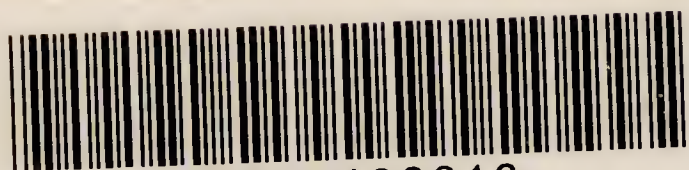
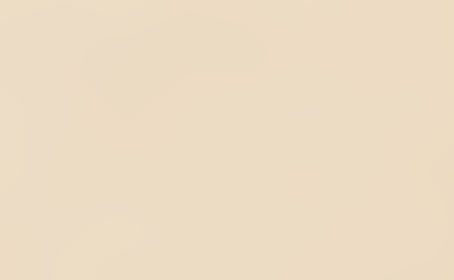
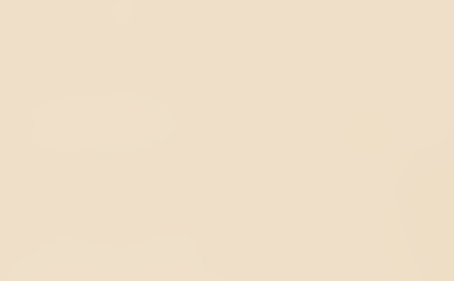


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# LUNACY AND MENTAL DEFICIENCY.

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COPY



OF THE

SECOND ANNUAL REPORT

OF

THE BOARD OF CONTROL

FOR THE YEAR 1915.

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PART I.

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*(Presented pursuant to Act of Parliament.)*

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*Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,  
15 February 1917.*

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THE  
SECOND ANNUAL REPORT  
OF  
THE BOARD OF CONTROL,  
1916.

(FOR THE YEAR 1915.)

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**Lunacy.**

On the 1st January 1916 the number of notified insane persons under care in England and Wales was 137,188. This number is less than that recorded on the 1st January 1915 by 3,278.

This decrease may be contrasted with an increase of 2,411 recorded for the year 1914, and an average annual increase for the ten years ending 31st December 1914, amounting to 2,251. So that if that average rate had been maintained during 1915, the number under care on 1st January 1916 would have been 142,717 or 5,529 above the actual record. It is noteworthy that this is the first occasion since reliable statistics have been available (*i.e.* 1859) on which there has been a decrease in the numbers under care as compared with those of the year preceding. Except in 1885, 1886 and 1890, when such increase amounted to 452, 735, and 728 respectively, the numbers have been nearer 2,000 than 1,000, and since 1893 above the former figure in all but four years, a maximum yearly increase of 3,235 being recorded in 1904. It is therefore natural to infer that the diminution is only temporary, and bears some relation to exceptional conditions—social and economic—arising from the war with which it coincides, and we propose to revert to the subject when dealing with the asylum statistics for the year (p. 7). It is noteworthy that although the reduction in numbers did not appreciably affect the relative percentage proportions of the two sexes, which on 1st January 1915 were—males 46·2, females 53·8, and on 1st January 1916 males 46·0, females 54·0; yet, on the numbers under care on the former date, the reduction of the males amounted to 2·9 per cent., and of females to 1·9, the total decrease of 3,278 being distributed between the sexes in the proportion of males 57·4, females 42·6.

In the County and Borough Asylums the total net decrease amounted to 2,708, or 2·5 per cent. of the number under care a year previously; in Registered Hospitals it was 9, or 0·3 per

## SUMMARY OF INSANE PATIENTS, 1st January 1916.

WHERE MAINTAINED on 1st January 1916.	PRIVATE.			PAUPER.			CRIMINAL.			TOTAL.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
In County and Borough Asylums -	1,413	2,394	3,807	46,994	53,790	100,784	64	19	83	48,471	56,203	104,674
In Registered Hospitals -	1,040	1,555	2,595	—	—	—	1	1	2	1,041	1,556	2,597
In Licensed Houses:—												
Metropolitan -	524	898	1,422	22	76	98	—	—	—	546	974	1,520
Provincial -	448	872	1,320	234	324	558	—	—	—	682	1,196	1,878
In Naval and Military Hospitals -	191	—	191	—	—	—	—	—	—	191	—	191
In Criminal Lunatic Asylums -	—	—	—	1	—	1	726	227	953	727	227	954
In Workhouses:—												
Ordinary Workhouses -	—	—	—	5,833	6,962	12,795	—	—	—	5,833	6,962	12,795
Metropolitan District Asylums -	—	—	—	3,515	3,622	7,137	—	—	—	3,515	3,622	7,137
Private Single Patients -	182	384	566	—	—	—	—	—	—	182	384	566
Outdoor Paupers -	—	—	—	1,843	3,033	4,876	—	—	—	1,843	3,033	4,876
TOTAL -	3,798	6,103	9,901	58,442	67,807	126,249 (a)	791	247	1,038	63,031	74,157	137,188

(a) Ninety-two of these patients were boarded out from Asylums in Workhouses under the provisions of the Lunacy Act, 1890, section 26.



cent., but a decrease in male patients of 25, or 2·3 per cent. was counterbalanced by an increase in female patients of 16, or 1 per cent.; in Licensed Houses (Metropolitan and Provincial) there was a net decrease of 15, or 0·4 per cent., males decreasing by 25, or 2 per cent.; the females showing an increase of 10, or 0·5 per cent.; in the Metropolitan District Asylums—the decrease was 294, or 4·0 per cent., male cases 160, or 4·4 per cent., female cases 134, or 3·6 per cent. There was also a decrease of 295 in the number of outdoor pauper patients, or 5·7 per cent.

On the other hand the returns show an increase of 5 patients in Naval and Military Hospitals for the Insane, or 2·7 per cent.; of 11 in State Criminal Asylums, or 1·2 per cent., wholly due to males, who increased by 1·5 per cent.; in ordinary workhouses of 21, or 0·2 per cent., the males showing an increase of 41, or 0·7 per cent., the females a decrease of 20, or 0·3 per cent. Lastly, there was a net increase of 6 (or 1 per cent.) in the number of single patients, of whom the males increased by 10, or 5·8 per cent. and the females decreased by 4, or 1 per cent.

The proportionate distribution of the insane under care on the 1st January 1916 varies very little from that obtaining in the previous year (*see* 1st Report of the Board of Control, p. 3), a fact indicating that the falling off in number was not specially limited to any particular class.

*Proportion per cent. of Total Number of Notified Insane  
under care on 1st January.*

	1889.	1899.	1909.	1916.
In County and Borough Asylums -	62·5	69·5	75·7	76·3
In Registered Hospitals - - -	2·7	2·4	2·0	1·9
In Licensed Houses - - -	4·8	4·1	2·3	2·5
In Naval and Military Hospitals -	0·4	0·3	0·1	0·1
In State Criminal Asylums - -	0·7	0·6	0·7	0·7
In Workhouses and Metropolitan District Asylums.	21·2	16·9	14·5	14·5
As Single Patients - - - -	0·5	0·4	0·4	0·4
As Outdoor Paupers - - -	7·2	5·8	4·3	3·6

*Classification of Insane Patients.* — All notified insane persons are ranged under the three categories of “private,” “pauper,” and “criminal.” A “pauper” patient is one for whose maintenance the charges are defrayed, either wholly or in part, out of the rates. Many so classed are not, strictly speaking, paupers in the generally accepted sense; for a certain number of them are actually maintained by relatives, who refund to the Poor Law Guardians the whole cost of maintenance. In some districts (notably London) it is customary to class such cases as “private”; but the more usual practice is for the

charge for a private patient in a County or Borough Asylum to be fixed at a rate higher than the bare cost of maintenance, in order to include therein the interest on capital sums expended in the erection and upkeep of the buildings. It may be noted that there are annually transferred to the "private" class about 2 per cent. of those who have been admitted into Asylums as pauper patients.

The *private* patients under care on the 1st January 1916 numbered 9,901 (males 3,798, females 6,103), a decrease of 67 on the figures of the preceding year, or nearly 0·7 per cent. The male patients decreased by 2·1 per cent., the females increased by 0·2 per cent.

The patients in the Naval and Military Hospitals (Yarmouth 156, Netley 35) are included under this head, as also are those persons found lunatic by inquisition who are resident in institutions, viz. 191. In addition, there are 213 (males 117, females 96) lunatics so found by inquisition who do not fall within the scope of our statistics.

The distribution of the private patients and their relative proportions during the past 27 years are as follows :—

*Private Patients.—Proportion per cent. under care on  
1st January.*

—	1889.	1899.	1909.	1916.
In County and Borough Asylums -	13·2	19·7	33·4	38·5
In Registered Hospitals - - -	32·8	33·8	28·3	26·2
In Licensed Houses - - -	42·9	37·4	30·3	27·7
In Naval and Military Hospitals -	4·4	3·4	1·8	1·9
As Single Patients - - -	6·7	5·7	6·2	5·7

The decrease below last year's figures of the numbers of such patients in County and Borough Asylums was 64, or 1·7 per cent., as compared with an increase of 2·3 per cent. a year previously. The number in Registered Hospitals decreased by 11, or 0·4 per cent., whilst the Licensed Houses contained only 3 fewer patients, than last year.

The sex distribution of the private patients per 1,000 persons was 383·6 males, 616·4 females.

The *pauper* patients under care on 1st January 1916 numbered 126,249 (males 58,442, females 67,807), or 92 per cent. of all the reported insane. The number is 3,153 less than that of last year, thereby reducing the average annual increase to 1,559 for the ten years from 1906–1916 from that of 2,069 for the years from 1905–15.

The following table exhibits the distribution of this class of patients during the past 27 years :—



*Pauper Patients.—Proportion per cent. under care on  
1st January.*

—	1889.	1899.	1909.	1916.
In County and Borough Asylums -	67·3	73·8	79·5	79·8
In Registered Hospitals - - -	0·1	—	—	—
In Licensed Houses - - - -	1·5	1·6	0·1	0·5
In Workhouses - - - - -	15·9	12·0	9·8	10·1
In Metropolitan District Asylums -	7·3	6·3	5·9	5·7
As Outdoor Paupers - - - -	7·9	6·3	4·7	3·9

As compared with the numbers of last year, there has been a decrease of this class in County and Borough Asylums amounting to 2·5 per cent. ; in Licensed Houses of 1·8 per cent., and in the Metropolitan District Asylums, of 4·0 per cent. The number in ordinary workhouses increased by 0·2 per cent., whilst those receiving out-door relief decreased 5·7 per cent.

The rate of decrease for the whole number of pauper patients was 2·4 per cent., as compared with a decrease of only 0·7 per cent. in the private patients. The male pauper patients decreased 2·9 per cent., the female, 2·0 per cent.

The proportion per 1,000 of males to females (pauper) under care on 1st January 1916 was 462·9 : 537·1, the proportion of the male sex being more than 79 per 1,000 higher than that which obtained amongst private patients.

The *criminal* patients (males 791, females 247) numbered 1,038 on the 1st January 1916, or 45 fewer males and 13 fewer females than 12 months previously, the former decreasing 5·7 per cent., the latter 5·0 per cent. Of the whole number, 83, or 8 per cent., were under care in County and Borough Asylums, as compared with 14·0 per cent in 1915.

*Statistics of Patients in Asylums, &c.*

*Admissions, Discharges, and Deaths in 1915.*—The number of patients under detention on the 1st January 1915 in all institutions and in private single care was 115,090, being an increase of 21·7 per cent. on the number similarly detained on the 1st January 1905, viz., 94,590. During the ten years those in County and Borough Asylums had increased from 87,091 to 107,382, or 23·3 per cent. ; in Registered Hospitals from 2,464 to 2,606, or 5·8 per cent. ; and in the Criminal Asylums from 759 to 943, or 24·2 per cent. In the same period there had been a decrease of 3·6 per cent. in the number of those in Licensed Houses, or from 3,541 to 3,413. The Naval and Military Hospitals, which had 214 inmates in 1905, contained 186 on the 1st January 1915.

At the close of the year there remained 112,380 patients in Institutions and Single Care.

1915.

Under detention 1st January	-	-	-	115,090
Admitted during year	-	-	-	21,173
				<hr/>
				136,263
				<hr/>
Discharged, recovered	-	-	-	7,182
„    not recovered	-	-	-	3,312
Died	-	-	-	13,389
Remained	-	-	-	112,380
				<hr/>
				136,263
				<hr/>

The above figures do not include 69 patients who had to be re-certified under the provisions of section 38 of the Lunacy Act, 1890, nor those who in the course of the year were transferred from one institution to another, numbering 14,164, who are technically included as “discharged, not recovered” from one institution and as “admitted” into the other.

The *daily average number resident* had increased from 95,633 (males 44,042, females 51,591) in 1905 to 113,526 (males 52,593, females 60,933) in 1915—the proportion in County and Borough Asylums being 92·2 per cent. in the former year and 93·2 in the latter.

The *admissions* were 21,173, or 2,055 below the number recorded in 1914; and of these 17,710 were *first* admissions, being 547 below the decennial mean. These first admissions form 83·6 per cent. of the total. Of the whole number 18,758, or 88·6 per cent., were admitted into County and Borough Asylums. The numbers show a decrease on those admitted in 1914 of 8·8 per cent., the rate of decrease for males being 11·5 per cent., and for females 6·3 per cent. The proportion of male admissions to female was 47·2 : 52·8, being a falling off on the preceding year in the proportion of males.

Of those *discharged*, 7,182 had recovered, and of them 6,374, or 88·7 per cent., were discharged from County and Borough Asylums. The *recovery rate*, calculated upon the total admissions, was 33·93, being 0·52 below the percentage for the decade—1906–15 inclusive. The rate for females (36·69) was higher than that for males (30·82), the former being 1·02, and the latter 2·21, above the rate for 1914. In County and Borough Asylums the rate was 34·0 per cent.; in Hospitals, 49·3; in Licensed Houses, 33·7; and amongst those in Single Care, 45·5.

Those patients who were absolutely discharged as “relieved” or “not recovered” numbered 3,312, or 15·6 per cent. of the admissions.

The *deaths* numbered 13,389, or 2,157 in excess of the number in 1914. The death-rate, calculated on the daily average number



resident, was 11·79, or 1·96 above the percentage for the decennium, and 1·95 above the rate for 1914. The rate for each sex was higher than in the preceding year, that for the male being 12·91, and for the female 10·83—a rise in the former case of 1·87, and in the latter of 2·03.

It will have been noted that there was a fall in the total number of patients under care in institutions and “single care” from 115,090 at the beginning of 1915 to 112,380 at the close of the year. This decrease of 2,710 may be contrasted with the increase of 1904 which occurred during the preceding year; and the sum of the differences, amounting to 4,614, is accounted for as follows. In 1915 there were 2,055 fewer admissions and 2,157 more losses by death than in 1914; whilst there was an increase in the numbers discharged of 402 over the total in 1914. The recoveries were 305 fewer, but the “not recovered” were 707 in excess of those thus discharged in 1914. Deducting from the gross amount of the difference between the two years, viz., 4,614, the 1,904 increase in 1914, a net decrease of 2,710, as stated above, remains as the amount of the fall during 1915.

The decline in admissions as compared with 1914, occurred in both sexes, but far more amongst males than females. Thus in 1914, the male admissions were 11,305, and in 1915, 10,002, a decrease amounting to 11·5 per cent. The female admissions, on the other hand, declined from 11,923 to 11,171, or 6·3 per cent. Coinciding with altered conditions arising from the war, an explanation might perhaps be found in an actual diminution of insanity, owing (1) to the withdrawal from civil occupations of a large proportion of the male population, (2) in the great call for employment by both sexes alike, and (3) the increase in material prosperity afforded thereby. But, on the other hand, one cannot ignore the direct and indirect effects of War in disturbing mental balance in those actively engaged in it, and the stress of anxiety and sorrow experienced by those at home. These, and certain other, considerations are, however, at this juncture, too speculative to be given much weight, so that it is preferable to endeavour to ascertain whether more tangible facts can be adduced to explain the abnormal decline.

It may suffice to limit our analysis to the data afforded by the *County and Borough Asylums* which received 88·6 per cent. of the total admissions for the year; and for this purpose a study has been made of the statistics of these institutions for the past 30 years (1886–1915).

The main element in the decrease of 1915 below the numbers in 1914 consists of the two factors: (1) a diminished admission rate, and (2) an increased death-rate:—

*Admission Rates.*—With the exception of one year, 1894, when the number of admissions was (for both sexes) only 11 below that of the preceding year, the returns show a variable increase year by year from 1886 to 1902, the maximum years being 1890, with an increase of 1,239, and 1902, with one of

2,015, and the minimum, 1899, with an increase of 119, and 1889, with one of 140. From 1902 onwards the fluctuations were more striking, and in six out of the 13 years there were decreases, which occurred in eight years amongst male patients and in seven years amongst females, the net decrease for both sexes varying from 11 in 1894, and 407 in 1909, to 2,148 in 1915, whilst the maximal increases were 594 in 1914 and 421 in 1912.

Since during the whole period the total numbers under care rose year by year—from 48,139 in 1886 to 107,382 in 1915—the admission rate per 100 of the daily average number resident has more and more declined, especially of late years, as may be seen from the following table, based on the six quinquennia which have elapsed during this period.

*Admissions. Quinquennial Rates per 100 Resident.*

—					Male.	Female.	Both Sexes.
1886-90	-	-	-	-	25·8	22·8	24·1
1891-95	-	-	-	-	27·4	23·7	25·4
1896-1900	-	-	-	-	25·7	22·3	23·8
1901-05	-	-	-	-	25·1	22·0	23·4
1906-10	-	-	-	-	21·9	20·4	21·1
1911-15	-	-	-	-	19·8	18·9	19·3

It will be noted that the male rates are higher than the female; but in 1915 these closely approximated, being—

				Male.	Female.	Both Sexes.
				—	—	—
1915	-	-	-	17·6	17·8	17·7

From a special return made to us, we are enabled to compare the two years 1914 and 1915 in respect to the numbers admitted in each month.

Such a comparison shows that the falling off of admissions, amounting to 2,148 patients, mainly occurred after the first quarter of the year:—

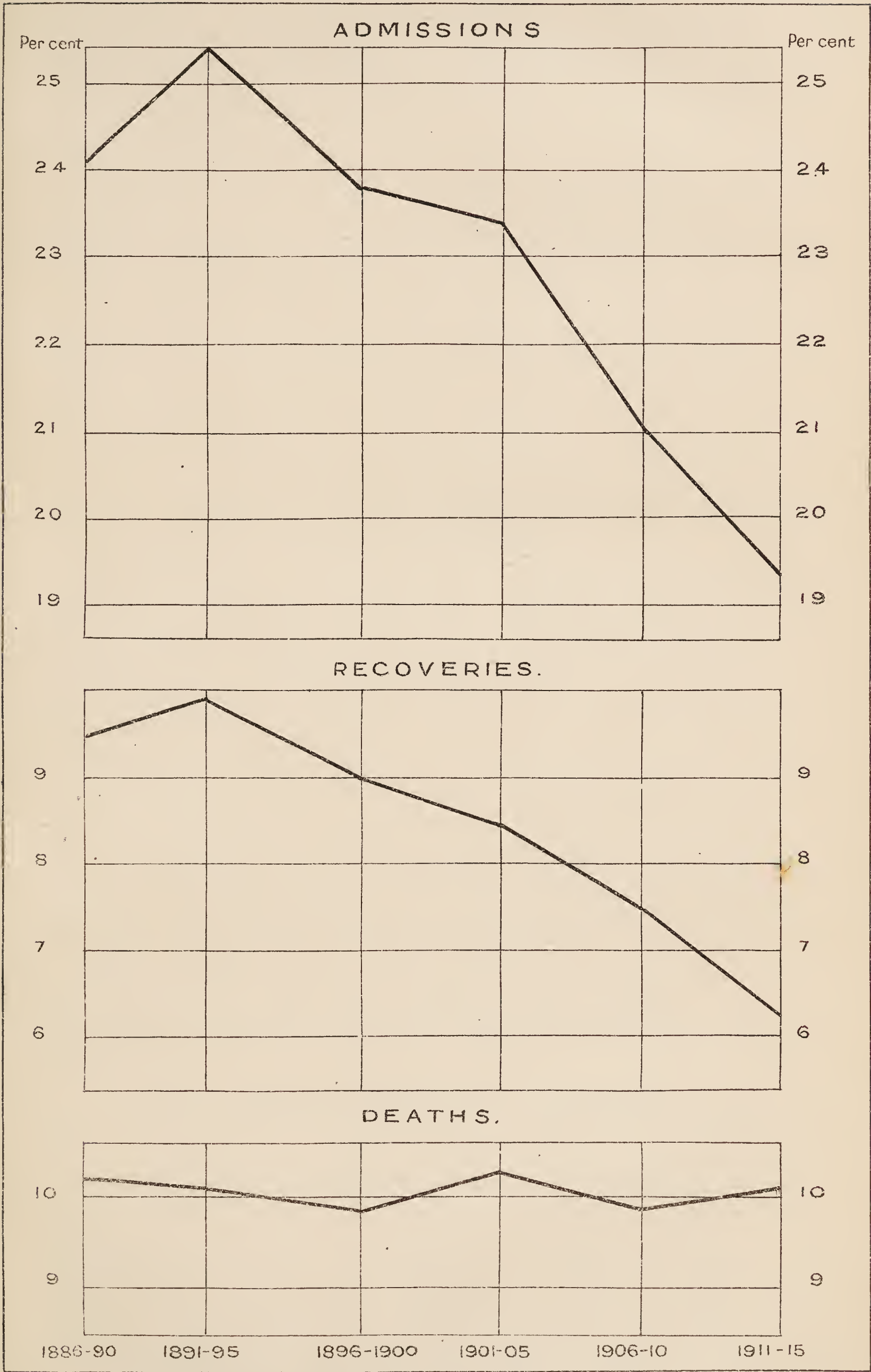
*Admissions.*

—	1914.			1915.			Decrease.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Jan.-Mar.	2,490	2,677	5,167	2,350	2,660	5,010	140	17	157
Apr.-June	2,676	2,964	5,640	2,191	2,659	4,850	485	305	790
July-Sept.	2,529	2,731	5,260	2,077	2,515	4,592	452	216	668
Oct.-Dec.	2,369	2,470	4,839	2,041	2,265	4,306	328	205	533
Total	10,064	10,842	20,906	8,659	10,099	18,758	1,405	743	2,148



COUNTY AND BOROUGH ASYLUMS.

1886-90      1891-95      1896-1900      1901-05      1906-10      1911-15



QUINQUENNIAL AVERAGE RATES.

PER 100 OF DAILY AVERAGE NUMBER RESIDENT.





It will be seen from the above table that the decrease in the male admissions was nearly twice as much as that of the female. The proportion of the sexes per 1,000 admitted was in 1914, M., 481; F., 519; and in 1915, M., 462; F., 538. This fact is of some significance in view of the withdrawal of so large a number of males from civil life.

The decrease commenced to take place coincidentally with the closing of nine asylums on their conversion into war hospitals, and the consequent and unavoidable limitation of admissions to cases most urgently needing treatment. Later in the year one other asylum was similarly converted.

Although the reduction in the number of admissions was therefore, at least to some extent, factitious, it may be reasonably inferred that it may have been influenced by the increase of employment and resulting improved conditions amongst the working population leading to an actual diminution of nervous and mental disorders.

It should further be pointed out that during the year an increasing number of soldiers, who had become insane, were receiving treatment in military hospitals; and not being certified they are not included in our figures.

*Recovery Rates.*—With regard to the numbers discharged recovered, it may suffice to state that they show considerable variability, and that in the last decade particularly, there has been a marked tendency to a decrease, the rate for the quinquennium 1891–95 being the maximum attained, viz., 9·9 per cent., following which a steady decline to 6·3 for both sexes, or, males 5·8, and females 6·7. The like rates for 1915 were 6·0, 5·6, and 6·4 respectively.

*Death Rates.*—There has been less fluctuation in the number of deaths from year to year than was the case with the admissions, although, unlike the latter, the years of decrease (amounting in all to 7 out of 30) were more regularly distributed throughout the whole period. The years of greatest increase have been 1895 (590), 1902 (947), and 1915 (2,116), and those of greatest decrease, 1896 (394) and 1910 (344).

Owing to the general tendency to a rise in numbers, the death-rate per 100 daily average number resident shows less variation than the admission rate, as appears from the annexed table:—

*Deaths. Quinquennial Rates per 100 Resident.*

—	Male.	Female.	Both Sexes.
1886–90 - - - - -	12·2	8·5	10·2
1891–95 - - - - -	12·2	8·5	10·1
1896–1900 - - - - -	11·7	8·5	9·9
1901–05 - - - - -	11·7	9·0	10·3
1906–10 - - - - -	11·1	8·8	9·9
1911–15 - - - - -	11·2	9·2	10·1

The higher rate in the male than in the female sex—almost entirely due to the preponderance of deaths from general paralysis in the former—is maintained throughout. The exceptional mortality in 1915 is exemplified by the rates for that year.

	Male.	Female.	Both Sexes.
1915	13·1	11·0	12·0

But whilst the admissions in 1915 were much below those of 1914—the converse obtained with regard to mortality—for the deaths in 1915 exceeded those in 1914 by 2,116.

	1914.			1915.			Increase.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Jan.—Mar.	1,563	1,518	3,081	1,964	1,963	3,927	401	445	846
Apr.—June	1,386	1,334	2,720	1,726	1,614	3,340	340	280	620
July—Sept.	1,143	1,021	2,164	1,122	1,122	2,244	*21	101	80
Oct.—Dec.	1,386	1,243	2,629	1,643	1,556	3,199	257	313	570
Total	5,478	5,116	10,594	6,455	6,255	12,710	977	1,139	2,116

\* Decrease.

The above figures show that in both years the deaths were more numerous in the first three months of the year; the proportion to the total mortality for the year being in those months—29·1 per cent. in 1914 and 30·9 per cent. in 1915; whereas in the third quarter, where the male deaths in the latter year were actually fewer than in the former—the proportion in 1914 was 20·4 per cent., and in 1915 only 17·7 per cent. In each of the four periods there was not in either year any marked divergence between the sexes in respect to the incidence of deaths.

The fact that the greatest increase took place in the first quarter, *i.e.*, prior to the closing of the nine asylums, warrants the belief that the heightened mortality of the year 1915 is not by any means solely to be explained by the over-filling of asylums to which their inmates were distributed, and this view would seem to be confirmed by the small increase in the third quarter, an increase probably not more (but even less) than might be expected under pre-war conditions.

A contributory factor to the abnormally high death-rate in 1915 may, perhaps, be found in the above-mentioned necessary limitation to the more urgent and serious cases, amongst which there must always be many physically enfeebled patients. It is also found that, as a rule, about one-third of the annual mortality is contributed by cases of less than one year's resi-



dence.\* Even were this proportion not exceeded in 1915, the percentage of deaths amongst the newly admitted must have been higher than is ordinarily the case.

Nor has a heightened mortality been confined to County and Borough Asylums alone. The subjoined return (for which we are indebted to the Metropolitan Asylums Board, shows that it obtained in an even more marked degree in their asylums:—

#### METROPOLITAN DISTRICT ASYLUMS.

##### *Percentage of Deaths to Average Number Resident.*

Year.	M.	F.	T.
1913 - - - - -	9·35	10·98	10·18
1914 - - - - -	10·24	12·04	11·15
1915 - - - - -	12·26	14·67	13·97

It may also be remarked that figures published by the Registrar-General show that, despite the large number of males absorbed into the Army, the number of deaths occurring in the civilian population in 1915 showed an increase of more than 7 per cent. on the preceding year.

*Causes of Death.*—Amongst the annual returns, which, owing to the depletion of Asylum Medical staffs, have been temporarily suspended during the war, are those from which the Table of Causes of Death has been compiled; but in consequence of the unusual mortality in 1915, a much abbreviated return of the primary causes of death was felt indispensable, and the result will be found embodied in Table X., Appendix A. It has thus been possible to compare the incidence of death causes in that year with that in the preceding year.

This comparison shows that with few exceptions there was an increase in 1915 under most of the ascribed conditions, the most notable being dysentery, of which the number of deaths increased by 79·3 per cent.; influenza, by 56·8 per cent.; pneumonia (all forms), by 53·6 per cent.; enteric fever, by 53·6 per cent., and phthisis (acute and chronic), by 34·6 per cent. As regards enteric fever and influenza, it is to be noted there were only epidemic outbreaks in two or three Asylums;

\* During 1914, of 2,818 deaths in 25 County and Borough Asylums, 1,021, or 36·2 per cent., were cases whose length of residence in the Asylum at the date of death was under one year, and in the same year, of 7,059 deaths in 65 County and Borough Asylums, 2,065, or 29·3 per cent., were cases the duration of whose existing attack at the date of death was also under one year. The separation of the Asylums into these two groups is rendered necessary by reason of the two different forms of tabulation adopted at the Institutions.

the 63 deaths from the former being distributed amongst 25 different Institutions, and the 69 deaths attributed to influenza taking place in 28 different Asylums.

On the other hand, the deaths from dysentery rose in number from 266 to 477; those from pneumonia, from 968 to 1,487; and those from phthisis, from 1,332 to 1,793.

These three diseases together with the deaths from senility (which increased by 24·2 per cent.), and from general paralysis (increase of 4·3 per cent.), accounted in each of the two years for about one half the total number of deaths, as will be seen from the annexed tables giving their percentage distribution, and the contribution which each made to the death-rate for the year.

With respect to the last-mentioned analysis, it is instructive to find that by deducting the general paralysis death-rates, the mortality in each sex is nearly equalised.

### *Causes of Death.*

	1914.			1915.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Dysentery - - -	95	171	266	184	293	477
Phthisis - - -	654	678	1,332	891	902	1,793
Pneumonia - - -	439	529	968	708	779	1,487
Senility - - -	415	599	1,014	481	778	1,259
General paralysis - -	1,357	313	1,670	1,412	330	1,742
All other causes - -	2,960	2,290	5,250	3,676	3,082	6,758
	2,518	2,826	5,344	2,779	3,173	5,952
Total - - -	5,478	5,116	10,594	6,455	6,255	12,710

### *Percentage Distribution.*

Dysentery - - -	1·7	3·3	2·5	2·9	4·7	3·8
Phthisis - - -	11·9	13·3	12·6	13·8	14·4	14·1
Pneumonia - - -	8·0	10·3	9·1	11·0	12·5	11·7
Senility - - -	7·6	11·8	9·6	7·4	12·4	9·9
General Paralysis - -	24·8	6·1	15·8	21·9	5·3	13·7
All other causes - -	54·0	44·8	49·6	57·0	49·3	53·2
	46·0	55·2	50·4	43·0	50·7	46·8
Total - - -	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0



*Proportion of Deaths per 1,000 Inmates.\**

	1914.			1915.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Dysentery - - -	1·9	3·0	2·5	3·7	5·2	4·5
Phthisis - - -	13·2	11·9	12·5	18·1	15·9	16·9
Pneumonia - - -	8·9	9·3	9·1	14·4	13·8	14·0
Senility - - -	8·4	10·5	9·5	9·8	13·7	11·9
General Paralysis - -	27·4	5·5	15·7	28·7	5·8	16·5
<hr/>						
All other causes - -	59·8	40·2	49·3	74·7	54·4	63·8
	50·8	49·7	50·2	56·5	56·0	56·2
<hr/>						
Total - - -	110·6	89·9	99·5	131·2	110·4	120·0

*Mortality Rates per 1,000 Inmates.*

Rates for all Deaths.				After Deduction of G.P. Death Rates.		
Year.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
1914 - - - -	110·6	89·9	99·5	83·2	84·4	83·8
1915 - - - -	131·2	110·4	120·0	102·5	104·6	103·5

*Senility.*—Although from such data as are available there is not much variation in the proportionate numbers dying at similar age-periods in these two years, yet the increase of deaths primarily ascribed to “old age” by 24·2 per cent., which is somewhat higher than the rate of increase for “all causes,” suggests a heightened mortality amongst the aged which may possibly have been due to their transference to other surroundings. This is, of course, a mere surmise and applicable only to the inmates received from the 10 asylums which were evacuated during the year, and we have no information as to whether the mortality amongst the older inmates thus transferred was above the normal. It may be noted that the increase in deaths from “senility” was nearly twice as great in the female as in the male sex, the respective rates of increase being 30 and 15·9 per cent.

*Pneumonia.*—The figures show that there was in 1915 a much greater prevalence of all forms of pneumonia than in 1914; and

\* *Average number resident* :— $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 1914.—\text{Males, 49,561; females, 56,890;} \\ \quad \text{total, 106,451.} \\ 1915.—\text{Males, 49,215; females, 56,633;} \\ \quad \text{total, 105,848.} \end{array} \right.$

the returns from individual asylums indicate that in a few institutions the mortality from such disease was unduly high. The average rate for all the asylums was: males, 14·4 per 1,000 inmates (*i.e.*, average daily number resident); females, 13·8; and these rates were considerably exceeded in several institutions. Thus, in eight asylums the pneumonia death-rate for males ranged from 74·9 to 24·1, and in the same asylums for females from 44·7 to 15·8. In four other asylums, where this male rate ranged from 46·3 to 28·3, the female rates were low, *viz.*, from 13·0 to *nil*; and the converse obtained in six asylums, with male rates ranging from 13·7 to 3·0, but female rates from 30·8 to 24·8. The annexed table sets forth the particulars, and to each asylum the total death-rate *per cent.* of the numbers resident is appended. In some instances the number of cases suggests epidemic prevalence, but it is hardly possible to afford a satisfactory explanation of the general increase of these affections, which has coincided with the altered conditions arising from war measures.

1915.

Asylum.	Death Rate per 100 Inmates.	Total Number of Inmates. (Average Number Resident.)			Pneumonia.					
					Number of Deaths.			Proportion per 1,000 Inmates.		
		M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Barnsley Hall -	13·1	307	388	695	23	12	35	75	31	50
Colney Hatch -	12·2	1,133	1,702	2,835	54	76	130	48	45	46
Banstead -	11·4	1,157	1,494	2,651	59	52	111	51	35	42
Storthes Hall -	25·3	874	1,019	1,893	34	30	64	39	29	34
Northampton -	11·6	456	473	929	11	19	30	24	40	32
Middlesbrough -	12·3	240	232	472	9	5	14	38	22	30
Rainhill -	16·4	1,098	1,198	2,296	44	23	67	40	19	29
Derby County -	16·0	413	379	792	10	6	16	24	16	20
Stafford -	16·3	540	475	1,015	25	6	31	46	13	31
Cambridge -	13·4	261	411	672	12	5	17	46	12	25
Hants -	12·2	624	666	1,290	19	3	22	30	4	17
Derby Boro' -	12·2	212	278	490	6	—	6	28	—	12
Severalls -	11·4	607	779	1,386	7	24	31	12	31	22
Leicester Boro' -	10·8	364	558	922	5	14	19	14	25	21
Wakefield -	15·7	1,482	989	2,471	17	30	47	11	30	19
Winson Green -	17·7	368	340	708	3	10	13	8	29	18
Hellingly -	9·1	552	667	1,219	4	18	22	7	27	18
Menston -	13·0	977	1,007	1,984	3	25	28	3	25	14

*Phthisis.*—The mean asylum mortality rate from phthisis per 1,000 inmates in 1914, was 12·5, and in 1915 it was 16·9. Of the 49 Asylums in which these rates were exceeded in one



or other of these years, there were 14 where the rate, in 1914, was below the mean, but in 1915 above it; the reverse obtaining in 10 other Asylums. Considerable variability obtained, but it may suffice to state that in 36 of the Asylums there was in 1915 an increase over the 1914 rates ranging from 0·2 to 19·2, or an average of 9·9, whilst in 13 the rates for 1915 were lower than those of 1914, the decreases ranging from 0·8 to 20·0, or an average of 6·0.

The most marked examples of such increase and decrease may be cited:—

Asylum.	1914.	1915.	Increase.	Decrease.
Chartham - - -	13·3	37·1	23·8	—
Wandsworth - - -	13·8	35·1	21·3	—
Gateshead - - -	24·1	43·3	19·2	—
Derby County - - -	24·1	41·7	17·6	—
Chester - - -	10·9	28·0	17·1	—
Portsmouth - - -	9·9	26·5	16·6	—
Northumberland - -	33·9	13·9	—	20·0
Wilts - - -	20·1	9·1	—	11·0
Stafford - - -	35·1	24·6	—	10·5
Cotford - - -	22·7	14·0	—	8·7

*Dysentery.*—Although the marked increase in deaths from dysentery may not have contributed much to the heightening of the general mortality, it is significant as indicative of a rise in the incidence of this disease. Indeed, in no year since the adoption of its systematic registration in Asylums have the reported cases been so numerous as in 1915. This will be evident on comparing the table in the appendix with that of last year, and without entering as fully as usual into the facts therein disclosed, it may be useful in this place to allude to certain points of comparison with those of the previous year.

The returns were received from 88 County and Borough Asylums, and do not, therefore, include the cases occurring in the nine asylums which at the end of the first quarter were converted into war hospitals. Notwithstanding this, the total number of cases of dysentery reported amount to 2,596, of whom 128 remained under treatment at the close of the year. There were, in addition, 927 cases of diarrhœa, of whom 48 remained under treatment.

In 1914, there occurred in the 97 Asylums, 1,324 cases of dysentery and 859 of diarrhœa. The 1915 returns show, therefore, an increase of 1,272, or 96·1 per cent., as regards dysentery, and of 68, or 7·9 per cent., in respect to diarrhœa.

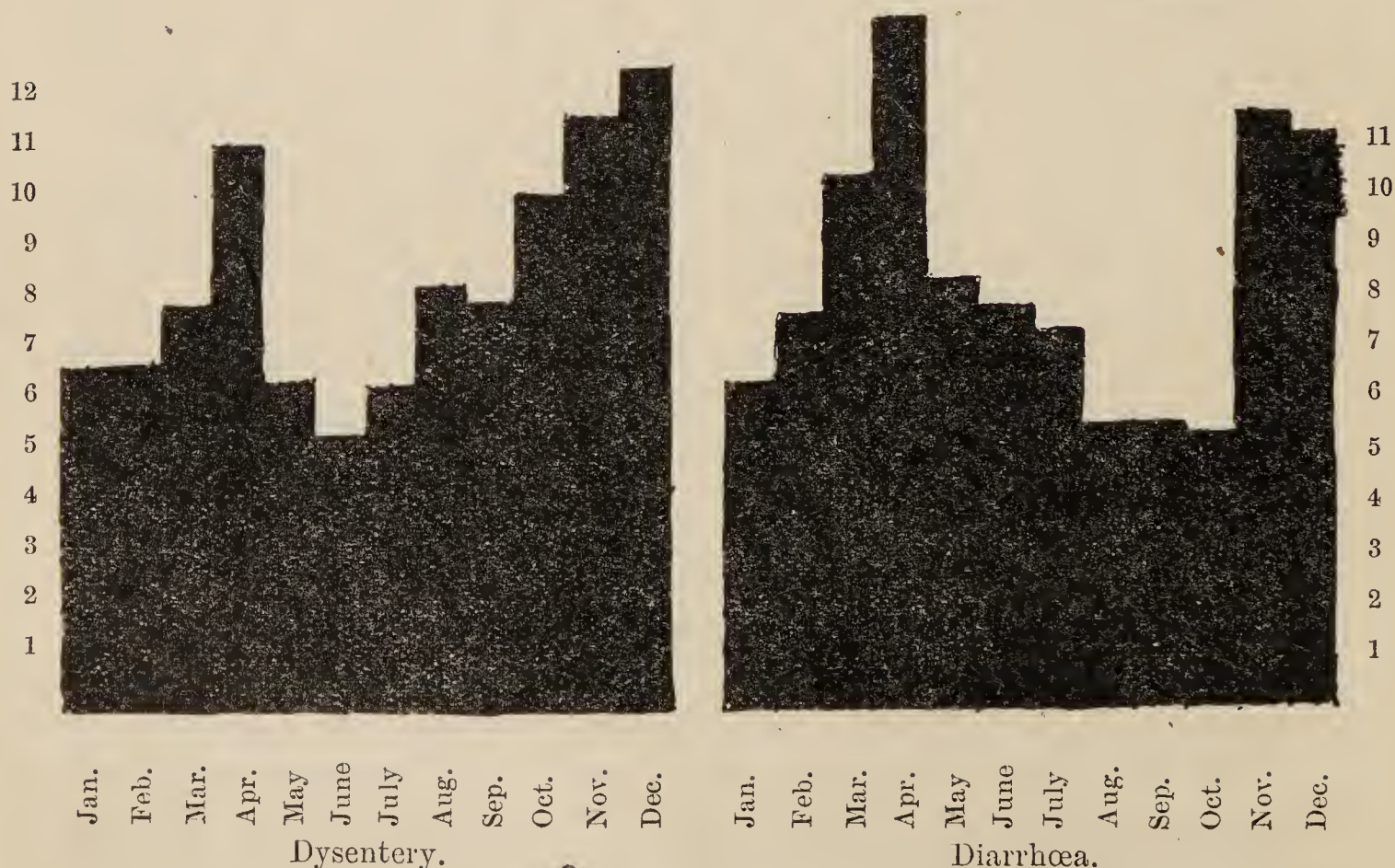
Of the total, 1,230 were males and 1,366 females, the proportionate incidence being males 47·4, females 52·6, giving an increased proportion of males from that obtaining in 1914, when it was 40·8 to females 59·2.

The cases which recovered amounted to 1,873 and the deaths to 595, a total which includes every case in which the attack contributed to the fatal issue, whereas in the death-table analysed above (page 11) the 477 deaths there ascribed to dysentery were those in which this disease was returned as the *primary* cause of death. The mortality for completed cases was, therefore, 24·1 per cent., *i.e.*, lower than the 1914 rate (27·9 per cent.), the rate for males being 20 per cent., for females 27·8 per cent.

The monthly incidence, per cent., of the total attacks (exclusive, it must be remembered of cases occurring during the first three months in the nine excepted asylums) was as follows :—

*Monthly Incidence per Cent. of Total Attacks in 1915.*

						Dysentery.	Diarrhœa.
January	-	-	-	-	-	6·7	6·3
February	-	-	-	-	-	6·7	7·6
March	-	-	-	-	-	7·8	10·3
April	-	-	-	-	-	11·0	13·4
May	-	-	-	-	-	6·4	8·3
June	-	-	-	-	-	5·3	7·8
July	-	-	-	-	-	6·3	7·3
August	-	-	-	-	-	8·1	5·5
September	-	-	-	-	-	7·9	5·5
October	-	-	-	-	-	10·0	5·4
November	-	-	-	-	-	11·5	11·5
December	-	-	-	-	-	12·3	11·1
						100·0	100·0



Monthly Incidence per cent. of total attacks in 1915.



As compared with 1914—the incidence of dysentery in each quarter of the year was :—

			1st.	2nd.	3rd.	4th.
1914	-	-	22·3	17·2	28·4	32·1
1915	-	-	21·2	22·7	22·3	33·8

No cases of dysentery were reported from 11 Asylums, viz.:—Napsbury, Stafford, Bracebridge, Northants, Leicester Borough, Carmarthen, Derby Borough, Middlesbrough, Brecon, Ipswich and Scalebor Park.

Of the 77 other Asylums—in each of 27 the total number of cases during the year was less than 10, in 27 it ranged from 10 to 30, while in 23 it was more than 30, the highest number in any one Asylum being 181. A comparison of Table V., Appendix B., with Table XI., Appendix B. in our last report will show how great was the increase over the 1914 figures in many Asylums. In two where no cases were reported in that year, there were 100 and 25 respectively in 1915. In one having 6 cases in 1914, there were 67 in 1915; in another, 5 in the one year, 65 in the other; whilst in one of the largest Asylums where in 1914, there were 38 cases reported, there were 174 in 1915—and this in an Asylum which for many years had singularly few cases.

Grouping the Asylums according to their size, we have—

*Group A.*—Asylums in which the daily average number of inmates during the year was 1,000 and upwards, 45 in number, with an aggregate population of 74,829. Dysentery occurred in 43 of these institutions. The total number of recorded cases was 2,070, of whom 1,483 recovered, 474 died, and 113 remained under treatment at the close of the year. The case-mortality was 24·2 per cent.; and the incidence rate 27·7 per cent. per 1,000 inmates. Cases of diarrhoea were reported from 33 of these Asylums, and numbered 710, representing an incidence rate of 9·5 per 1,000.\*

*Group B.*—Asylums with an average of from 500 to 1,000 inmates—28 in number—with an aggregate population of 21,777. Dysentery occurred in 24 of these institutions, the cases amounting in all to 421. Of these, 306 recovered, 100 died, and 15 remained under treatment at the close of the year. The incidence rate, therefore, was 19·3 per 1,000, and the case-mortality 24·6 per cent. Cases of diarrhoea were reported from 11 of these Asylums, and numbered 165, representing an incidence of 7·6 per 1,000 †

*Group C.*—Asylums with less than 500 inmates—15 in number—aggregate population, 6,118. Cases of dysentery were reported from 10 of these Asylums, amounting in all to 105, of whom 84 recovered and 21 died. The dysentery incidence of this group was, therefore, 17·2 per 1,000, and the case-mortality

\* Or 12·1 in the 33 Asylums.

† Or 19·6 in the 11 Asylums.

20 per cent. Cases of diarrhoea, numbering in all 52 were reported from 7 of these Asylums, an incidence rate of 8·5 per 1,000 ;\* there being 5 Asylums in which neither dysentery nor diarrhoea occurred.

The subjoined table summarises the above figures :—

		CASES OF DYSENTERY, 1915.				
		30 and more.	10 to 30.	Less than 10.	No Cases.	Total.
Group A.	Number of Asylums -	19	16	8	2	45
	Total Inmates -	37,311	23,069	11,864	2,585	74,829
	„ Cases -	1,679	350	41	—	2,070
	Proportion per 1,000 -	45·0	15·2	3·5	—	27·7
	Case-mortality per cent. -	22·9	25·2	67·5	—	24·2
Group B.	Number of Asylums -	4	7	13	4	28
	Total Inmates -	3,140	5,551	9,483	3,603	21,777
	„ Cases -	237	146	38	—	421
	Proportion per 1,000 -	75·5	26·3	4·0	—	19·3
	Case-mortality per cent. -	18·8	30·6	40·0	—	24·6
Group C.	Number of Asylums -	—	4	6	5	15
	Total Inmates -	—	1,683	2,453	1,982	6,118
	„ Cases -	—	85	20	—	105
	Proportion per 1,000 -	—	50·5	8·2	—	17·2
	Case-mortality per cent. -	—	18·8	25·0	—	20·0
All Groups	Number of Asylums -	23	27	27	11	88
	Total Inmates -	40,451	30,303	23,800	8,170	102,724
	„ Cases -	1,916	581	99	—	2,596
	Proportion per 1,000 -	47·4	19·2	4·2	—	25·3
	Case-mortality per cent. -	22·4	25·5	48·4	—	24·1

It is not altogether easy to account for the remarkable increase in dysentery which occurred in so many of the asylums during the year. In some instances there can be no doubt that the disease was introduced into Institutions where cases have hitherto been comparatively few, or were unknown, by means of “carriers” from Asylums where the disease was endemic. And it may well be that in the more or less congested state of the receiving asylums, consequent on the transference from those converted into war hospitals, the conditions became more favourable for the spread of dysentery in the former. However that may be, it is nevertheless the fact that no cases of dysentery were reported in 1914 from three of the vacated Asylums (Bristol, Winwick and West Sussex), whereas in the 24 different asylums which received patients from these sources, the number of cases of dysentery which were 367 in 1914, rose to 909 in 1915. In the six other vacated asylums the cases of dysentery varied from 2 to 36 in 1914, the total being 116 ;

\* Or 17·8 in the 7 Asylums.



and in the 54 receiving asylums, there were 1,468 cases in 1915, as compared with 759 in 1914.

In 10 Asylums, which did not receive any transfers from the vacated asylums, there were 67 cases of dysentery in 1914, as against 152 in 1915, one of them showing an increase from 8 to 84.

On the whole the question must be left indeterminate, for whatever may have been the influence of the changed conditions it would seem as if these alone cannot be held accountable for the very general increase of asylum dysentery in 1915.

#### COUNTY AND BOROUGH ASYLUMS.

We have again to report that we have with rare exceptions been satisfied with the way in which these institutions have been managed ; and the condition in which we have found them at our annual visits of inspection has been as a rule creditable.

A list of these Asylums (to the number of which no addition was made during the year), with the names of the Medical Superintendent and of the Clerk to the Visiting Committee of each one, is given in Appendix C. in Part II. They are 97 in number ; but as 10 have been appropriated for the time for use as war hospitals, the number actually accommodating patients under the Lunacy Acts is only 87.

On the 1st January 1916 the County and Borough Asylums contained 104,674 patients, classified as follows :—

—	Males.	Females.	Total.
Private - - - - -	1,413	2,394	3,807
Pauper - - - - -	46,994	53,790	100,784
Criminal - - - - -	64	19	83
Total - - - - -	48,471	56,203	104,674

Upon the year there was a net decrease of 2,708 in the number of patients resident.

During the year there were 32,398 admissions, as shown below :—

—	Males.	Females.	Total.
Total admissions in 1915 - - -	14,894	17,503	32,397
Deduct transfers from other Institutions, and re-admissions on fresh reception orders to replace lapsed orders - - - - -	6,235	7,404	13,639
Number of fresh admissions - - -	8,659	10,099	18,758



The fresh admissions in 1915 were 2,148 less in number than those of the previous year, and 1,357 less than the average of the 10 preceding years.

Of these fresh admissions 16·1 per cent. had been previously discharged from Institutions for the insane.

The discharges during the year were 22,397, of whom were—

—	Males.	Females.	Total.
Discharged "recovered" - - -	2,735	3,639	6,374
Discharged "not recovered," including the transfers to other Institutions and the re-certifications to replace lapsed orders	7,286	8,735	16,021
Total - - -	10,021	12,374	22,395

The above figures show a percentage of recoveries to admissions of 34·0 as compared with an average percentage of 34·4 for the preceding 10 years.

During the year, 12,710 patients (6,455 males and 6,255 females) died.

The proportion per cent. of deaths to the daily average number resident was 12·0, namely, 13·1 males and 11·0 females. The average death-rate for the preceding 10 years, calculated on the same basis, was 9·8 per cent., namely, 11·0 per cent. for males and 8·8 per cent. for females.

The number of post-mortem examinations was 8,964, being 70·5 per cent. of the total number of deaths.

The following appointments of Medical Superintendents were made during the year :—

Mr. Percival Charles Coombes, Senior Assistant Medical Officer of Brookwood Asylum, has been appointed to succeed Dr. Gayton as Superintendent of Netherne Asylum. As was stated in our last year's report, Dr. Gayton had early in 1914 given notice of resignation to take effect in September of that year, but agreed to postpone his retirement in order to enable Mr. Crowther, who had been nominated as his successor, to go on military service. Mr. Crowther having unfortunately met his death at the front, Dr. Gayton finally retired at the beginning of 1915.

Dr. Marriott Logan Rowan, Senior Assistant Medical Officer of Derby County Asylum, has become Superintendent of that Institution in the place of Dr. Legge, who retired on a pension after 19 years' tenure of the post.

Mr. Rowe, who for nearly 26 years had been Superintendent of Ipswich Asylum, retired on a pension, and was succeeded

by Dr. William Mitchell Ogilvy, Assistant Medical Officer of Croydon Asylum.

Dr. Thomas Chivers Graves, Assistant Medical Officer of Hereford Asylum, was promoted to fill the vacancy created by the death of Mr. Morrison, the late Superintendent.

It is with much regret that we record the death of Sir James Moody, who had been the Superintendent of Cane Hill Asylum since its opening in 1883. His long and valuable services in that capacity received recognition in the honour of knighthood which was conferred upon him in 1909. The London Asylums Committee decided to postpone during the war the selection of a permanent successor, but appointed as temporary Superintendent Mr. Edward Salterne Litteljohn, Senior Assistant Medical Officer of the same Asylum.

To the names of the Superintendents mentioned in our last report as having joined the army for medical service may be added that of Dr. Lowry, of Brookwood Asylum, who left the Institution temporarily for that purpose in 1915.

The London County Asylums Committee has suffered a loss by the death at the front of Dr. Edgar Faulks, Assistant Medical Officer since 1904 of Bexley Asylum, and one of the many members of Asylum staffs who placed themselves at the disposal of their country for Army service during the war. He died at Loos on the 26th of September 1915 from injuries received from shrapnel fire while he was engaged in attending the wounded.

The desire has been generally felt that the services of Asylum Superintendents and Medical Staff should be available for the purpose of giving medical certificates and performing other duties under the Mental Deficiency Act for which they are specially qualified. Inasmuch as the rules of most Asylums place restrictions on the acceptance by such officers of work outside their Asylum duties amendments of the rules were required, and have been made with the sanction of the Secretary of State in several instances.

The general rules for the Gateshead Asylum have been finally settled, and those for the Bucks Asylum have been completely revised with the approval of the Secretary of State during the year. Clauses were included in each case allowing the Superintendent, and in the latter institution, allowing the Assistant Medical Officers to undertake duties under the Mental Deficiency Act.

The statistics relating to the service of attendants have been again omitted for the reason given in our last year's Report, namely, that the large withdrawals from their body for military duty would render such statistics valueless for comparison with ordinary years. That the shortage in both the medical and



the nursing staff, together with the overcrowding due to the transfer to other Institutions of the patients in those Asylums which have been converted into War Hospitals, have so far had less serious consequences than might have been anticipated is a matter upon which the Visiting Committees and their Medical Superintendents and other officers may be congratulated.

*Financial Expenditure in connection with County and Borough Asylums.*

The total expenditure on the upkeep of the County and Borough Asylums in England and Wales, and on the maintenance, supervision, and treatment of the patients in them during the financial year ending 31st March 1915, amounted to the sum of 3,649,567*l.*, made up as follows:—

	£
Maintenance - - -	3,114,778
Building and repairs - -	497,018
Land purchased - - -	33,768
Land rented - - -	4,003
	<hr/>
	£3,649,567

The above figures, details of which will be found in Part II., Appendix B., Table IV., do not include any expenditure on new Asylums as yet unoccupied.

Compared with the figures of the preceding year, there is an increase of 93,817*l.* in the amount expended on maintenance; of 49,015*l.* in the cost of building and repairs; of 5,814*l.* in the outlay on land; and a decrease of 215*l.* in the amount paid for land rented, making a total net increase of 148,431*l.*

It should be borne in mind that the period to which these figures relate covered only the first quarter of the year 1915.

*Average Weekly Cost.*

The average weekly cost of maintaining the patients in the County and Borough Asylums for the year ending 31st March 1915, excluding the cost of repairs, additions, and alterations, was as follows:—

	s.	d.
In County Asylums - - -	10	9
In Borough Asylums - - -	12	1 $\frac{1}{8}$
In both taken together - -	11	1 $\frac{1}{8}$

The items making up the average weekly cost for the last two financial years are contrasted in the following table:—



DETAILS OF THE AVERAGE WEEKLY COST.	County Asylums.		Borough Asylums.	
	1913-14.	1914-15.	1913-14	1914-15.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Provisions not supplied from Asylum garden and farm, but procured from outside the Asylum (including malt liquor in ordinary diet) - - - - -	3 1 $\frac{5}{8}$	3 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 2 $\frac{7}{8}$	3 5 $\frac{3}{4}$
Clothing of patients and attendants - - - - -	0 7 $\frac{1}{4}$	0 6 $\frac{7}{8}$	0 7 $\frac{7}{8}$	0 8
Salaries and wages (less deductions under the Asylums Officers' Superannuation Act, 1909)	3 2 $\frac{3}{4}$	3 4 $\frac{3}{4}$	3 6 $\frac{3}{4}$	3 8 $\frac{1}{8}$
Pensions, Gratuities, &c. (charged to maintenance account) - - - - -	0 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 1 $\frac{7}{8}$	0 0 $\frac{7}{8}$	0 1 $\frac{1}{8}$
Necessaries ( <i>e.g.</i> , fuel, light, washing, &c.) - - - - -	1 4 $\frac{7}{8}$	1 4 $\frac{3}{8}$	1 8 $\frac{1}{8}$	1 7 $\frac{3}{4}$
Surgery and dispensary - - - - -	0 1	0 1 $\frac{1}{8}$	0 1 $\frac{1}{4}$	0 1 $\frac{1}{4}$
Malt liquor, wines and spirits (not included in ordinary diet).	0 0 $\frac{1}{8}$	0 0 $\frac{1}{8}$	0 0 $\frac{1}{8}$	0 0 $\frac{1}{8}$
Furniture and bedding - - - - -	0 4 $\frac{7}{8}$	0 4 $\frac{5}{8}$	0 4 $\frac{3}{4}$	0 5 $\frac{1}{8}$
Garden and farm - - - - -	1 0	1 0 $\frac{1}{8}$	1 4 $\frac{7}{8}$	1 5 $\frac{1}{8}$
Miscellaneous - - - - -	0 10 $\frac{3}{4}$	0 11	1 1 $\frac{1}{8}$	1 1 $\frac{1}{2}$
	10 10 $\frac{3}{4}$	11 2 $\frac{3}{8}$	12 2 $\frac{5}{8}$	12 7 $\frac{7}{8}$
Less monies received for articles, goods, and produce sold (exclusive of those consumed in the Asylum) - - - - -	0 5 $\frac{3}{8}$	0 5 $\frac{3}{8}$	0 5 $\frac{5}{8}$	0 6 $\frac{3}{4}$
Net TOTAL average weekly cost } per head - - - - -	10 5 $\frac{3}{8}$	10 9	11 9	12 1 $\frac{1}{8}$

The total average weekly cost per head for all Asylums shows a rise of 4*d.* on the previous year; the corresponding comparison a year ago showed an increase of 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ *d.*, and the year preceding that, of 2 $\frac{1}{8}$ *d.* Thus in three years the average weekly cost of maintenance in County and Borough Asylums has increased by no less than 9 $\frac{5}{8}$ *d.* per head. The fact that the outbreak of war occurred in the middle of the financial year under review is quite sufficient in itself to account for a considerable increase in the cost of maintenance, and it to a large extent vitiates any comparisons with former years. It may be noted, however, that the average weekly cost per head of "Salaries and Wages" increased in County Asylums by 2*d.*, and in Borough Asylums by 1 $\frac{3}{8}$ *d.* on the preceding year, while "Provisions" and "Garden and Farm" together, show a rise of 2*d.* in County, and 3 $\frac{1}{8}$ *d.* in Borough Asylums.

During the year the total average weekly cost per head of "Pensions, gratuities, &c." in the County and Borough Asylums was 3 $\frac{1}{8}$ *d.* Of this sum, 1 $\frac{1}{8}$ *d.* was chargeable to the building and repairs account. The charge of this item to the maintenance account increased by  $\frac{3}{8}$ *d.*, an increase exactly the same as a year ago, thus showing a continuance of the tendency anticipated in the 66th Report (page 34) of the Commissioners in Lunacy as the result of the operation of section 12 of the Asylums Officers' Superannuation Act, 1909, which provides that every superannuation allowance or gratuity shall be paid

out of the fund out of which the salary or wages and emoluments of the officer or servant is or has been paid, thereby altering the practice which up to then had obtained of charging all pensions to the county or borough fund.

In reviewing the cost of pensions it should be noted that there was also paid direct by County and Borough Councils a total sum of 29,290*l.* for pensions granted under the Lunacy Acts of 1890, and previous years, which do not appear as a charge on the accounts of the several Visiting Committees, but should be included to show the total cost of pensions, which then works out at 4 $\frac{3}{8}$ *d.* per head per week.

### *Alterations, Additions, and Improvements.*

Owing to the war and the necessary restrictions on capital expenditure and the employment of labour by local authorities, the schemes for the alteration and improvement of existing Asylums which have been approved by the Secretary of State have been confined to proposals which were considered imperatively necessary, or those which are not intended to be carried into effect until a more favourable time.

The following are the more important of the schemes which have been approved during the year. The particulars of those which involved an expenditure of less than 1,500*l.* are tabulated on page 28:—

*Chester County Asylum, Upton.*—Plans have been approved for the provision of a central dispensary and pathological department, also a billiard room for the medical officers of the Institution and sanitary conveniences for visitors. The estimated cost, which amounts to 1,980*l.*, includes that of the necessary alterations to the existing buildings, the provision of the heating apparatus and electric-lighting installation, also for professional fees and the salary of the Clerk of Works.

The existing water supply at this Institution is obtained from a deep well on the premises and from the mains of the Chester Corporation. The yield from the well has been found to be inadequate, and the purity of the source of supply is not above suspicion. If, also, the well supply failed for any reason, it is considered doubtful whether the mains of the Chester Corporation would meet the requirements of the Asylum. It is proposed therefore to sink a new well which, it is hoped, will yield a sufficient supply for the whole of the needs of the Institution, and, at the same time, be perfectly safe from contamination. The scheme, which is estimated to cost 1,700*l.*, comprises the erection of a pump-house, the formation of the well and borehole, the provision of the necessary pumping plant and pipe connections, and incidental works in connection therewith. With the concurrence of the Secretary of State, the Local Government Board has sanctioned the expenditure of 260*l.* for the immediate operations in connection with the sinking of the well and the testing of its yield.



*Essex and Colchester Second Asylum, Severalls.*—The present water supply for this Institution is obtained from a borehole on the estate, supplemented by a supply from the Colchester Town mains. The latter, owing to the demand upon it from the adjoining district, is practically exhausted before reaching the Asylum, and as the average yield from the existing borehole is less than the daily requirements of the Institution, and the present provision for the storage of a reserve supply is totally inadequate, it is considered essential, in the interests of the Institution, to provide an additional borehole and an underground tank of 100,000 gallons capacity to serve as a reserve. A scheme with this object has been approved by the Secretary of State at an estimated cost of 2,607*l.* 18*s.*; and contracts have been entered into for the construction of (a) the reinforced concrete water storage tank at a cost of 882*l.*, and (b) the sinking of the new borehole at a cost of 922*l.* 18*s.*

With the consent of the Secretary of State a portion of the Asylum estate (about 2 acres in extent) has been appropriated as a cemetery for the burial of patients and others dying in the Asylum. The estimated cost of fencing, laying out and draining the land is 332*l.*

*Kent County Asylum, Chartham.*—Plans have been approved of proposed alterations and additions at this Asylum at an estimated cost of 4,550*l.* The scheme comprises (a) the erection of a new bakery and the consequential alterations to the engineers' room, smiths' shop, forge, and rainwater reservoir; (b) alterations to the existing bakery to convert it into a women's workroom and additional stores; and (c) new farm buildings comprising additions to the potato store, cart shed, piggeries, stock sheds and stock yard, and the necessary alterations in connection therewith. The Board, however, being of opinion that there were no such exceptional circumstances in this case as rendered it imperatively necessary that the scheme should be carried out at present, did not feel justified in recommending the Secretary of State to approve a contract made by the Visiting Committee for the immediate execution of the work.

*Lancashire County Asylum, Whalley.*—The approval of the Secretary of State has been given with respect to the following plans, contracts, and proposals for works at this Asylum, which is now occupied as a War Hospital:—

1. Plans for cottages to be erected on the Asylum estate for the use of married members of the staff, at an estimated cost of 5,820*l.*, namely:—12 cottages in two blocks, six to be erected now and six later on, 285*l.* each; two pairs of semi-detached better-class cottages, at 850*l.* per pair; an inspector's lodge and gatekeeper's office.
2. A proposal for the construction of a new roadway at the back of the cottages, and the connection of the soil



drainage to a new septic tank from which the sewage effluent will discharge into an existing deep-level drain. The estimated cost of these additional works, together with the necessary water mains, gas or electric mains, fencing, &c., is 1,300*l*.

3. The appropriation of a portion of the Asylum estate (2 acres in extent) for use as a burial ground for patients and others who may die in the Asylum, and the sale of a piece of land (1 acre in extent) to the War Office for the purpose of a burial ground in connection with the Military Hospital.
4. A contract for the construction of a gas plant, at a cost of 1,985*l*. The utility of such an installation, especially for the purposes of the war, was strongly urged upon the grounds, among others, of (a) the economy of labour and expense resulting from the use of gas fires instead of coal fires for cooking in the main kitchen and in the ward kitchens (of which there are nearly 40), and (b), the greater security from fire risks in workshops requiring means of heating tools and materials.

*Whittingham Asylum.*—For some years past the Committee of Visitors have had in contemplation the extension of the centralised heating and hot-water supply to the main building and reception hospital at this Asylum, and the plans of the necessary enlargement of the power station were approved in 1912 in connection with the erection of the new Annexe. (See 66th Report of Commissioners in Lunacy, page 37.) The anticipated cost of the engineering works, which include the provision of five steam boilers to replace those which have been condemned, is 3,932*l*. 15*s*. At the request of the Secretary of State we have intimated to the Committee that the approval which has been given to the contract does not mean that sanction will necessarily be given for the raising of a loan for the carrying out of the work.

*Lincolnshire Asylum, Bracebridge.*—The Secretary of State has approved plans and a contract for the carrying out of extensions to this Asylum at a cost of 27,202*l*. The scheme comprises, in addition to a pair of semi-detached cottages for married members of the staff, a two-storey block on each side of the Asylum, the one on the male side being designed to accommodate 67 patients, and that on the female side 100 patients. The ground-floor ward of each block will be utilised as an infirmary, and will be provided with glass-roofed verandahs for patients who will benefit by open-air treatment.

A further sum of 5,965*l*. is to be expended on the provision of a centralised heating scheme for the old and new buildings, which will form the subject of a separate contract to be submitted for approval at a later stage.

It has been considered necessary to restrict the carrying out of these proposals, for the present, to the erection of the patients' block on the female side.

*London County Asylum, Colney Hatch.*—In furtherance of the general scheme for the improvement of this Asylum—a matter that has been referred to on several occasions in our previous Reports—the Secretary of State has approved the carrying out, at an estimated cost of 2,540*l.*, of further alterations, comprising the remodelling of male ward “D,” and the provision of sanitary conveniences, store rooms, &c.

*The Maudsley Hospital.*—Plans have been approved of the proposed alterations required at “Osnabruck House” to adapt it for use as a home for sisters and nurses for whom provision is not made in the Maudsley Hospital. (See our 1st Report, page 25). The estimated cost is as previously stated.

*East Riding of Yorkshire Asylum: Beverley.*—Plans and a contract have been approved for the carrying out of certain additions and alterations at this Institution at a cost of 3,768*l.* 10*s.* There is at this Asylum, at the present time, sleeping accommodation for 625 patients, but the dayroom space is sufficient only for 510 patients. The object of the present proposals is to equalise the day and night accommodation. This is to be effected by the extension of the south wing of wards 2 and 4 on both male and female sides, which will result in an increase of the day accommodation by 57 and of the night accommodation by 4 on each side. This, and the redistribution of the present accommodation, will necessitate some additions and alterations to the sanitary blocks attached to the wards affected, and also some diversion of the drains and hydrants. All necessary works are included in the present scheme.

*Yorkshire, West Riding, Scalebor Park Asylum.*—A property known as “Highlands,” adjoining the Asylum estate and comprising a dwelling-house and about 5 acres of land and well laid-out grounds, has, with the consent of the Secretary of State, been purchased at a cost of 5,250*l.* It is proposed to utilise it for the accommodation and treatment of suitable newly admitted patients and for those showing signs of improvement.

*Suffolk District Asylum.*—With a view to the ultimate enlargement of this Asylum, rendered necessary by the present overcrowding and the future requirements for accommodation of the insane, the Visiting Committee have, with the consent of the Secretary of State, purchased about 184 acres of additional land adjoining the present Asylum estate, at a cost of 9,756*l.* 15*s.* After a careful consideration of the only possible alternative, which was that of the dissolution of the union now existing between East and West Suffolk, we came to the conclusion that no time should be lost in purchasing this freehold, which is vital to the existence of the Asylum.



*West Ham Asylum.*—The following additions and alterations to this Asylum are to be carried out at an estimated cost of 51,124*l.* :—(a) Three additional two-storey blocks providing accommodation for 140 male and 240 female patients. (b) A new visiting room, with the necessary sanitary conveniences on each side of the Asylum. (c) An enlargement of the bakery. (d) Additional accommodation for the Assistant Medical Officers, and for eight male and 39 female attendants. (e) Open-air verandahs in connection with the existing male and female chronic infirmary wards. The original scheme included plans of two pairs of semi-detached cottages for married members of the staff and one pair for farm labourers, but when tenders were received the cost was found to be prohibitive, and, acting upon our recommendation, the Visiting Committee agreed to omit this portion of the scheme and to resubmit it at a later stage after a careful reconsideration of the plans. Owing, however, to the restrictions on capital expenditure, the carrying out of the approved scheme has had to be postponed for the present.

*Alterations in and Additions and Improvements to County and Borough Asylums approved by the Secretary of State during 1915, the Cost of which was estimated not to exceed 1,500*l.**

Asylum.	Nature of Work.	Estimate.		
		£	s.	d.
Beds, Herts and Hunts	Re-arrangement of kitchens and Stores Departments.	350	—	—
Cornwall - - -	W.C. and urinal in airing court at Foster Building.	30	—	—
Denbigh - - -	Three glazed dividing screens in male wards.	150	—	—
Durham - - -	New doorway to sanitary spur of Winterton Annexe.	5	—	—
Essex and Colchester: Severalls.	Four verandahs for male and female Infirmary wards.	540	18	6
Glamorgan (Parc Gwyllt).	Alteration of corridor to male Chronic and Infirm Block.	160	—	—
Hants (Fareham) -	Conversion of stable into garage; garden shed at farm bailiff's house.	25	—	—
Hereford - - -	Sanitary conveniences in airing court of Female Ward No. 6.	20	—	—
Herts - - -	Residence for Senior Assistant Medical Officer.	948	—	—
Lincoln (Kesteven) -	Additions to farm buildings - - -	399	10	—
London (Banstead) -	Coal store - - - - -	45	—	—
„ (Claybury) -	Alterations in corridor of Female Ward “H 1.”	39	—	—
„ (Colney Hatch)	Minor structural alteration at South Nurses' Block.	7	—	—
„ (Hanwell) -	Loose box for bull at farm buildings -	11	—	—
Sussex (East) - -	Additions to Nurses' Home - - -	939	12	10
Warwick - - -	House for Senior Assistant Medical Officer.	1,138	—	—



Asylum.	Nature of Work.	Estimate.
		£ s. d.
Yorks (West Riding):		
Storthes Hall - -	House for Senior Assistant Medical Officer.	993 - -
	Ward Store at Farm Patients' Block -	55 - -
Wakefield - - -	Messroom for attendants at Acute Hospital.	330 - -
Cardiff - - -	Verandah for Female Ward No. 3 -	170 - -
Gateshead - - -	Stable and motor garage - - -	390 - -
Plymouth - - -	Purchase of 2a. 3r. 36p. of land -	300 - -
Portsmouth - -	Alterations at Female Ward No. 7 -	37 - -
	Alterations to General Stores - -	25 - -

*Suicides and some other Fatal Casualties in County and Borough Asylums.*

During the year 22 cases have been reported to us in which patients have succeeded in ending their lives by their own acts, this number being equally divided between the two sexes.

In seven instances the suicidal act was committed before the patient's admission to the asylum, and in four others the patient was out on leave or trial at the time of death, so that in only 11 instances did the fatal occurrence take place within the asylum boundaries.

The methods employed by the suicides were by hanging in 9 instances, by cutting the throat in 4, by poison in 4, and by precipitation, by scalding, by burning, by an injury to the abdomen, and by shooting in 1 each.

The following cases are worthy of notice as they indicate points where special care should be taken and where some special safeguards should be provided in future:—

*Long Grove Asylum.*—S. C., aged 33, a male patient suffering from delusional insanity, committed suicide by drinking carbolic lotion under the following circumstances. He was employed in or about the ward storeroom helping the charge attendant to fold and put away the clothing. On another (temporary) attendant coming to the storeroom, the charge attendant handed over the patient to his care and, at the same time, taking his storeroom keys from his belt placed them on a shelf, intending that the other attendant should pick them up. The attendant did not do so, but the patient, being unobserved for a moment, took them and was thus able to open the medicine cupboard, which was kept in the storeroom, and to get access to a bottle containing carbolic lotion. He drank a considerable quantity from the bottle, replaced it in the cupboard, and was closing the cupboard door when he was discovered by the attendant. Though at once receiving medical attendance he did not recover from the poisonous dose. The charge attendant was much to blame and was severely reprimanded by the Committee for his carelessness in leaving the storeroom keys on the shelf and also for being willing to part with them to another attendant when there was no necessity to do so.

Our Board consider that (1) all poisons should be kept in a part of the medicine cupboard which is not only separated from the rest of the cupboard by a partition but which is also closed by means of a locked door; and (2) that as far as possible the number of wards in which poisonous lotions, &c. are kept should be strictly limited in order that the risks, which may occur from the indiscriminate distribution of such poisons, may be minimised.



*Newcastle Asylum.*—J. A., a female patient, aged 29, not considered to be suicidal, whilst working in the laundry threw herself head first into a boiler which at the time was about three parts full of clothes and boiling water. The nearest laundress at once endeavoured to pull the patient out but was unable to do so until the head laundress came to her assistance and, by very bravely putting her hands into the boiling water, was able to effect her removal. The patient was very severely scalded and died within a few hours, and, unfortunately, the head laundress also received severe injuries to her hands and arms. At the inquest, evidence was given by the factory inspector that the boiler was too high for the patient to have fallen in accidentally, but that she must have jumped on to the edge to get herself in. He also stated that the laundry was one of the best protected laundries he knew of. Further precautions have now been taken to prevent any possibility of risk for the future.

*Bracebridge Asylum.*—B. H., a female patient, aged 42, severely injured herself by cutting her abdominal walls and intestines with a pair of scissors which had been left on a table in the ward by the charge nurse. The charge nurse, whilst sitting at a table making up her report, borrowed a pair of scissors from a fellow nurse to cut the report as required. She then went to attend a baby in the next room and left the scissors behind her. Shortly afterwards the patient, who had been sitting near the table, was missed and when found was seen to be sitting in the lavatory with the abdominal injuries already inflicted. She was operated on as soon as possible but died the following morning. The patient was known to have suicidal tendencies but does not appear to have been closely watched, and the charge nurse, who was most blameworthy, was severely reprimanded by the coroner for her carelessness.

*Isle of Wight Asylum.*—A. T., a female patient, aged 42, not considered to be actively suicidal, got up from her bed in a single room and, evading observation, got through the serving hatch into the ward kitchen, where she burnt herself so severely on the stove that she died within a few hours. No member of the staff was in the kitchen at the time and the door opening into it had been safely locked, but the possibility of a patient obtaining entry through the serving hatch appears to have been overlooked.

Of the fatal casualties which occurred to Asylum patients the following are perhaps the most important:—

*Northumberland Asylum.*—R. K. F., a male patient, aged 59, who had been admitted to the Asylum on November 20th, 1914, died on June 12th, 1915, and at the inquest, held on June 14th, the following verdict was returned: “That the patient died from hæmorrhage in the chest due to “ broken ribs recently received, but how such injuries were received, there “ is no evidence to show.” On June 21st the Visiting Committee of the Asylum held a full inquiry into the circumstances attending the death of the patient, and reported to the Board that, whilst satisfied that the deceased’s death was caused by pressure on his chest within two days of the time of his death, they could obtain no evidence to show by whom the pressure was applied, and, while considering that the result of the inquiry was most unsatisfactory, they were unable to do anything further in the matter for the present. Under these circumstances our Board decided that a further inquiry should be held at their instance, and accordingly two of our members did so at the Asylum on July 2nd, the Clerk of the Committee, the patient’s widow, and her solicitor being present. Evidence, under oath, was given by the Medical Superintendent, the head and deputy attendants, and 14 attendants; the widow and 8 patients also attended, and were examined by the Commissioners, who, as the result of their inquiry, reported as follows:—“ Before entering on the inquiry we could not, from “ the grave and serious nature of the injuries (old fracture of three ribs and “ two recent fractures of six ribs), but have had a suspicion that they had “ been caused by some one pressing heavily or kneeling upon the patient.



“ After a very careful consideration, however, of all the evidence and giving due regard to the demeanour and appearance of the attendants when under examination and the very favourable impression they made on us, and confirmed generally as the staff evidence was by that of the patients, we cannot believe the injuries were caused by illusage at the hands of the attendants. Nor was there any evidence pointing in the slightest degree to an injury at the hands of any patient. An alternative appears to us to be that, the injuries were occasioned either intentionally or accidentally by the deceased having thrown himself, or fallen from a mattress when rolled up and placed against the wall, and this we think is the most probable and, in our view, it is the correct conclusion and the conclusion at which we have arrived.”

*Dorset County Asylum.*—F. A. H. S., 45, admitted into the Asylum on August 20th, 1915, died on August 25th from pneumonia (fractures of five ribs and considerable bruising being discovered at the post-mortem examination). As no inquest was held by the coroner and no special inquiry was made by the Committee of Visitors into the cause of the injuries received by the patient, we decided that a sworn inquiry should be held at the Asylum by two members of our Board, and this was accordingly done on October 20th. The Chairman and the Clerk of the Visiting Committee were present throughout the inquiry. Thirteen witnesses were examined on oath, including the Medical Superintendent, the Assistant Medical Officer, the Police Surgeon, the Superintendent of Police, the head attendant and other attendants and police constables, and from their evidence the following facts appeared. The patient before admission was found by the police wandering about shouting and throwing his arms about, and was arrested and taken to the police station. He was placed in a cell where he was seen by the police surgeon and remained there under constant supervision until the following day, when he was taken before a magistrate and certified to be insane. He was then removed to the Asylum in a car and, except for throwing his hat from the window, was said to have gone quietly. On admission to the Asylum he was bathed and then put to bed in the reception ward. He was kept in bed until the day before his death, when he was allowed to be up until at 5 p.m. he was sent back to bed owing to his appearing to be unwell. He died at 12.55 p.m. on August 25th. During the time he was in the Asylum there was, according to the evidence no struggle or fall, nor anything to indicate that he had suffered any injury or was in pain. He was in an exalted happy state and, though occasionally leaving his bed and on one occasion breaking a window, he never interfered with anyone. The injuries found at the post-mortem were fractures of the 5th, 6th, and 7th ribs on the left, and of the 8th and 9th on the right side, with extravasation of blood under the pleura and in the intercostal muscles; small superficial bruises on limbs, and a large bruise on the top of the skull. The fractured ribs were probably caused not more than one week before death.

As the result of their inquiry the Commissioners reported that they were unable to find any evidence enabling them to say how the fractures of the patient's ribs were caused, whether before or after admission, or to attach blame to any person in respect thereof.

During the course of the inquiry the following facts were brought to light and appear to us to indicate grave slackness and want of method in various directions :—

1. No proper physical examination of the patient was made on the day of admission.
2. The patient was bathed by an attendant alone, no superior officer being present.
3. Though the most careful inquiries were stated to have been made by the Asylum authorities into the circumstances of the death no written statements were taken and no notes were kept.
4. No written report was made to the Visiting Committee.



5. With the exception of the formal notice of death no written communication was made to the coroner, information being given him by telephone only.

Besides dealing with the above items we found it necessary to call the attention of the Visiting Committee to grave irregularities in connection with forwarding copies of documents to us.

*Hanwell Asylum.*—W. G., 62, a demented male patient, was admitted to the Asylum on August 19th, 1914, and was, owing to his feeble condition, from that time until his death, confined to bed on the floor of a single room, the whole floor of which was covered with mattresses. At the post-mortem examination it was found that the patient had suffered from a disease of the bones probably of the nature of osteomalacia. His sternum and ribs were very soft and fragile, breaking easily on applying very slight force. On his right side there were numerous old fractures of the ribs, viz., of the 2nd, 3rd, 5th, 6th, 7th, and 9th, there being two fractures of the 7th. All of these had made bony union. On the left side there were old fractures of the 4th, 5th, 6th, and 7th ribs, with fibrous union only in each case. There was no displacement of bones and no injury to the pleural membrane on either side. There had been no bruising or other external sign of injury of any sort and no symptoms pointing to an injury to the ribs.

In this case the probability is that the injury to the ribs was caused by the patient, who was very restless, rolling about on the mattresses, and the Visiting Committee satisfied themselves that none of the fractures was the result of violence or ill-treatment whilst the patient was an inmate of the Asylum.

*Wakefield Asylum.*—M. F., an epileptic woman, aged 42, admitted into the Asylum in 1909, died in December 1915 under the following circumstances. At 11 a.m. in the morning three nurses were in charge of a ward of some 40 patients, largely epileptics, two of the nurses being in the dayroom and the other in the ward kitchen superintending the general cleaning. This nurse committed the irregularity of drawing a quantity of hot water into the sink in order that a non-epileptic patient might wash some patients' aprons. She then left the kitchen to fetch some soap. She was absent two or three minutes, and during this time M. F. seems to have entered the kitchen and put her hands and forearms into the boiling water. The patient was at once attended to, but she died 31 hours afterwards. An inquest was held and a verdict returned that the patient died from shock from extensive scalds to her hands and arms, caused accidentally by putting them into hot water in a sink in the kitchen in the wrongful absence of the nurse, who had left the kitchen to fetch some soap. As it was considered by the Asylum authorities that the negligence of the nurse, though great, was not culpable, she was allowed to resign.

### *Asylum Officers Superannuation Act, 1909.*

*Law Officers' Opinion.*—A question having arisen whether an established officer or servant who retired from an Asylum in 1914 in circumstances entitling him to pension under the Act was precluded by section 5 from reckoning, for the purpose of determining the amount of such pension, periods of service in other Asylums which had been terminated by dismissal for grave misconduct before the Act was passed, the Law Officers of the Crown were asked to advise thereon. Their opinion was to the effect that section 5 had no application to periods of service that were complete before the Act was passed, and that as section 6 made no such distinction, but provided that all services should be aggregated, it followed that in the case



in question the periods of service at the other Asylums must be reckoned.

As was stated in our last year's report it has been the general practice of Asylum Committees to keep open the places of established officers leaving to take up military duty during the war and to secure them against pecuniary loss resulting from their response to the call of patriotism. The question was soon raised as to the position of such officers with regard to pension, the amount of which is by the above Act dependent on the number of completed years spent in Asylum service. Two ways were suggested by which the period of absence might be reckoned towards pension. One was by allowing added years under s. 2 (1) (3) on account of special circumstances; and the other by treating the period as absence on leave to be considered as a part of the officer's Asylum service. In a circular issued from the Home Office on the 15th of February it was announced that the Secretary of State would not object to the adoption of either of these courses. We felt that these measures, though they would generally be sufficient to prevent loss falling on the officers concerned, did not render their position absolutely secure, being dependent on the good will not only of the Committee of the Asylum from which they went on military duty, but also of the Committee in whose service they might be some years hence when they came to claim their pensions. Moreover circumstances might occur which would give rise to difficulty in the application of the Act. It seemed to us desirable that the rights of such Asylum officers should be preserved in every particular and should be uniform over the country, and we expressed ourselves to the Secretary of State as in favour of the legislation necessary to bring about that result. No Act was passed for this purpose during the year 1915.

A further question arose as to whether a Committee which made to an officer a money allowance by way of addition to his army or navy pay ought to deduct therefrom any and, if so, what amount for contribution towards pension. The view taken by the Secretary of State on this point was that if the officer was getting from the Committee an allowance which, with his military or naval pay, equalled his asylum salary and emoluments and was expecting to have his war service counted for pension it was equitable that he should pay contributions and that the percentage should be calculated only on the sum paid by the Committee.

#### *Temporary Suspension of Rules.*

In view of the urgent demands of the army for the services of medical men and the consequent depletion of the medical staffs of Asylums the Board recognised that the requirements of their Rules in regard to the keeping of Asylum Registers and Books and other such matters could not be rigidly enforced



without the sacrifice of duties of greater importance falling upon the medical staff. They carefully considered the question and after consulting the Lord Chancellor and obtaining his approval issued the following circular to the medical superintendents and clerks of the visiting committees of all County and Borough Asylums :—

The Board of Control,  
66, Victoria Street, S.W.,

SIR,

22nd October 1915.

IN view of the further urgent appeal by the Director-General of the Army Medical Service to the medical profession to liberate for War Service as large a proportion as possible of its members, whose ages and circumstances fit them for such duty, the Board of Control have carefully considered whether some diminution of the duties imposed on asylum medical officers might not, in the circumstances of the national crisis, be made with a view to enabling still more of them to be set free to place their services at the disposal of the War Office.

The Board record, with satisfaction, the fact that no less a proportion than 42 per cent. of the number of those who were holding permanent appointments when the war broke out have been liberated for such service. Speaking generally the posts thus vacated have (often with much difficulty) been temporarily, and only partially, filled by medical men, who, for one reason or another, are disqualified for army service. The result has been that, excluding the nine asylums that have been converted into War Hospitals, the medical service in the remaining 88 asylums, which, in the pre-war period, comprised 324 members (including medical superintendents) of whom 8 were female practitioners, has been reduced to 283, of whom 11 are women.

How far a still further reduction of the medical staffs is feasible is primarily a question for the asylum authorities. But towards this end the Board, being aware of the fact that many of the duties hitherto properly required of a medical staff are not essential to merely the efficient conduct of an asylum in respect to the medical care and routine treatment of its inmates, have decided to suspend the operation of some of the statutory duties so as to enable the primary objects of the institution to be carried on by a diminished staff.

Accordingly, during the period of the war, the following requirements, in the keeping of medical records, will be accepted as sufficient :—

#### 1. *Case Books.*

In addition to the diminution of frequency of entries already sanctioned as regards chronic cases, the clinical notes in respect to recent cases may be limited to facts of particular importance.

2. *The Registers.*

The Board consider that—

- (a) the *Civil Register* must be continued in its entirety ;
- (b) the *Medical Register* may be wholly suspended.

Although several of the important points of information, usually obtained from it, may possibly, later on, be desired and called for, with a view to estimating certain effects of the war, as, for example, "occupations," it is felt that such facts will always be accessible (though not so handily) from the case books and elsewhere and that it is not fair to the paramount necessities of the Army Medical Service that Asylum medical men should be asked to spend time over such matters at present, and that as regards ætiological factors in general, attempts to educe and record them at the moment must be in many asylums of very dubious value ;

- (c) in the *Register of Discharges and Transfers* no entries in the columns governed by the heading "Only in respect to those Discharged recovered" will be required ;
- (d) in the *Register of Deaths* all entries in the columns under the headings of "Duration of Present Attack" and of "Form of Mental Disorder" may be omitted.

3. *Post-mortem Examinations and Records.*

The amount of work devolving on medical officers may be further reduced in respect to the making of post-mortem examinations and the record of their results. The Commissioners will abstain from commenting in their reports on the number of such examinations and will rely upon such being made, when, in the judgment of the Medical Superintendent, it is deemed essential, and especially where injury is suspected.

The Board have further decided to omit from their Annual Report a large number of statistical tables, including those dealing with medical facts. The following Annual Returns will not, therefore, be asked for this year or during the war :—

1. Copy of Medical Register.
2. Causes of Insanity.
3. Forms of Insanity.
4. Ages and Condition as to Marriage.
5. Occupations and Professions.
6. Causes of Death—age tabulation.
7. Cost of land and building, &c.
8. Accommodation and vacant accommodation.
9. Miscellaneous Returns.



The circular calling attention to the publication in the Supplement of the Annual Report of notices of Research work during the current year will not be issued.

It should be understood that no dispensation is authorised in respect to any other Registers or Records now prescribed beyond those mentioned above.

It is the Board's strong hope that, as the result of these measures and by relaxing, on the part of Visiting Committees, the standard and amount of work they, in normal circumstances, properly expect from their medical officers, it may be found possible for most asylums to dispense during the period of stress with a substantial proportion of their medical staffs. It is scarcely necessary to say that the Board make these suggestions, which are in direct variance with the policy they have always steadily advanced, with deep regret, but, cognisant of the imperative need the Country has elsewhere for medical men, they deem it to be their duty.

I am to add that the Board will be obliged if they may be favoured, at an early date, by an expression of opinion as to the least number of medical men with whom the asylum, with which you are concerned, can be safely administered during this time of national crisis.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

The Medical Superintendent,                      O. E. DICKINSON,  
The Clerk to the Visiting Committee,                      *Secretary.*  
County (Borough) Asylum.

#### REGISTERED HOSPITALS.

There is no change in the number of registered hospitals which continue to discharge their useful functions in a very adequate and satisfactory manner.

Generally they provide suitable and excellent accommodation for educated persons of all degrees of financial ability, and are maintained in a high state of efficiency.

On the 1st of January 1915 they contained 2,606 patients and 113 voluntary boarders, and on the same date in 1916 the numbers respectively were 2,597 and 119, 787 patients and 212 boarders having been admitted, 574 and 201 discharged, and 222 and 5 having died, in the interval.

Of the patients discharged 306 had recovered, giving upon the admissions the favourable percentage of 49·3, but the deaths were 8·5 per cent. upon the average numbers resident as compared with a percentage of 6·8 last year.

In two instances during the past year patients in hospitals succeeded in committing suicide, but in neither of them was there any indication of want of care on the part of the staff.

In one case in which the patient hung herself in her single room from a shutter by means of a torn sheet, the shutters throughout the hospital have been since altered and made safe.

In consequence of the difficulty which has been experienced in maintaining the staff of male attendants because of the war, the use of the branch houses in two of them has been discontinued for male patients for the present, but in the case of the Holloway Sanatorium this difficulty has been overcome by the introduction of a female staff on the male side with much success and no apparent disadvantages.

Nether Court, Ramsgate, one of the branches of St. Luke's Hospital, has been handed over during the war to the Red Cross Society for the treatment of wounded soldiers, and enlarged use will be made of the "Welders" at Gerrard's Cross for the patients.

Wonford House, Exeter, has availed itself of the provisions of the Companies' (Consolidation) Act, 1908, to incorporate itself under the Board of Trade as a company, not for the purposes of profit, and the approval of the Secretary of State has been given to necessary amendments of the regulations.

#### STATE AND CRIMINAL INSTITUTIONS.

*State Criminal Asylum, Broadmoor.*—Those members of our Board who paid the annual visit to this Institution in May 1915, were able to report very favourably as to its condition and management. Special importance was attached to the gradual growth of the Asylum idea and the displacement by it of the prison idea, which reacts so injuriously on insane persons, while there was no disregard of any of the precautions and safeguards which are so necessary in an Asylum of this character.

Many useful and some very important improvements had been made since the last visit, one of the most extensive being the installation of a new fire protection scheme, which involved new fire mains and hydrants, and an additional reservoir to contain 500,000 gallons of water.

Subsequently to our visit a female patient, who had not shown herself to be actively suicidal, committed suicide by jumping into a copper of boiling water in the laundry while at work there.

The records of the Asylum showed again the very creditable absence of all use of mechanical restraint, and a large continued diminution in the amount of seclusion.

The number of patients resident was 702, and there were 108 vacant beds.

*Rampton Criminal Asylum.*—The visit in November to this Asylum showed that its state and management continue to be satisfactory.

A new boundary wall, enclosing 18 acres of land, had been completed, and would enable some of the walls of the airing courts to be reduced in height, so as to improve the outlook and cheerfulness of the gardens and wards.

There had been no restraint and no undue amount of seclusion, and the patients generally were free from excitement and contented.



The number of patients in residence was 229, and there were 34 vacant beds.

*Royal Naval Hospital, Yarmouth.*—At the visit by members of our Board to this Hospital in March 1915 it was found to be generally in good order, but in need of minor reparations.

The patients were evidently well cared for and considerably treated, and the arrangements for their comfort, occupation, and amusement were adequate and satisfactory.

The officers and men in residence were 33 of the former and 147 of the latter. Thirty-seven of them were suffering from general paralysis and 46 were faulty in their habits, but there was still the very creditable immunity from bedsores which has prevailed for so many years.

There were 80 vacant beds.

*Royal Military Hospital, Netley.*—The D Block at Netley Hospital, when visited in October last, was considered to be in the best order, and under very careful and capable administration.

Its normal accommodation is for 104 patients, but under war pressure there had been an addition of 20 beds which, however, did not lead to at all insanitary overcrowding.

The total number of admissions between the dates of the two visits in August 1914 and October 1915 had been 1,139, in irregular rushes, 64 having been admitted in one month and as many as 226 in another. At the latter date 71 were remaining, among whom were 8 foreign invalids and 5 German prisoners of war, all of them, of course, having the same care and treatment as our own men.

#### LICENSED HOUSES GENERALLY.

No changes have occurred during 1915 in the number of houses licensed for the reception of lunatics; there were, therefore, on the 1st January 1916, 21 Metropolitan Houses licensed by us, and 42 Provincial Houses licensed by justices, for the reception of lunatics under the Lunacy Acts.

The following table gives the total numbers, classification, and distribution of the patients detained in these houses on the 1st January 1916 :—

—	Males.	Females.	Total.
In Metropolitan Licensed Houses :—			
Private - - - -	524	898	1,422
Pauper - - - -	22	76	98
In Provincial Licensed Houses :—			
Private - - - -	448	872	1,320
Pauper - - - -	234	324	558
Total - - - -	1,228	2,170	3,398

These figures show that there was a decrease of 19 in the total number of patients in the Metropolitan Houses, and an increase of 4 in those in the provinces.

In addition to the patients detained on reception orders, there were 70 persons residing in these Houses as voluntary boarders, namely, 20 in the Metropolitan, and 50 in the Provincial. The proportion of private patients and voluntary boarders in these Houses is 25 per cent. and 37 per cent. respectively to the total number of private patients detained under the Lunacy Acts and of voluntary boarders residing in institutions for lunatics.

Four deaths from suicide of patients and one of a voluntary boarder were reported to us during the year :—

- (1) A male patient, 51 years of age, died from the effects of a bullet wound in the brain, self-inflicted with a revolver. This patient, who had only been under certificates for some two months, escaped from his attendant whilst out shopping in a neighbouring town. He then travelled to London, and the same afternoon shot himself at a rifle-range with a revolver which he obtained ostensibly to practise with. It appeared that he had been allowed to have control of a comparatively large sum of money, and it should be pointed out that for a patient to have such a control of money is very undesirable.
- (2) A male patient, 36, who was considered so much improved in his mental condition that arrangements were being made for his discharge, escaped from the institution and hanged himself in a wood. This patient had, owing to his advanced state of recovery, very properly been given more liberty than usual.
- (3) A male patient, 50, hanged himself in the early morning by a piece of wire fastened to his bedpost, though an attendant was sleeping in the same room with him. It could not be discovered where the patient obtained the wire.
- (4) A female patient, 54, died as the result of an injury to her throat, self-inflicted before admission.
- (5) A male voluntary boarder, 55, drowned himself in a pond. There had been no suspicion that he had suicidal tendencies of any kind.

*Flower House.*—The names of Mrs. Ethel J. Bullmore and Frederick Caunt have been added to the licence.

*Hayes Park.*—The name of Miss Mary E. Black has been added to the licence in substitution for Miss Edith G. Johnson.

*Otto House.*—Miss Eva B. Brodie has been appointed Resident Superintendent *vice* Mrs. Emily Chapman.

*The Grange, East Finchley.*—The licence of this House has been transferred to Elm Lodge, Clay Hill, Enfield. Various



alterations and additions to the latter house have been approved by us and carried out. The patients were transferred to their new residence in November.

*Moorcroft House.*—Plans have been approved for an alternative exit from the upper floor of “The Lawn,” and for smoke screens at the head of the staircase. “The Lawn” was included in the licence in June.

*Peckham House.*—Approval has been given to a scheme for improving the lighting and ventilation of the dormitories of the male infirmary and to plans for forming three cubicles for attendants.

*Moat House.*—Alterations which provide for further w.c. and lavatory accommodation and for a fire-escape staircase from the first floor have been approved.

*Bailbrook House.*—Plans have been approved for the appropriation of “Hillylands ” and “ Brook Villa ” for the accommodation of patients and staff and also for an open-air pavilion for patients.

*Ticehurst House.*—Plans have been approved for a new passage between the main and the old buildings and for a fire-escape staircase.

*The Grove, Norwich.*—Plans have been submitted and approved for the erection of four bedrooms, two on the ground and two on the first floor, with proper provision of second exits for escape in case of fire.

SINGLE PATIENTS.

From the following table it will be seen that the number of patients under certificates and in single care during the year 1915 shows a slight increase on the figures of the previous year, the actual increase being six as against 16 in 1914.

The number of admissions into single care, viz., 275, was higher by eight than in the previous twelve months.

				Males.	Females.	Total.
Number on 1 January 1915 - - - -				172	388	560
Add those registered in 1915 - - - -				90	185	275
				262	573	835
				M.	F.	Total.
Deduct those discharged and removed - - - -				70	163	233
Died - - - -				10	26	36
				80	189	269
Number on 1 January 1916 - - - -				182	384	566

Wherever it was deemed advisable, these patients, for the most part of the mild, chronic type, have been visited twice during the year by a member of the Board ; all have been seen once.

Patients found lunatic by inquisition are not included in the foregoing table, and none of them have been visited by us.

The treatment of patients under single care, both original and by transfer from institutions, is encouraged by us in all cases suitable in character, and where the financial circumstances are such as to permit of it. The change from institutional care to care of this nature does undoubtedly in not a few instances prove beneficial, and especially so where the mental condition of the patient is such as to be stimulated by the social and homelike surroundings attendant upon this form of supervision.

Our visits lead us to the conclusion that, with but few if any exceptions, the care of these patients is exercised with kindness and consideration.

Two deaths by suicide have been reported amongst the patients in single care during the period under review, but there were no peculiar or exceptional circumstances attending them which call for any special comment or report.

#### LUNATICS IN WORKHOUSES.

We publish as usual in the accompanying Table the distribution of the patients on the 1st January 1916, residing in the ordinary Workhouses or Workhouse Infirmaries, and also in the Metropolitan District Asylums.

—	Males.	Females.	Total.
In ordinary Workhouses and Workhouse Infirmaries	5,833	6,962	12,795
In Metropolitan District Asylums - - -	3,515	3,622	7,137
Total - - - - -	9,348	10,584	19,932

During the year we have officially visited 221 of these Institutions, including the Metropolitan District Asylums, and have seen in them a total of 17,499 patients.

There is nothing special to report this year on the cases certified under Section 24 of the Lunacy Act and detained in the Workhouses, beyond the fact that almost without exception they appear to be treated with much kindness and consideration.

#### PROSECUTIONS.

The following prosecutions undertaken at the instance of Visiting Committees were successful.

*R. v. Miles.*—The defendant, Alexander Miles, an attendant at the Cardiff Asylum, Whitchurch, was, on the 25th of January



1915, charged at the Llandaff Police Court with having assaulted a patient, one M. N., on January 2nd.

The defendant, in answer to the evidence which was called for the prosecution, went into the witness box and stated that the patient, who was in bed and had on the morning in question been noisy and troublesome, gripped him by the wrists when he had gone to attempt to quiet him, and that a struggle had ensued, but denied having struck the patient.

He was, however, convicted and fined 3*l.* and costs, the chairman remarking that "these poor people must be protected."

He had been suspended from his employment on January 5th, and was dismissed from the service on January 29th, 1915.

*R. v. McGinley.*—Mary McGinley, a nurse at the West Riding of Yorkshire Asylum, Menston, who had been summarily dismissed from the service for an alleged assault on a patient, one J. A. W., on June 16th, 1915, was charged before the Otley bench of magistrates on July 2nd, when she pleaded guilty and was fined 2*s.* 6*d.* and 12*s.* 6*d.* costs.

*R. v. Archer.*—Harold F. Archer, an attendant at the Derby Borough Asylum, who had been suspended and subsequently dismissed from the service for an alleged assault on a patient, one W. E. B., on August 5th, was on the 19th August summoned before the justices sitting at the Derby Police Court and charged with the offence. The defendant was convicted and fined 2*l.* or a month's imprisonment.

*R. v. Pegg.*—Gertrude Pegg, a nurse at the Staffordshire Asylum, Cheddleton, was, on November 24th, 1915, charged at the Leek Petty Sessions with having struck a patient, one M. B.

The defendant, who had been dismissed from her employment on November 5th, admitted the offence; but the bench, in view of the defendant's youth, that apart from her admission there was no direct evidence against her, and that no serious injury had been caused to the patient, having warned her of the seriousness of the offence, dismissed the summons on the payment of 16*s.* 6*d.* costs.

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### Mental Deficiency.

The effect of the war in retarding the operation of the Mental Deficiency Act, which we recorded in our First Report, remained unabated during the year. The reluctance of Local Authorities to embark on any expenditure that could be avoided, and the necessary restrictions imposed by the Treasury on all building operations, have, to a great extent, prevented the extension of work for the mentally defective. The views of the Board were laid before the Committee on Public Retrenchment appointed by the Treasury in the summer of 1915, together with all the information desired by that Committee as to the Board's administration. It was pointed out to them that the Board had already taken effective steps towards economy, and that their estimates for the current year showed a very large

reduction. Suggestions were at the same time made for further economies, and a provisional estimate was put forward for the next ensuing financial year showing a further substantial reduction of the Vote. The Final Report of the Committee did not appear until February 1916; but for many months before that date the Board were systematically working in the direction of economy.

Local Authorities have been advised that in present circumstances it is not open to them to provide Institutional accommodation for defectives, except where this is practicable either (a) by entering into contracts with the Managers of existing Institutions where vacancies exist or are pending; or (b) by contracting with Poor Law authorities for the use of suitable workhouses "approved" under Section 37 of the Act; or (c) by leasing suitable private premises for temporary use as Institutions. The latter course has been allowed in those cases only in which a very moderate expenditure for adaptation and equipment was necessary. Local Authorities have also been urged to proceed with obtaining such information with regard to the numbers and condition of defectives within their areas as will enable them (when the expenditure of money again becomes possible) to take prompt action for the establishment of Institutions, and to carry on effectively the provision of such supervision and guardianship of defectives as will in the meantime keep them under reasonable care and control, committal to Institutions being for the present reserved for cases of urgent need.

The functions of Local Associations for the benefit of defectives assume a special importance in the present emergency, and the Board has encouraged and watched with gratification the gradual establishment of such Associations, and the increasing amount of useful work which they have taken in hand. The Central Association for the Care of the Mentally Defective has been of the greatest service in this development, and the Board has been in frequent communication with it as to its activities and the most profitable lines of progress. At the present time at least 19 Local Associations have been organised, of which 15 are in receipt of grants from the Board under section 48 of the Act.

Much consideration has been given to the question of the provision of Attendants and Instructors properly qualified for the care and training of the defectives of various grades in Institutions. In several of the Institutions, especially those in which children chiefly are dealt with, great attention is being paid to the training and teaching of the patients, both with regard to the subjects taught and the method of instruction used. It is hoped that this will result in their increased happiness and usefulness and in an ultimate saving of expense in their maintenance. Fortunately the greatest economic value of the feeble-minded is reached by means which secure their greatest possible



health of mind and body and their fullest possible pleasure in existence. The Commissioners have been in consultation, and have found themselves in general agreement with the Board of Education as to the qualifications requisite in the staff of Institutions of various sizes and character, the question being one in which it was desirable that the experience and knowledge of the Departments should be pooled, especially in reference to the Institutions which have been certified by both Boards. Some progress has been made in several districts with the establishment of courses for the training of Instructors and Attendants, notably by the Central Association and by the Authorities of London, Manchester, Liverpool and Birmingham. In the last named city a summer school for teachers for defective children was held from July 5th to July 24th, 1915, at which, under the support and management of the Education and the Asylums and Mental Deficiency Committees, lectures and demonstrations were given, classes for manual work were held, and observation visits were paid to schools of special interest.

#### STATE INSTITUTIONS.

The State Institution at Moss Side, Maghull, Liverpool, is still in use under the direction of Major Rows, R.A.M.C., for soldiers who have returned from the war suffering from mental shock. The histories of the hundreds of patients who have been received there show that the treatment given is extremely successful and fully justify the action of the Board in transferring these buildings to the War Office.

To meet the pressing need for a State Institution for female defectives with violent or dangerous propensities the Board has rented from the London County Council, "Farmfield," at Horley, Surrey. It was opened in December and was placed under the superintendence of Dr. S. E. Gill, one of the medical inspectors of our Board. The Institution, which was formerly a reformatory for inebriates, now provides accommodation for 90 women and is gradually being taken into occupation.

#### CERTIFIED INSTITUTIONS.

Eight Institutions were newly certified during the year, bringing the number of Certified Institutions up to 39, with a total accommodation for 5,837 patients. Amongst the number are the six Institutions registered under the Idiots Act, 1886, which on the Mental Deficiency Act coming into operation became automatically "certified institutions." These are the Royal Earlswood Institution, the Royal Albert Institution, the Royal Eastern Counties' Institution, the Western Counties' Institution, Starcross, the Midland Counties' Institution, Knowle, and the Magdalen Hospital School ("Rockhall"), Combe Down,

Bath. The statistics of these and of the other idiot establishments which were licensed houses under the Lunacy Act, are therefore no longer included in the lunacy figures, and any reference to them now finds a place in the Mental Deficiency section of this Report.

*Royal Albert Institution.*—We regret to record the death of Dr. Douglas, which took place in October after a brief illness. He had been Medical Superintendent since 1906 and had earned the confidence and esteem of the managers. The vacancy was filled by the appointment of Dr. W. H. Coupland, who had long held the post of Assistant Medical Officer.

During the year, the question whether, and to what extent the Institution should be certified as a special school under the Board of Education formed the subject of conference between our Board and the Board of Education, as well as the Lancashire Asylums Board and the Committee of the Institution. In connection with this a special visit was paid to the Institution by three members of our Board, whose report, whilst recognising the general excellence of the arrangements for the care of the inmates, considered that the organisation and methods for training and teaching were capable of improvement in several directions, and made suggestions thereon.

*Royal Earlswood Institution.*—At the visit paid by two members of our Board on the 25th June, the excellence of the accommodation provided and the good order in which the establishment is maintained received commendation. On that date there were 496 patients on the books; 336 males, 160 females, of whom 21 were absent on leave at the Walton-on-Naze branch or elsewhere. The Commissioners recognised the great increase of duties imposed on the Visitors under the provisions of the Mental Deficiency Act, and especially those called for by the “more complicated provision for certification now required by the Act, but in view of the strong opinion expressed by Parliament it was felt impossible to exempt establishments which were Idiot Institutions previous to the coming into operation of the Act from regulations which applied to all other Certified Institutions. We can only hope that as the requirements of the new legislation are better known they will be found more easy to carry into effect.”

Suggestions were made in respect to certain improvements in the teaching and employment of the patients, which, if adopted, would, in the Commissioners' opinion, add greatly to the usefulness of the Institution, of which the good work that is being carried on was fully recognised.

*The Royal Eastern Counties' Institution.*—At their visit on the 9th March the Commissioners reported the completion of the new block for the accommodation of 100 male patients, but owing to the difficulty in completing the furnishing, it was not then fully occupied. The work done in the schools and shops



received favourable comment, and the fact was emphasised that the Institution is not confined to the training of mental defectives of higher grade, but includes the care of the most hopeless and helpless cases.

*Western Counties' Institution, Starcross.*—At the time of the visit of two members of our Board, on the 13th July, there were 214 male and 99 female inmates. Of them, 2 had been sent by orders under the Mental Deficiency Act and maintained by local authorities—281 “placed” by Boards of Guardians and 16 by education authorities under the Elementary Education (Defective and Epileptic Children) Act, 1899. There were 14 private patients. The report showed that the Institution was maintained in good order and well administered.

The Institution is certified as a Special School under the Board of Education, and early in the year a conference was held with the managers respecting the arrangements made for instruction and the custodial care of the children after 16 years of age.

The Institution has been incorporated under the Companies' Act with a licence from the Board of Trade as a company not carried on for profit.

*Midland Counties' Institution, Knowle.*—There were 133 patients (85 male, 48 female) in residence when this Institution was visited by a member of our Board on the 17th December. The new infirmary wing was completed and would shortly be opened. The school and workshops were thoroughly inspected, and suggestions made for the improvement of the organisation of the school departments, the opportunities for training in domestic and industrial work, and the employment of the patients.

*Guilts Cross, Eastern Counties' Institution.*—This Institution, which was certified in June 1914, was visited by members of our Board on the 5th March, and again on the 7th July. The impression gained at the first of these visits was by no means favourable, especially as regards the unsuitability of the building—originally a workhouse—for its purpose, the very grave defects in its sanitation and ventilation, the condition of the boys and their untidy and unkempt appearance, the inadequacy of the existing shops to afford occupation to all who were capable of being employed and trained. Of the 325 boys then in residence, 123 had been admitted since the date of certification, of whom 47 had been sent under the order of a Judicial Authority, 16 by the Secretary of State, and 4 “placed” by parents or guardians. At the second visit considerable structural improvements in the sanitary arrangements were noted, and others were in progress; additional day-room and dormitory accommodation had been provided, and much re-painting and re-decoration effected. It was, therefore, considered that the request for an increase in the numbers for which the Institution had been certified, from 330 to 410, might be granted. Of the



331 on the books, of whom 329 were in residence, 4 were "placed" cases, 81 were under orders and 246 were not under the provisions of the Mental Deficiency Act.

We regret to add that subsequently the improvement noted above does not appear to have been maintained, for towards the close of the year, serious defects involving the general management and conduct of the Institution were brought under the notice of our Board; but the details of them and of the steps that followed fall under the record for 1916, with which the present Report does not deal.

*Stoke Park Colony.*—Two visits were paid to this Colony by members of our Board during the year, the first on 8th January and the second on 23rd July. In the interval the number of inmates had increased from 687 to 809, the admissions numbering 155, of whom 126 were received under the provisions of the Mental Deficiency Act. Many improvements had been made in accordance with the suggestions put forward at the first visit, and it appeared evident that the administration was animated by a desire to develop and extend the usefulness of the Colony, which from its extent and situation affords exceptional scope for becoming a well-equipped institution for the care and training of defectives. The approaching adaptation of Heath House would further extend the facilities for industrial training and farm work for about 250 boys. The buildings in occupation were well maintained, and apart from one or two slight and easily remediable deficiencies, were found to be in most satisfactory order. It was hoped that some simple means would be found for the recreation and instruction of the small idiot children lodged in a room in the Hospital block. Special attention was paid at this visit to the educational work of the Colony, which showed indication of progress since the last visit. A better scheme for the organisation of the infant classes in the Dower House was suggested, for the report adds: "It seemed to us that there were several children in this department who were very little below normal, and if we are right in this opinion the importance of giving them every educational advantage is evident." A better classification of the boys in the classes at Ivy Lodge was advocated, and the hope expressed that it would soon be possible to start simple manual work for those of lower grade. Great improvement was noted in the girls' school, where, as elsewhere, there remained still scope "for the further development of manual work and occupation, which would serve as the beginning of the industrial training which is so important for a Colony of this description."

Visits were also paid to the branch establishments at Horfield and Clevedon, which were found to be admirably suited for the purposes to which they are assigned.

Towards the end of the year an outbreak of measles occurred in the Colony, the first case being notified on November 29th.



By the 31st December there had been 9 cases and 2 deaths, and the disease attained epidemic proportions, the last notification being on 26th January 1916. In all 88 children were attacked, and 11 died.

*Sandlebridge*.—This Institution was visited by two members of our Board on the 30th July, when the number in residence was 267, of whom 156 were males, and 111 females. Of the total number 136 were below 16 years of age and were under the Board of Education, the Institution being also a Special School. Of those over school age 67 have been certified under the Mental Deficiency Act and are detained under orders, others are awaiting certification, and the rest are Poor Law cases with few exceptions. Six are private cases. The health and condition of the inmates were very good, and the buildings throughout found in very good order. Progress was being made with the new house, which would probably soon be in occupation.

*Whittington Hall*.—At the visit paid by a member of our Board, on 22nd April, there were in residence 40 boys and 278 women and girls. The retention of the boys since the Institution had been certified for 320 patients of the female sex caused some difficulty in administration, and we were subsequently informed by the Warden that they would be sent away as soon as premises which had been acquired in the neighbourhood of the Stoke Park Colony were ready for their reception. The new school and laundry were completed, but not in occupation. The condition of the patients, as to their health, nutrition, and clothing was very satisfactory, as also were the arrangements made for their employment and instruction.

The Board of Control continue to impress upon the authorities of these institutions the extreme importance of adapting their administration so as to secure the permanent retention of all defectives admitted. If patients are discharged after various short periods of residence, the whole of the care and training expended on them is almost certainly wasted.

#### INSTITUTIONS APPROVED UNDER SECTION 37 (MENTAL DEFICIENCY ACT).

Since the coming into operation of the Mental Deficiency Act, 16 buildings provided by Boards of Guardians have been approved (nearly all in 1915), under the provisions of section 37, as suitable premises to which defectives might be sent by local authorities for detention, care, and training. The total accommodation thus provided was for 822 patients, but in most instances little advantage was taken of it during the year. The majority of the premises thus acquired were special portions of Poor Law Institutions set apart for the purpose, but they also included such separate buildings as Seafeld House, Seaforth, and Prudhoe Hall Colony.

*Monyhull Colony, King's Heath.*—This Colony, which had been approved under section 37 for the reception of 50 defectives of each sex, was visited by a member of our Board on 19th November. It was still in an unfinished state, but 12 houses were in occupation, there being in residence 251 male and 291 female patients. Of them, 52 males and 47 females had been received under the Mental Deficiency Act, whilst 38 males and 9 females were cases detained under section 24 of the Lunacy Act, 28 of the former having been removed to make room for wounded soldiers. The Visiting Commissioner pointed out that probably all of the 443 patients who were not detained under the provisions of either Act consisted of epileptics and feeble-minded cases, "all of whom could probably be certified as lunatics or defectives; and as regards those who fall within the Lunacy Act, there is no legal authority for their reception here." Employment on the land, shops, and in the house, was given to about 90 per cent. of the males, and in the laundry, sewing room, kitchen, or house work, to about 71 per cent. of the females.

#### CERTIFIED HOUSES.

At the close of the year there were in occupation 9 establishments under this head, with a total accommodation of 325. They all received visits from Commissioners during the year, but do not require special comment. Amongst them are three "former licensed houses" which had been registered under the Idiots Act, namely, Normansfield, The Gables, and Downside Lodge, Chilcompton.

#### APPROVED HOMES.

During the year 9 additions were made to the number of "Approved Homes," which at its close amounted to 21, with accommodation for 388 defectives. The reports made by the Commissioners and Inspectors who visited them were on the whole satisfactory.

A list of Institutions, Houses, and Homes existing at the date of publication of this Report is given in Appendix C. (Part II.).

#### DEFECTIVES IN PRIVATE HOUSES.

Since the Mental Deficiency Act came into operation, notice has been received at our Board of the reception of 259 cases under guardianship—92 of such admissions occurring in 1914 and 167 in 1915. In some instances the patients were notified temporarily pending the "approval" of the home in which they were residing, and in not a few cases there was failure to comply with the regulations respecting notice of removal or discharge. Such defects will, it is to be hoped, become less numerous when the provisions of the Act are more widely known; but, owing to their occurrence, it is not possible to set forth the actual numbers of those in guardianship care at the close of 1915.



From the appended table it will be seen that of the 259 total admissions, 55 were males and 204 females. Those admitted under orders numbered 21 males, 42 females; the "placed" cases were only 8 males and 6 females; and the notified cases, 26 males, 156 females.

—	Under Order.			"Placed."			Notified.			Grand Total.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
1914 - -	4	6	10	1	3	4	15	63	78	20	72	92
1915 - -	17	36	53	7	3	10	11	93	104	35	132	167
Total -	21	42	63	8	6	14	26	156	182	55	204	259

Visits were duly paid to these patients by either Commissioners or Inspectors, who, except in a few instances, were satisfied with the arrangements made for their care and treatment.

#### DEFECTIVES IN WORKHOUSES.

Reference has already been made to the distribution of patients in the ordinary Workhouses or Workhouse Infirmaries, and in the Metropolitan District Asylums. As no small proportion of them belong to the mentally defective class, for whose accommodation two of the latter institutions are entirely assigned, we have deemed it right to refer to them in this portion of our Report.

*Darent Industrial Colony.*—This Institution was visited by two members of our Board on the 22nd July, on which date there were in residence 2,083 patients, of whom 1,052 were males and 1,031 females; about 200 of each sex admitted as merely "feeble-minded" being segregated in the pavilions, where they receive instruction and training apart from the certified "imbeciles." This separation is not due to any marked difference in intellectual capacity, but depends on the conditions of admission, and the opinion was expressed by the Visiting Commissioners that it did not secure the greatest benefit to the children. The general management and condition of the Institution received favourable comment, as well as the excellence and variety of the handicrafts pursued in the workshops, to which had been recently added a toy-making industry. The schools for both classes—the certified and the uncertified—received close attention, and some suggestions were proffered as to re-classification of the children during their work to obviate the mingling of those of low intellectual capacity in class with high-grade cases, as must occur where the general and useful grouping according to manual capacity alone is retained for instruction involving mental effort. The general result of the inspection was to give a very favourable impression on the good work that

is being done, the keenness of the children and teachers, and the benefit derived from the excellent manual training in the school "as shown by the great industrial efficiency of the adults " we found at work in the various shops."

*The Fountain Hospital, Tooting*, which has for the past few years been utilised for the accommodation of idiots and low-grade imbeciles previously at Darenth, would have been given up and the inmates removed to the Edmonton Workhouse, which had been acquired for them; but owing to the war, that establishment was required for the housing of Belgian refugees, and its conversion into an imbecile asylum consequently postponed. The hospital was visited by two members of our Board on the 26th January. It then contained 649 patients, of whom 251 were subjects of epilepsy, many crippled or helpless, and of the lowest grade of mental defectiveness. The admirable manner in which these helpless children are tended received favourable comment; and the general health was satisfactory, the paucity of cases of tuberculosis being noteworthy.

So far as regards mentally defective patients in ordinary Workhouses, many of whom ought to be dealt with under the Mental Deficiency Act, little progress has been made during the period under review. Various causes have militated against any very active steps being taken to deal effectively with these cases. Owing to the financial stringency brought about by the war, local authorities have been severely restricted in embarking on a policy which would entail any increased financial expenditure, and consequently but few Institutions have been established; thus, while the few local authorities who have been anxious to proceed have been hampered, others have been provided with a more or less legitimate excuse for inaction. Some progress has been made in London, Lancashire, Middlesex, West Riding of Yorkshire, and a few of the other more important local authorities, but the majority have fallen back on the powers given them by the Act to enter into contracts with the Managers of Certified Institutions not run by local authorities. Such Institutions are comparatively few in number, practically full, and quite inadequate to take more than a very small proportion of the cases requiring institutional care. Consequently, we still find in the Workhouses large numbers of defectives who require detention, training, and supervision, but who cannot be detained if they desire to take their discharge.

There can be no doubt that the provision of Institutions by local authorities must, for the present and a considerable time to come, be practically impossible, and consequently some other expedient must be sought for to enable the most urgent cases of mental defect to be dealt with under the Act. One available course would be to have one or more suitable Workhouses in the district covered by each local authority approved as Certified Institutions by the Board of Control in accordance with the



provisions of Section 37 of the Mental Deficiency Act. The provision of more than one Workhouse in each district would assist classification, as it would enable the local authority to send low-grade cases to one and high-grade cases to another; thus each local authority would be in a position to deal with their most urgent cases in accordance with the regulations made under Section 30 (ii). By placing them under Order in one of the certified Workhouses little or no expense would be caused during the present emergency. The Board of Control is not asking for any structural alteration to the buildings, and the presence of a few more feeble-minded cases would not necessarily entail any large increase in the staff. We may repeat that we do not regard Workhouses as ideal places for young and trainable feeble-minded persons. In our Report last year we said that "The conditions and traditions of Workhouse life, which were originally planned for those whose residence ought only to be temporary, are unsuitable for permanent detention," and that we hope to see such cases sent to industrial colonies, where patients could enjoy the amenities of colony life and where there are greater facilities for training, &c. To this policy we adhere, but at the present time provision in Workhouses is the only provision possible, and it is far better than no provision at all; moreover, it might, with very little trouble, be greatly improved. Certification of a Workhouse under the Mental Deficiency Act makes it possible to detain Order cases there, and thus removes one great objection to the treatment of the feeble-minded through the Poor Law; also, we have no doubt that by a determined effort on the part of the Guardians much might be done to provide amusements, employment, and recreation for the mentally-defective patients placed under their care. In the majority of the cases requiring to be dealt with the most important point is to obtain the power of detention. While detained they cannot come to much harm, and by degrees, as already indicated, their conditions could be considerably improved.

A further difficulty arises from the extreme complexity of the procedure prescribed to enable a patient already under the Poor Law to be dealt with by the local authority. We referred to this matter last year, and further experience convinces us that we in no way exaggerated the difficulty. The regulations made by the Secretary of State, with the concurrence of the Local Government Board, require that the Poor Law Authority should report the case to the Local Government Board, stating certain special reasons, which are detailed in the Regulations, why the case should be dealt with under the Mental Deficiency Act; the case has also to be reported to the Board of Control who, if satisfied that the local authority is able and willing to provide accommodation, supervision, and guardianship, and not otherwise, may issue a certificate that the defective shall be excepted from the provisions of Section 30 (ii) and transferred

from the jurisdiction of the Poor Law Guardians to that of the local authority. If, however, the local authority declines to undertake the duties, the whole matter is hung up indeterminedly; this course is frequently adopted by a local authority with some degree of plausibility owing to the difficulty of finding an Institution to accommodate the case; but if the local authority has within its area a Workhouse certified under Section 37, this excuse would no longer be available. On receiving the consent of the local authority a certificate of exception is issued by the Board of Control, and the case then falls to be dealt with by the local authority.

If the transfer of cases from the Poor Law to the local authorities is to work with any elasticity it seems that the procedure prescribed by the Secretary of State's Regulations must be simplified and rendered more effective.

On the issue of the Certificate of Exception, the responsibility for the case devolves on the local authority, and when an order for detention is made the local authority becomes liable for the maintenance of the case, but one half of the cost will be borne by the State. The numbers of applications for exception received from boards of guardians up to date, with the numbers of certificates granted, are given in the accompanying table and are instructive as showing how little use has, up to the present time, been made of the relieving powers contained in Section 30 (ii).

*Number of Applications from Boards of Guardians for  
Exceptions under Section 30 (ii).*

1914.	1915.	1916.
<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
81	293	109

*Actual Number of Certificates of Exception granted under that  
Section.*

1914.	1915.	1916.
<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
25	74	8

The 74 certificates issued in 1915 include one under Section 30 (iii).

We have found the defectives in Workhouses treated with much kindness and consideration, and although their surroundings in many cases are not all that might be desired, they are, speaking generally, happy and contented, and evidently on good terms with the Workhouse authorities. Almost all the house and laundry work is carried out by the defectives, and it is difficult to see how, if they were entirely removed from the Workhouse, equally efficient substitutes could be found for them except at largely increased cost. We think that no good purpose would be served by withdrawing from the Workhouse defectives of middle age. Although many of them would no doubt have



profited by training if taken at an earlier age, it is now too late to expect much from them, and it would be altogether wasteful to remove them to industrial colonies, which should, in our opinion, be reserved for the younger and more teachable patients.

At the risk of repetition we must again call attention to the large number of imbecile or feeble-minded young women of child-bearing age, unmarried, with numerous illegitimate children, whom we come across residing temporarily in the Workhouses, and whose in-and-out existence there constitutes a very serious burden, if not danger, to the community. The history of the lives of many of these young women is pitiable in the extreme; coming in most instances from bad homes where they have been neglected or badly treated they were unable to learn anything at school, and though able bodied and capable of work they have never been able to keep a situation long owing to their sexual tendencies and lack of self control. Sooner or later they get into trouble and find their way to the Workhouse. Here they stay as long as it suits them, when they take their discharge, and the whole thing begins afresh. The partial and spasmodic treatment of these cases by the Poor Law is a grave administrative extravagance, and as a direct result of its non-continuous control we have the birth, malnutrition, and neglect of numerous children, many of whom, owing to physical or mental defects, can never be of service to the country. Yet they have all to be educated and often maintained throughout their lives at the expense of the ratepayers.

As evidence of the above we give the following details of the condition found in 12 Workhouses in one part of England recently visited by one of the Commissioners.

In these 12 Workhouses 42 mentally defective women were noted as cases in urgent need of control, and who ought to be detained. Twenty-three of these women have between them had at least 51 children, two being pregnant at the time of being seen; 19 had not at present had children.

In three cases the ages are not stated, but the remaining 37 cases can be grouped as follows:—

6	are over 15, but under 20	{	These have had 12 illegitimate children.
12	„ „ 20, „ „ 30		
8	„ „ 30, „ „ 35	{	These have had 25 illegitimate children.
2	„ „ 35, „ „ 40		
9	„ „ 40, „ „ 50	{	These have had 12 illegitimate children.

Twenty-eight at least of these women are still of child-bearing age, so that, judging from their past history, many more births must be expected unless their certification and detention can be secured. The following four cases found in one Workhouse show the strong probability of further increase:—

1 mentally defective woman, age 33, with 4 illegitimate children.

1 „ „ „ „ 31, with 6 illegitimate children.

1 „ „ „ „ 25, with 5 illegitimate children.

1 „ „ „ „ 20, with 1 illegitimate child.

The third woman in this group is again pregnant, and all are young enough to have several more children.

In another Workhouse in the same group three mentally defective women were found each with two illegitimate children, and the Commissioner reports that two of these women are "bent on taking their discharge." Three out of the nineteen women who have not at present had children are reported as indecent and sexually depraved.

These facts speak for themselves, and it was hoped that the passing of the Mental Deficiency Act would enable cases such as these to be dealt with and detained.

It must, however, be confessed that, so far, little progress has been made.

#### SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH INTO MENTAL DISEASE AND MENTAL DEFECT.

With the object of initiating investigation into the cause and treatment of mental disease and mental defect, following upon the passing of the Mental Deficiency Act, the Board invited the views of the Royal College of Physicians, the Medico-Psychological Association, the Deans of the Faculties of Medicine at the English and Welsh Universities, and of the Superintendents of various Asylums. The replies received to the Board's enquiries varied very much, the principal suggestions being the financial support of special schemes of research, the maintenance of a central laboratory, grants to existing laboratories, grants to individuals, and the appointment of an advisory committee to assist the Board in disposing of grants.\*

Acting upon the last suggestion, the Board constituted such a committee to assist in advising them as to investigations which it would be desirable for them to encourage, and appointed Dr. Coupland and Dr. Bond to be members of it, the Royal College of Physicians, and the Medico-Psychological Association being invited each to appoint two representatives. The first-named body nominated Dr. R. Percy Smith and Dr. F. W.

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\* From the replies we append an important paper by Dr. Elliott Smith, Dean of the Faculty of Medicine in the University of Manchester, embodying suggestions for a scheme of investigation into the causes and treatment of mental diseases and mental defect.

The Board much regret that the sum at their disposal did not permit them to make a grant of money adequate to the carrying out of this well-considered scheme.



Mott, F.R.S., to serve on this Committee, and the latter body nominated Dr. D. G. Thomson and Dr. Bedford Pierce.

The Committee held its first meeting in July 1914, when the question as to the distribution of the grant was decided. Such decision was—

- (i) that it would be a mistake to use the grant to meet half the cost of ordinary and routine laboratory work; and
- (ii) that the grant should be for some definite purpose approved by the Board of Control.

It was agreed that the grant ought to reach individual investigators engaged in specific work of research.

Two further meetings of the Committee took place in October and November of the same year, and at the latter meeting it was decided to allocate the Government grant of 1,500*l.* for the financial year 1914–15 in the following way:—

- 300*l.* to Dr. Goodall, of the Cardiff Asylum, for a specific investigation to be suggested by him and carried out by an investigator nominated by him in the Cardiff Asylum laboratories.
- 250*l.* under similar conditions to Sir Clifford Allbutt, K.C.B., Regius Professor of Physic at Cambridge University.
- 300*l.* under similar conditions to Dr. Shaw Bolton at Wakefield Asylum.
- 300*l.* to Dr. Mott, the pathologist of the London Asylums Committee, for an investigation into heredity to be carried out under his supervision in London.
- 300*l.* to be given to Dr. Rows and Dr. Orr, Medical Officers under the Lancashire Asylums Board.
- 50*l.* to be kept as a reserve for special and unforeseen expenditure.

The above-mentioned allocation of the grant received the approval of the Secretary of State for the Home Department, who subsequently approved of the amount of the grant to the University of Cambridge being increased to 300*l.*, the unappropriated sum of 50*l.* being thus utilised. On the suggestion of Sir Clifford Allbutt this particular grant was allotted to the investigator attached to Cambridge University.

The following reports have been received:—

1. “A comparative inquiry on the Heredity and Social Conditions among certain Insane, Mentally Defective and Normal Persons,” by Agnes M. Kelley and E. J. Lidbetter. (*See Supplement to Part II.*)
2. “Report of Research Work in Mental Deficiency,” by E. O. Lewis, D.Sc. (Psychological Laboratory, University of Cambridge). (*See Supplement to Part II.*)
3. “Report of Research during the year 1915,” by David Orr, M.D., and Major Rows, R.A.M.C.\*

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\* With the consent of the Board this Report will shortly appear in the pages of “Brain.”

SUGGESTIONS SUBMITTED BY THE DEAN OF THE FACULTY OF MEDICINE  
IN THE UNIVERSITY OF MANCHESTER FOR A CO-ORDINATED SCHEME  
OF INVESTIGATION INTO THE CAUSES AND TREATMENT OF MENTAL  
DISEASES AND MENTAL DEFECT.

In submitting these proposals for the consideration of the Board of Control, I should like especially to emphasise the fact that the salient features of the scheme suggested here have been dictated by the conviction that no real progress is likely to be made toward the solution of the difficult problems of "the Causes and Treatment of Mental Diseases and Mental Defect," unless a comprehensive and closely co-ordinated attack is made by means of every possible method of investigation.

Such a research should include the following lines of investigation, each conducted by competent experts in properly equipped laboratories: and the whole series should be centralised under the oversight of one scientific supervisor, and co-ordinated by him so that the whole scheme should have a definite aim:—

(a) *Experimental Psychology*.—An inquiry into the nature and degree of the mental defect in all the afflicted children available for examination by means of psychological tests. It is clear that such a preliminary analysis of the material of the research is necessary before the investigation of the causes and treatment can be undertaken.

(b) *Clinical and Pathological*.—A pathological classification of all the available cases to determine the nature and degree of the evidences of disease associated with, and possibly, causally related to, the mental defect or mental disease.

(c) *Experimental Pathology*.—An experimental investigation of the mode of infection of the central nervous system.

(d) *Morbid Anatomy and Chemical Pathology*.—An inquiry into the morbid anatomy and chemical changes that occur in the brain (and other parts of the body) in cases of mental disease and mental deficiency.

(e) *Anatomical*.—An inquiry into the normal process of development of the brain, to throw light upon those cases of mental defect which are due to an interference with the normal development; and investigations of those points in the structure of the brain which are necessary to elucidate researches in the other departments.

(f) *Physiology*.—Experimental investigations into the normal functions of the brain, and especially of the cerebral cortex.

(g) *Heredity and Statistics*.

Before I explain more precisely the nature of the investigations contemplated under each of the above-mentioned categories, I might refer to the material and the special facilities now available in Manchester and the neighbourhood for such a co-ordinated scheme of research. Not only is the University especially equipped for the investigation of the problem suggested in this scheme, but also the proximity to the Sandlebridge Home and Schools for Feeble-minded Children affords quite exceptional, if not unique, facilities for fruitful research in Manchester.

FACILITIES FOR CLINICAL, PATHOLOGICAL, AND PSYCHOLOGICAL  
INVESTIGATIONS OF MENTAL DEFICIENCY IN MANCHESTER (SUBJECT  
TO THE CONSENT OF THE MANCHESTER EDUCATION COMMITTEE  
AND THEIR MEDICAL OFFICER).

At the Special Schools in Manchester for the feeble-minded children of school age there are about 400 children. There are four schools and there is a large field for research. Much could be done by such research to clear up the problem of diagnosis between backwardness and mental deficiency, a problem which is of primary importance to those engaged in selecting the mentally deficient from children presented by the teachers in ordinary schools as below the normal level. Much could be done in establishing grades of mental defect, and in finding out signs which would lead one to



expect improvement with training. These are only one or two suggestions amongst many that need to be cleared up and defined if we are to have correlation and similarity of work all over the country. Consequently, psychological research is probably more important, or at any rate more urgent, than is pathological at the present time. The training the children have received at the schools would make them easy subjects for experimental psychological research.

A very large number of children of low grade of mental defect have been rejected from the schools. There is a complete register of these, together with a record of their family histories, and there is also a large collection of family histories in connection with the children admitted to and refused at *Sandlebridge*. An analysis of these would give valuable results as to the inherited nature of mental defect.

At the *Children's Hospital* and other Manchester hospitals there is material available for pathological research, and such facilities as are necessary could be readily obtained for anyone engaged in such an enquiry.

At *Winwick Hall*, near Warrington, a place readily accessible from Manchester, there is a department for lower grade mentally defective boys, and it is probable that useful research may be done there.

At the *Sandlebridge Home* there are about 270 feeble-minded children of the higher grades. There are both boys and girls. The children are under constant observation and the homes are easily accessible from Manchester. The Medical Officer, Dr. MacIlraith, who is resident in the neighbourhood, has been for some little time anxious that research work should be started, and he has had promises of monetary help locally in aid of such research, although not on a scale sufficient to enable the work to be carried out. He has already thought out several lines of research. In addition, there are great facilities for research on psychological lines, because the colonies present many problems of psychological interest, which require to be elucidated. There is reasonable prospect that the number of beds may be increased considerably in the near future.

In the schoolrooms at *Sandlebridge* there is a "sense-room," and since the children have been used to the apparatus employed for testing the acuity of their senses of touch, smell, &c., they would be ready subjects for psychological research.

There is also a well-equipped hospital, and the services of specialists in eye and other branches of medical work are available, if any such enquiry were undertaken. Skilled pathologists are also available.

At the *Royal Schools for the Deaf* at Old Trafford, Manchester, there is a department for the backward deaf children, and it is possible that the care of mentally defective children will be undertaken in the near future. In any case there is at present field for research into the effect of deafness on the mind of a normal child, and of a defective child, and of a backward child. There are other problems also and much material is available. The superintendent and Dr. Lapage, physician to the schools, from the mental aspect have both expressed their strong opinion for the need of such research in giving help as to the distinction between simple deafness and feebleness of mind, and have expressed their willingness to help such work in every way.

#### THE FACILITIES FOR SUCH RESEARCHES AS ARE CONTEMPLATED IN THIS SCHEME NOW AVAILABLE IN THE UNIVERSITY OF MANCHESTER.

For some years preparations have been made in a series of laboratories for carrying on such investigations as form an integral part of this scheme.

*Pathology.*—In addition to the facilities for the ordinary work in morbid anatomy, the pathology laboratories have been specially equipped for (1) the investigation of the chemistry of nervous tissues (and especially for researches in the nature and significance of myelin, the technique of which was developed in this department by Professor Lorrain Smith and Dr. Mair), and (ii) the experimental researches on the mode of infection of the nervous system carried out by Dr. David Orr and Dr. Rows.



*Physiology.*—A laboratory was specially equipped last year for experimental investigations on the physiology of the brain, under the charge of Dr. T. Graham Brown, who is well known as one of the ablest and most expert experimenters on the cerebral cortex of the anthropoid apes. This laboratory is, I believe, the only one in this country specially equipped for housing and for experimenting on anthropoid apes. In the department for physiology also Dr. Lamb is conducting an investigation into the influence of various kinds of food upon myelin metabolism, and their possible effects upon the development of the myelin in the nervous system in health and disease.

*Anatomy.*—In the department under my charge, all the apparatus for dealing with anatomical and embryological investigations of the brain have been installed.

In addition to my own researches, my senior assistant, Dr. Stopford, is investigating the vascular arrangements of the brain with special reference to their pathological significance.

Dr. Davidson Black is working on the histology of the cerebral cortex, and Dr. F. L. Fawton is studying the brain in microcephalic idiots.

*Experimental Psychology.*—Under the direction of Mr. T. H. Pear, a laboratory for carrying on such researches (explained in detail below) as are contemplated in these proposals, has been fully equipped during the last five years.

It is hoped that, if the Board of Control approve of the scheme of research suggested here, the Asylums Board of the Lancashire County Council may permit the pathologists attached to Asylums under their control to take some part in the work. If the approval of these suggestions helps to bring the laboratories into closer touch with the University, it will thereby materially help to further the cause of pathological research in regard to mental disease.

I should say that the training of medical men for the Diploma in Psychological Medicine by this University, which began three years ago, has been the means of bringing some members of the staffs of five Asylums into intimate touch with the University laboratories, and has established relations between investigators at the University and specially trained observers competent to make use of the clinical and pathological material in the Asylums where they work.

#### A DETAILED STATEMENT OF THE PROPOSED RESEARCH.

(a) *Experimental Psychology.*—Researches to be conducted in the special laboratories in the University and at the Sandlebridge Home and elsewhere.

1. Development and elaboration of tests for the detection of mental deficiency and the estimation of its grade. This would be carried out in connection with control work (which is much needed) on children of the same age as the mentally deficient, but of normal mental development.
2. Determination of the degree of educability of the backward child who is not mentally deficient. A special investigation of the "dull" child, with an attempt to account for the condition by the help of a study of his heredity and environment.
3. The testing and improvement of a scale of tests for diagnosis of mental development (such as that of Binet and Simon), with the addition of a study of the question concerning the existence of a general deficiency in mental development.
4. The special study of cases in which there appears to be retardation in specific mental powers without general retardation. The comparison of this retarded development with supernormal development in the same powers.



5. A study of the nature of mental heredity, by use of the genealogical tables which are available.
6. Investigations of the principal differences between the mentally deficient, the normal, and the supernormal child.

(b) *Clinical and Pathological Analysis of Cases*.—This would be carried on (under the supervision of Professor Boycott and with the facilities afforded by the Pathology Department in the University) mainly at the Sandlebridge Home and the other institutions already enumerated, and would include—

1. a sorting of the pathological varieties of mental deficiency;
2. a special investigation, by means of the Wassermann test, of the incidence of syphilis (subject to the permission of the governing bodies of the institutions concerned); and
3. a search for evidence of other pathological causal factors, such as meningitis following the common exanthemata of childhood, which may have been responsible for a retardation of cerebral development.

Research on these lines has already been inaugurated by Dr. MacIlraith, the Medical Officer at Sandlebridge, with the help of voluntary assistants and with funds raised by private subscriptions; but, at least, 300*l.* is needed to carry on such work efficiently for one year.

In conducting the researches under section 2 my advisers fully realise the need for caution and for taking into consideration other evidence in interpreting the results of the Wassermann tests, which has been so lucidly exposed in Sir Bryan Donkin's letter to the "Lancet" of March 14th, 1914, page 782. Without attempting to minimise the importance of syphilis as a possible causal factor my advisers maintain that the other lines of investigation enumerated here are likely to be more fruitful of positive results and more helpful in arriving at the solution of the problems at issue than a mere multiplication of Wassermann tests can be.

(c) *Experimental Pathology*.—In view of the importance of the part played by meningitis in the causation of mental defect and of the significance of the spread of infective processes to the brain, the continuation of such researches in this field as those carried on with conspicuous success by Dr. Orr (of Prestwich Asylum) and Dr. Rows (of Lancaster Asylum) in the Pathology Laboratories of this University forms a crucial part of this scheme of investigation.

It is also considered highly desirable that animals subject to the infections of human diseases and possessing brains of a texture as nearly as possible resembling that of the human brain, *i.e.*, anthropoid apes—should be used for studying the mode of action of toxins affecting the cerebral cortex.

(d) *Morbid Anatomy and Chemical Pathology*.—In addition to these definite lines of research it is obvious that autopsies upon all available material will have to be done with special care and by a skilled pathologist, because the recognition of every evidence of disease, not only in the brain, but also in the body generally, is an essential part of the research.

The chemical analysis of the nervous tissues derived from mentally deficient and mentally diseased persons is also a necessary part of the research.

(e) *Anatomy and Embryology*.—As the production of mental deficiency may be due merely to the retardation of the process of normal development, it is highly desirable to obtain a much fuller and more precise knowledge of the normal process of development of the human brain than we possess at present. In the department of Anatomy of this University provision has been made for research in this field, to which I have devoted most of my attention during the last twenty years. Microtomes for dealing with large sections of brains have already been installed; and it is proposed to carry on a systematic investigation in continuance of the work done by Flechsig, Kaes, and Brodmann, with a view to studying the variations in the normal



development of the brain, and of comparing such normal development with the conditions found in the brains of mentally defective children.

(f) *Physiology*.—At the present time so little is known of the “normal functions” of the brain, that any investigation of the “abnormal,” for instance, mental defect in children, must of necessity start out without sure foundation. For this reason it is probable that, for a time at any rate, the most valuable investigation directed towards the problem of mental defect would be one which had for its aim the increase of our knowledge of the normal functions of the brain, and to a lesser extent of the nervous system as a whole. It is fortunate that the brain lends itself readily to the examination of its functions. That these have not yet been adequately investigated is in part due to the great expense of the best material, and in part to the fact that so far few investigators of *function* have been found able to devote the whole of their time to a systematic plan of campaign.

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(g) *Statistical Inquiries and Researches into the Problems of Heredity*.—It is not necessary to insist upon the importance of work under these headings as an integral part of the schemes of research.

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The death occurred on the 11th October 1915 of Mr. H. D. Greene, K.C., who was an unpaid Commissioner in Lunacy from November 1908 till April 1914, when his office ceased to exist on the coming into operation of the Mental Deficiency Act. Mr. Greene, who, before his appointment, had been a member of the Royal Commission on the Care and Control of the Feeble Minded, took an active interest in the work of the Lunacy Commission and was a frequent attendant at the Board meetings, where his advice and assistance were much valued by his Colleagues.

We have from the beginning of the war lost the services of one of the legal members of our Board, Major (now Colonel) Hodgson, who was called out for military duty as an officer of the Territorial Force. The time also of two Medical Commissioners, Dr. Cooke and Dr. Bond, has during the past year been to a very large extent devoted to assisting the War Office in the establishment and administration of the fourteen Military Hospitals which have been formed out of Asylums. An attempt was at first made to carry out our duties with the aid of a temporary substitute for Major Hodgson; and Mr. Henry Campbell Alchorne Bingley, barrister-at-law, was appointed in March by the Lord Chancellor and held office till the end of July. By that date it had become apparent that an early termination of the war was not to be expected, and that the financial position of the country urgently demanded rigid economy in the expenditure of public money. In these circumstances we felt ourselves justified in departing from the strict requirements of the law with regard to the visitation of Institutions for lunatics by two Commissioners, which visitation could not in all cases be carried out without the aid of temporary additions to our number. The greater elasticity thus secured has to some extent relieved the difficulty we had experienced in making our arrangements for



visiting under the Lunacy Acts ; but it should be observed that much additional business has been thrown upon us as a result of the war. But for the fact that, as stated in our last Report, the operations of Local Authorities for carrying out the provisions of the Mental Deficiency Act received a severe check from the outbreak of hostilities, and have been to a great extent in abeyance since August 1914, we could hardly have coped with the work of that department of our duties. As things turned out we have been able to do so while dispensing temporarily with the services of two out of our three inspectors ; one of whom, Dr. Branthwaite, went early to the front as Surgeon-Captain of the Civil Service Rifles, and when he returned to duty on recall after 18 months' service, was succeeded by Dr. Evans, while Dr. Gill has for the time been appointed Superintendent of the State Institution for Defectives at Farmfield.

By Order of the Board,

(Signed) W. P. BYRNE,  
*Chairman.*

(Signed) O. E. DICKINSON,  
*Secretary.*

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LUNACY AND MENTAL DEFICIENCY.

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*The Board.*

SECOND ANNUAL REPORT



OF THE

BOARD OF CONTROL

FOR THE YEAR 1915.

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PART II.

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TABLE I.—Showing the Number and Distribution of all reported Lunatics, Idiots, and  
Years **1859, 1869, 1879, 1889**

Notes.—(1) Patients in the Institutions which, prior to April 1st, 1914, were known as Idiot Establishments.  
(2) Down to the year 1884, inclusive, some Criminal Patients were "Private" and some were chargeable entirely to the Parliamentary Vote, and are therefore technically "Private."

On 1st January.		In County and Borough Asylums.		In Registered Hospitals.		In Metropolitan Licensed Houses.		In Provincial Licensed Houses.		In State Institutions.		
		Males.	Females.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Naval and Military Hospitals.	Criminal Asylums	
											M.	F.
1859	Private -	122	105	562	661	657	624	714	666	164	-	-
	Pauper -	6,887	8,404	102	108	440	794	455	450	-	-	-
	Criminal	242	84	122	18	31	5	137	43	-	-	-
	<b>Total -</b>	<b>7,251</b>	<b>8,593</b>	<b>786</b>	<b>787</b>	<b>1,128</b>	<b>1,423</b>	<b>1,306</b>	<b>1,159</b>	<b>164</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
1869	Private -	107	118	666	774	919	722	674	666	209	-	-
	Pauper -	12,148	14,382	204	205	311	709	271	334	-	-	-
	Criminal	79	33	3	3	2	-	42	11	-	375	8
	<b>Total -</b>	<b>12,334</b>	<b>14,533</b>	<b>873</b>	<b>982</b>	<b>1,232</b>	<b>1,431</b>	<b>987</b>	<b>1,011</b>	<b>209</b>	<b>375</b>	<b>8</b>
1879	Private -	216	260	809	986	980	829	682	766	325†	-	-
	Pauper -	17,350	20,885	24	33	174	382	163	278	-	-	-
	Criminal	112	48	1	1	2	-	52	20	-	374	10
	<b>Total -</b>	<b>17,678</b>	<b>21,193</b>	<b>834</b>	<b>1,020</b>	<b>1,156</b>	<b>1,211</b>	<b>897</b>	<b>1,064</b>	<b>325†</b>	<b>374</b>	<b>10</b>
1889	Private -	396	473	958	1,201	737	756	567	759	268‡	-	-
	Pauper -	22,863	27,846	20	26	378	497	134	165	-	-	-
	Criminal	92	24	1	-	-	-	3	-	-	471	14
	<b>Total -</b>	<b>23,351</b>	<b>28,343</b>	<b>979</b>	<b>1,227</b>	<b>1,115</b>	<b>1,253</b>	<b>704</b>	<b>924</b>	<b>268‡</b>	<b>471</b>	<b>14</b>
1899	Private -	628	806	1,069	1,396	610	825	503	782	246	-	-
	Pauper -	31,709	38,516	19	17	396	517	240	355	-	-	-
	Criminal	116	20	1	1	-	-	1	-	-	481	16
	<b>Total -</b>	<b>32,453</b>	<b>39,342</b>	<b>1,089</b>	<b>1,414</b>	<b>1,006</b>	<b>1,342</b>	<b>744</b>	<b>1,137</b>	<b>246</b>	<b>481</b>	<b>16</b>
1907	Private -	1,039	1,589	1,049	1,445	536	902	479	851	164	-	-
	Pauper -	40,936	47,449	-	-	26	86	219	293	-	1	-
	Criminal	126	21	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	610	20
	<b>Total -</b>	<b>42,101</b>	<b>49,059</b>	<b>1,049</b>	<b>1,445</b>	<b>562</b>	<b>988</b>	<b>698</b>	<b>1,144</b>	<b>164</b>	<b>611</b>	<b>20</b>
1908	Private -	1,112	1,689	1,058	1,468	538	904	479	835	173	-	-
	Pauper -	42,189	48,449	-	-	22	86	4	1	-	1	-
	Criminal	115	28	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	627	21
	<b>Total -</b>	<b>43,416</b>	<b>50,166</b>	<b>1,058</b>	<b>1,469</b>	<b>560</b>	<b>990</b>	<b>483</b>	<b>836</b>	<b>173</b>	<b>628</b>	<b>21</b>

† And 17 females.

‡ And 21 females.



## Appendix A.

Persons of Unsound Mind, in England and Wales, on the 1st January in each of the **1899**, and **1907—1916**, inclusive.

have been excluded throughout this and subsequent Tables.

"Pauper," and previous to 1885 were so classed in this Table. Since 1884 all Criminal Patients have been

In Workhouses.				Residing with Relatives or Others.		T O T A L.			Increase.		
Ordinary Workhouses.		Metropolitan District Asylums.									
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Males.	Females.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
-	-	-	-	49	73	2,268	2,129	4,397	-	-	-
3,435	4,528	-	-	2,449	3,349	13,768	17,633	31,401	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	532	150	682	-	-	-
<b>3,435</b>	<b>4,528</b>	-	-	<b>2,498</b>	<b>3,422</b>	<b>16,568</b>	<b>19,912</b>	<b>36,480</b>	-	-	-
									Average Annual Increase in the Ten Years.		
-	-	-	-	138	186	2,713	2,466	5,179	44	34	78
4,899	6,282	-	-	2,908	4,079	20,741	25,991	46,732	697	836	1,533
-	-	-	-	-	-	501	133	634	(a)	(b)	(c)
<b>4,899</b>	<b>6,282</b>	-	-	<b>3,046</b>	<b>4,265</b>	<b>23,955</b>	<b>28,590</b>	<b>52,545</b>	<b>738</b>	<b>868</b>	<b>1,606</b>
-	-	-	-	192	280	3,204	3,138	6,342	49	67	116
5,014	6,683	1,971	2,337	2,378	3,852	27,074	34,450	61,524	633	846	1,479
-	-	-	-	-	-	541	178	719	4	5	9
<b>5,014</b>	<b>6,683</b>	<b>1,971</b>	<b>2,337</b>	<b>2,570</b>	<b>4,132</b>	<b>30,819</b>	<b>37,766</b>	<b>68,585</b>	<b>686</b>	<b>918</b>	<b>1,604</b>
-	-	-	-	187	255	3,113	3,465	6,578	(d)	33	24
5,266	6,746	2,578	2,919	2,426	3,504	33,665	41,703	75,368	659	725	1,384
-	-	-	-	-	-	567	171	738	3	(e)	2
<b>5,266</b>	<b>6,746</b>	<b>2,578</b>	<b>2,919</b>	<b>2,613</b>	<b>3,759</b>	<b>37,345</b>	<b>45,339</b>	<b>82,684</b>	<b>653</b>	<b>757</b>	<b>1,410</b>
-	-	-	-	166	249	3,222	4,058	7,280	11	59	70
5,152	6,317	2,888	3,096	2,394	3,566	42,798	52,384	95,182	913	1,068	1,981
-	-	-	-	-	-	599	186	785	3	2	5
<b>5,152</b>	<b>6,317</b>	<b>2,888</b>	<b>3,096</b>	<b>2,560</b>	<b>3,815</b>	<b>46,619</b>	<b>56,628</b>	<b>103,247</b>	<b>927</b>	<b>1,129</b>	<b>2,056</b>
									Annual Increase.		
-	-	-	-	165	329	3,432	5,116	8,548	(f)	106	46
5,108	6,117	3,250	3,429	2,179	3,416	51,719	60,790	112,509	888	964	1,852
-	-	-	-	-	-	736	227	963	43	(e)	42
<b>5,108</b>	<b>6,117</b>	<b>3,250</b>	<b>3,429</b>	<b>2,344</b>	<b>3,745</b>	<b>55,887</b>	<b>66,133</b>	<b>122,020</b>	<b>871</b>	<b>1,069</b>	<b>1,940</b>
-	-	-	-	163	342	3,523	5,238	8,761	91	122	213
5,101	6,248	3,281	3,433	2,164	3,369	52,762	61,586	114,348	1,043	796	1,839
-	-	-	-	-	-	742	241	983	6	14	20
<b>5,101</b>	<b>6,248</b>	<b>3,281</b>	<b>3,433</b>	<b>2,327</b>	<b>3,711</b>	<b>57,027</b>	<b>67,065</b>	<b>124,092</b>	<b>1,140</b>	<b>932</b>	<b>2,072</b>

(a) Decrease, 3.

(b) Decrease, 2.

(c) Decrease, 5 (a considerable number (about 300) of these lunatics ceased to be "Criminal" and became ordinary "Pauper" lunatics by the operation of the "Criminal Lunatics Act, 1867," during that year).

(d) Decrease, 9.

(e) Decrease, 1.

(f) Decrease, 60.



TABLE I.—continued.—Showing the Number and Distribution of all reported Lunatics, each of the Years 1859, 1869, 1879.

On 1st January.		In County and Borough Asylums.		In Registered Hospitals.		In Metro- politan Licensed Houses.		In Pro- vincial Licensed Houses.		In State Institutions.		
										Naval and Military Hospitals.	Criminal Asylums.	
		Males.	Females.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Males.	M.	F.
1909	Private -	1,189	1,827	1,056	1,505	530	874	486	853	167	-	-
	Pauper -	43,217	49,524	-	-	28	75	3	-	-	1	-
	Criminal	137	33	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	622	224
	<b>Total -</b>	<b>44,543</b>	<b>51,384</b>	<b>1,057</b>	<b>1,505</b>	<b>558</b>	<b>949</b>	<b>489</b>	<b>853</b>	<b>167</b>	<b>623</b>	<b>224</b>
1910	Private -	1,293	1,895	1,035	1,502	534	918	475	834	163	-	-
	Pauper -	43,997	50,217	-	-	29	83	3	-	-	1	-
	Criminal	147	31	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	637	220
	<b>Total -</b>	<b>45,437</b>	<b>52,143</b>	<b>1,036</b>	<b>1,502</b>	<b>563</b>	<b>1,001</b>	<b>478</b>	<b>834</b>	<b>163</b>	<b>638</b>	<b>220</b>
1911	Private -	1,335	2,030	1,069	1,551	537	904	464	826	167	-	-
	Pauper -	44,808	51,369	-	-	21	76	4	4	-	1	-
	Criminal	168	32	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	663	231
	<b>Total -</b>	<b>46,311</b>	<b>53,431</b>	<b>1,070</b>	<b>1,551</b>	<b>558</b>	<b>980</b>	<b>468</b>	<b>830</b>	<b>167</b>	<b>664</b>	<b>231</b>
1912	Private -	1,413	2,171	1,053	1,491	541	912	473	845	174	-	-
	Pauper -	45,612	52,009	-	-	21	79	188	226	-	1	-
	Criminal	184	41	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	672	227
	<b>Total -</b>	<b>47,209</b>	<b>54,221</b>	<b>1,054</b>	<b>1,491</b>	<b>562</b>	<b>991</b>	<b>661</b>	<b>1,071</b>	<b>174</b>	<b>673</b>	<b>227</b>
1913	Private -	1,472	2,288	1,059	1,539	557	896	448	854	170	-	-
	Pauper -	46,613	53,220	-	-	26	64	214	262	-	1	-
	Criminal	202	47	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	701	233
	<b>Total -</b>	<b>48,287</b>	<b>55,555</b>	<b>1,059</b>	<b>1,539</b>	<b>583</b>	<b>960</b>	<b>662</b>	<b>1,116</b>	<b>170</b>	<b>702</b>	<b>233</b>
1914	Private -	1,443	2,342	1,063	1,562	529	898	445	841	177	-	-
	Pauper -	47,544	53,994	-	-	30	86	220	302	-	1	-
	Criminal	149	32	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	740	244
	<b>Total -</b>	<b>49,136</b>	<b>56,368</b>	<b>1,063</b>	<b>1,562</b>	<b>559</b>	<b>984</b>	<b>665</b>	<b>1,143</b>	<b>177</b>	<b>741</b>	<b>244</b>
1915	Private -	1,463	2,408	1,066	1,540	532	890	460	863	186	-	-
	Pauper -	48,469	54,888	-	-	29	88	232	319	-	1	-
	Criminal	121	33	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	715	227
	<b>Total -</b>	<b>50,053</b>	<b>57,329</b>	<b>1,066</b>	<b>1,540</b>	<b>561</b>	<b>978</b>	<b>692</b>	<b>1,182</b>	<b>186</b>	<b>716</b>	<b>227</b>
1916	Private -	1,413	2,394	1,040	1,555	524	898	448	872	191	-	-
	Pauper -	46,994	53,790	-	-	22	76	234	324	-	1	-
	Criminal	64	19	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	726	227
	<b>Total -</b>	<b>48,471</b>	<b>56,203</b>	<b>1,041</b>	<b>1,556</b>	<b>546</b>	<b>974</b>	<b>682</b>	<b>1,196</b>	<b>191</b>	<b>727</b>	<b>227</b>

				Males.	Females.	Total.
The average Annual Increase in the Ten years from 1906 to 1916.	{	Private	- -	31	109	140
		Pauper	- -	761	798	1,559
		Criminal	- -	10	2	12
		<b>Total</b>	- -	<b>802</b>	<b>909</b>	<b>1,711</b>



Idiots, and Persons of Unsound Mind in England and Wales, on the 1st January in 1889, 1899, and 1907—1916, inclusive.

In Workhouses.				Residing with Relatives or Others.		T O T A L.			Annual Increase.		
Ordinary Workhouses.		Metropolitan District Asylums.									
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
—	—	—	—	181	376	3,609	5,435	9,044	86	197	283
5,179	6,276	3,375	3,566	2,154	3,332	53,957	62,773	116,730	1,195	1,187	2,382
—	—	—	—	—	—	760	257	1,017	18	16	34
5,179	6,276	3,375	3,566	2,335	3,708	58,326	68,465	126,791	1,299	1,400	2,699
—	—	—	—	193	400	3,693	5,549	9,242	84	114	198
5,143	6,281	3,336	3,508	2,181	3,458	54,690	63,547	118,237	733	774	1,507
—	—	—	—	—	—	785	251	1,036	25	(c)	19
5,143	6,281	3,336	3,508	2,374	3,858	59,168	69,347	128,515	842	882	1,724
—	—	—	—	203	408	3,775	5,719	9,494	82	170	252
5,284	6,401	3,431	3,612	2,137	3,321	55,686	64,783	120,469	996	1,236	2,232
—	—	—	—	—	—	832	263	1,095	47	12	59
5,284	6,401	3,431	3,612	2,340	3,729	60,293	70,765	131,058	1,125	1,418	2,543
—	—	—	—	209	431	3,863	5,850	9,713	88	131	219
5,424	6,467	3,568	3,703	2,139	3,210	56,953	65,694	122,647	1,267	911	2,178
—	—	—	—	—	—	857	268	1,125	25	5	30
5,424	6,467	3,568	3,703	2,348	3,641	61,673	71,812	133,485	1,380	1,047	2,427
—	—	—	—	218	441	3,924	6,018	9,942	61	168	229
5,465	6,593	3,567	3,705	2,115	3,237	58,001	67,081	125,082	1,048	1,387	2,435
—	—	—	—	—	—	903	280	1,183	46	12	58
5,465	6,593	3,567	3,705	2,333	3,678	62,828	73,379	136,207	1,155	1,567	2,722
—	—	—	—	(i)168	(i)376	3,825	6,019	9,844	(d)	1	(e)
5,621	6,639	3,588	3,711	2,082	3,228	59,086	67,960	127,046	1,085	879	1,964
—	—	—	—	—	—	889	276	1,165	(f)	(g)	(h)
5,621	6,639	3,588	3,711	2,250	3,604	63,800	74,255	138,055	972	876	1,848
—	—	—	—	172	388	3,879	6,089	9,968	54	70	124
5,792	6,982	3,675	3,756	1,998	3,173	60,196	69,206	129,402	1,110	1,246	2,356
—	—	—	—	—	—	836	260	1,096	(k)	(l)	(m)
5,792	6,982	3,675	3,756	2,170	3,561	64,911	75,555	140,466	1,111	1,300	2,411
—	—	—	—	182	384	3,798	6,103	9,901	(n)	14	(o)
5,833	6,962	3,515	3,622	1,843	3,033	58,442	67,807	126,249	(p)	(q)	(r)
—	—	—	—	—	—	791	247	1,038	(s)	(t)	(u)
5,833	6,962	3,515	3,622	2,025	3,417	63,031	74,157	137,188	(w)	(x)	(y)

(c) Decrease, 6.

(d) Decrease, 99.

(e) Decrease, 98.

(f) Decrease, 14.

(g) Decrease, 4.

(h) Decrease, 18.

(i) As from 1st January 1914. Chancery Single Patients have been excluded from these statistics.

(k) Decrease, 53.

(l) Decrease, 16.

(m) Decrease, 69.

(n) Decrease, 81.

(o) Decrease, 67.

(p) Decrease, 1,754.

(q) Decrease, 1,399.

(r) Decrease, 3,153.

(s) Decrease, 45.

(t) Decrease, 13

(u) Decrease, 58.

(w) Decrease, 1,880.

(x) Decrease, 1,398.

(y) Decrease, 3,278.



## Appendix A. to Second Report

TABLE II.—Showing the Ratio (per 10,000) of reported Lunatics, Idiots, and  
1st January in each of the Years **1859, 1869, 1879,**

Note.—Down to the year 1884, inclusive, some Criminal Patients were “ Private ” and some were “ Pauper,”  
entirely to the Parliamentary Vote, and

YEAR.	POPULATION			NUMBER OF LUNATICS, &c., on 1st January.								
	(estimated for the Middle of each Year).			PRIVATE.		PAUPER.		CRIMINAL.		TOTAL.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.
1859	9,606,982	10,079,719	19,686,701	2,268	2,129	13,768	17,633	532	150	16,568	19,912	36,480
1869	10,821,775	11,401,524	22,223,299	2,713	2,466	20,741	25,991	501	133	23,955	28,590	52,545
1879	12,349,875	13,021,614	25,371,489	3,204	3,138	27,074	34,450	541	178	30,819	37,766	68,585
1889	13,794,721	14,653,518	28,448,239	3,113	3,465	33,665	41,703	567	171	37,345	45,339	82,684
1899	15,421,578	16,459,787	31,881,365	3,222	4,058	42,798	52,384	599	186	46,619	56,628	103,247
1907	16,780,848	17,918,057	34,698,905	3,432	5,116	51,719	60,790	736	227	55,887	66,133	122,020
1908	16,955,609	18,103,875	35,059,484	3,523	5,238	52,762	61,586	742	241	57,027	67,065	124,092
1909	17,132,182	18,291,623	35,423,805	3,609	5,435	53,957	62,773	760	257	58,326	68,465	126,791
1910	17,310,586	18,481,316	35,791,902	3,693	5,549	54,690	63,547	785	251	59,168	69,347	128,515
1911	17,490,847	18,672,986	36,163,833	3,775	5,719	55,686	64,783	832	263	60,293	70,765	131,058
1912	17,672,985	18,866,651	36,539,636	3,863	5,850	56,953	65,694	857	268	61,673	71,812	133,485
1913	17,857,014	19,062,325	36,919,339	3,924	6,018	58,001	67,081	903	280	62,828	73,379	136,207
1914	18,042,952	19,260,031	37,302,983	3,825	6,019	59,086	67,960	889	276	63,800	74,255	138,055
1915	18,042,952*	19,260,031*	37,302,983*	3,879	6,089	60,196	69,206	836	260	64,911	75,555	140,466
1916	18,042,952*	19,260,031*	37,302,983*	3,798	6,103	58,442	67,807	791	247	63,031	74,157	137,188

\* Owing to the unsettled state of the country the Registrar-General has found it impossible to frame any reliable estimate of the population since the middle of 1914, consequently the estimate for that year is the only one available for the present, and the ratios are printed in italics, being subject to revision.

Persons of Unsound Mind to the Population, in England and Wales, on the  
**1889, 1899, and 1907—1916**, inclusive.

and previous to 1885 were so classed in this Table. Since 1884 all Criminal Patients have been chargeable  
are, therefore, technically "Private."

RATIO (per 10,000).									Number of Persons in the whole Population to each Lunatic.		
Private Lunatics to Population.		Pauper Lunatics to Population.		Criminal Lunatics to Population.		Total Lunatics to Population.					
Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
2·36	2·11	14·33	17·49	·56	·15	17·25	19·75	18·53	580	506	540
2·51	2·16	19·17	22·80	·46	·12	22·14	25·08	23·64	452	399	423
2·59	2·41	21·92	26·45	·44	·14	24·95	29·00	27·03	401	345	370
2·26	2·36	24·40	28·46	·41	·12	27·07	30·94	29·06	369	323	344
2·09	2·46	27·75	31·83	·39	·11	30·23	34·40	32·38	331	291	309
2·04	2·85	30·82	33·93	·44	·13	33·30	36·91	35·17	300	271	284
2·08	2·89	31·12	34·02	·43	·13	33·63	37·04	35·39	297	270	283
2·11	2·97	31·49	34·32	·44	·14	34·04	37·43	35·79	294	267	279
2·13	3·00	31·60	34·38	·45	·14	34·18	37·52	35·91	293	267	279
2·16	3·06	31·84	34·70	·47	·14	34·47	37·90	36·24	290	264	276
2·19	3·10	32·23	34·82	·48	·14	34·90	38·06	36·53	287	263	274
2·20	3·16	32·48	35·19	·50	·14	35·18	38·49	36·89	284	260	271
2·12	3·12	32·75	35·29	·49	·14	35·36	38·55	37·01	283	259	270
2·15	3·16	33·36	35·93	·47	·14	35·98	39·23	37·66	278	255	266
2·10	3·17	32·39	35·20	·44	·13	34·93	38·50	36·78	286	260	272



TABLE III.—Showing the Ratio (per 10,000) of the Number of **Patient** Institutions, and Licensed Houses, and into Single Charge, to the Number of the **1889, 1899, and 1906 to 1915**, inclusive. (Excluding Patients transferred, and necessary by previous Reception Order having

YEAR.	P O P U L A T I O N			Number of Admissions (excluding Patients Transferred, &c as shown in heading).										
	(estimated for the Middle of each Year).			Private.		Pauper.		Criminal.		Total.				
	Males.	Females.	Total.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	T.		
1869	10,821,775	11,401,524	22,223,299	The Classes cannot be distinguished for these Years.						-	-	5,283	5,189	10,472
1879	12,349,875	13,021,614	25,371,489									6,342	6,759	13,101
1889	13,794,721	14,653,518	28,448,239	960	1,027	6,081	6,798	141	40	7,182	7,865	15,047		
1899	15,421,578	16,459,787	31,881,365	969	1,181	8,261	8,713	130	35	9,360	9,929	19,289		
1906	16,607,890	17,734,150	34,342,040	928	1,320	9,250	10,066	212	36	10,390	11,422	21,812		
1907	16,780,848	17,918,057	34,698,905	1,001	1,358	9,401	9,840	197	63	10,599	11,261	21,860		
1908	16,955,609	18,103,875	35,059,484	1,095	1,435	9,351	10,115	184	64	10,630	11,614	22,244		
1909	17,132,182	18,291,623	35,423,805	1,039	1,400	9,208	9,889	190	38	10,437	11,327	21,764		
1910	17,310,586	18,481,316	35,791,902	1,037	1,414	9,044	10,103	223	40	10,304	11,557	21,861		
1911	17,490,847	18,672,986	36,163,833	1,008	1,327	9,251	10,063	209	48	10,468	11,438	21,906		
1912	17,672,985	18,866,651	36,539,636	1,038	1,467	9,461	10,193	217	56	10,716	11,716	22,432		
1913	17,857,014	19,062,325	36,919,339	994	1,437	9,429	10,220	174	49	10,597	11,706	22,303		
1914	18,042,952	19,260,031	37,302,983	1,361	1,391	9,768	10,486	176	46	11,305	11,923	23,228		
1915	18,042,952*	19,260,031*	37,302,983*	1,468	1,418	8,403	9,705	131	48	10,002	11,171	21,173		

\* See note to preceding Table.

**Admitted** into County and Borough Asylums, Registered Hospitals, State whole **Population** in England and Wales, for each of the Years **1869, 1879,** Patients admitted [from 1891 inclusive] on fresh Reception Order rendered expired under the Lunacy Act, 1890, Section 38.)

Number of <i>first</i> Admissions since 1899, inclusive, <i>i.e.</i> , excluding Re-admissions of Patients who had been in an Institution before.		Ratio [per 10,000] of Admissions to Population.									Ratio [per 10,000] of <i>first</i> Admissions to Population.	
		Private.		Pauper.		Criminal.		Total.				
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4·88	4·55	4·71	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5·14	5·19	5·16	-	-
-	-	·70	·70	4·41	4·64	·10	·03	5·21	5·37	5·29	-	-
7,835	7,917	·63	·72	5·36	5·29	·08	·02	6·07	6·03	6·05	5·08	4·81
8,705	9,123	·56	·74	5·57	5·68	·13	·02	6·26	6·44	6·35	5·24	5·14
9,044	9,072	·60	·76	5·60	5·49	·12	·03	6·32	6·28	6·30	5·39	5·06
9,022	9,324	·65	·79	5·51	5·59	·11	·04	6·27	6·42	6·34	5·32	5·15
8,862	9,000	·61	·76	5·37	5·41	·11	·02	6·09	6·19	6·14	5·17	4·92
8,755	9,206	·60	·76	5·22	5·47	·13	·02	5·95	6·25	6·11	5·06	4·98
8,897	9,294	·57	·71	5·29	5·39	·12	·03	5·98	6·13	6·06	5·09	4·98
9,179	9,559	·59	·78	5·35	5·40	·12	·03	6·06	6·21	6·14	5·19	5·07
9,035	9,372	·55	·75	5·28	5·36	·10	·03	5·93	6·14	6·04	5·06	4·92
9,705	9,702	·76	·72	5·41	5·45	·10	·02	6·27	6·19	6·23	5·38	5·04
8,632	9,078	·81	·74	4·66	5·04	·07	·02	5·54	5·80	5·68	4·78	4·71



**TABLE IV.**—Statistics of Patients in County and Borough Asylums,  
Single Patients in each of the

UNDER DETENTION on the 1st of January in each Year.

YEAR.	County and Borough Asylums.		Registered Hospitals.		Metropolitan Licensed Houses.		Provincial Licensed Houses.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1906	41,306	48,036	1,083	1,432	593	967	671	1,117
1907	42,101	49,059	1,049	1,445	562	988	699	1,143
1908	43,415	50,167	1,058	1,469	560	990	483	837
1909	44,542	51,384	1,057	1,505	558	949	489	853
1910	45,437	52,143	1,037	1,506	563	1,000	478	834
1911	46,311	53,431	1,070	1,551	558	980	468	830
1912	47,209	54,221	1,054	1,491	562	991	661	1,070
1913	48,287	55,555	1,059	1,539	583	960	662	1,116
1914	49,136	56,368	1,063	1,562	559	984	665	1,143
1915	50,053	57,329	1,066	1,540	561	978	692	1,182
Mean of the 10 years, 1906-15, inclusive.	45,780	52,769	1,060	1,504	566	979	597	1,013

**ADMITTED** each Year (excluding those transferred and those Re-admitted on fresh  
expired under the Lunacy

YEAR.	County and Borough Asylums.		Registered Hospitals.		Metropolitan Licensed Houses.		Provincial Licensed Houses.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1906	9,554	10,354	278	456	152	287	127	257
1907	9,750	10,203	320	482	179	294	124	204
1908	9,734	10,521	315	492	205	256	127	241
1909	9,593	10,255	301	459	189	317	127	210
1910	9,452	10,490	301	517	175	273	140	208
1911	9,615	10,413	288	426	149	273	152	234
1912	9,819	10,630	286	478	187	260	144	256
1913	9,723	10,589	281	482	188	272	123	273
1914	10,064	10,842	291	424	226	277	197	308
1915	8,659	10,099	247	374	203	313	162	302
Mean of the 10 years, 1906-15, inclusive.	9,596	10,440	291	459	185	282	142	249

Registered Hospitals, Licensed Houses, State Institutions, and  
Years 1906 to 1915, inclusive.

UNDER DETENTION on the 1st of January in each Year.

State Institutions.			Private Single Patients.		T O T A L.		
Naval and Military Hospitals.	Criminal Asylums.						
Males.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Total.
211	570	206	172	356	44,606	52,114	96,720
164	611	206	165	329	45,351	53,170	98,521
173	628	212	163	342	46,480	54,017	100,497
167	623	224	181	376	47,617	55,291	102,908
163	638	220	193	400	48,509	56,103	104,612
167	664	231	203	408	49,441	57,431	106,872
174	673	227	209	431	50,542	58,431	108,973
170	702	233	218	441	51,681	59,844	111,525
177	741	244	(a)168	(a)376	52,509	60,677	113,186
186	716	227	172	388	53,446	61,644	115,090
175	657	223	184	385	49,018	56,872	105,890

Reception Order rendered necessary by Previous Reception Order having Act, 1890, section 38).

State Institutions.			Private Single Patients.		T O T A L			Number of <i>first</i> Admissions ( <i>see</i> Table III.).		
Naval and Military Hospitals.	Criminal Asylums.									
Males.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
166	81	12	32	56	10,390	11,422	21,812	8,705	9,123	17,828
140	66	18	20	60	10,599	11,261	21,860	9,044	9,072	18,116
142	47	19	60	85	10,630	11,614	22,244	9,022	9,324	18,346
114	67	8	46	78	10,437	11,327	21,764	8,862	9,000	17,862
121	74	22	41	47	10,304	11,557	21,861	8,755	9,206	17,961
159	74	15	31	77	10,468	11,438	21,906	8,897	9,294	18,191
159	83	18	38	74	10,716	11,716	22,432	9,179	9,559	18,738
171	81	24	30	66	10,597	11,706	22,303	9,035	9,372	18,407
421	74	12	32	60	11,305	11,923	23,228	9,705	9,702	19,407
643	69	25	19	58	10,002	11,171	21,173	8,632	9,078	17,710
224	72	17	35	66	10,545	11,514	22,058	8,984	9,273	18,257

(a) As from 1st January, 1914, Chancery Single Patients have been excluded from these statistics.



TABLE IV.—continued.—Statistics of Patients in Asylums, Registered

TOTAL NUMBER UNDER TREATMENT (*i.e.*, the Number at the beginning of Re-admissions under the Lunacy

YEAR.	County and Borough Asylums.		Registered Hospitals.		Metropolitan Licensed Houses.		Provincial Licensed Houses.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1906 - -	52,255	59,803	1,420	1,987	850	1,346	850	1,445
1907 - -	53,710	61,181	1,426	1,993	794	1,363	841	1,394
1908 - -	54,585	62,319	1,420	2,018	791	1,309	639	1,117
1909 - -	55,858	63,281	1,393	2,031	777	1,336	631	1,096
1910 - -	55,822	63,717	1,398	2,115	768	1,326	639	1,076
1911 - -	57,685	65,900	1,405	2,047	734	1,301	826	1,341
1912 - -	58,317	66,243	1,396	2,062	782	1,308	862	1,416
1913 - -	59,553	68,268	1,396	2,109	832	1,372	826	1,452
1914 - -	60,536	68,635	1,398	2,054	834	1,314	900	1,510
1915 - -	64,927	74,804	1,377	2,004	807	1,354	882	1,543
Mean of the 10 years, 1906-15, inclusive.	57,325	65,415	1,403	2,042	797	1,333	790	1,339

DISCHARGED each Year as RECOVERED.

YEAR.	County and Borough Asylums.		Registered Hospitals.		Metropolitan Licensed Houses.		Provincial Licensed Houses.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1906 - -	3,216	4,086	121	221	53	127	52	116
1907 - -	3,192	4,087	126	228	50	81	37	115
1908 - -	3,160	3,944	119	219	70	108	41	85
1909 - -	3,073	4,035	118	227	47	97	47	89
1910 - -	2,900	3,885	120	235	43	71	44	90
1911 - -	2,733	3,875	109	230	33	86	44	80
1912 - -	2,853	3,757	104	220	36	108	64	108
1913 - -	2,895	3,594	113	239	63	104	33	120
1914 - -	2,924	3,780	108	203	45	107	60	113
1915 - -	2,735	3,639	115	191	39	92	65	134
Mean of the 10 years, 1906-15, inclusive.	2,968	3,868	115	221	48	98	49	105

Hospitals, &c., &c., in each of the Years 1906 to 1915, inclusive.

the Year, plus the Admissions, which include Transfers, but not the Act, 1890, Section 38) in each Year.

State Institutions.			Private Single Patients.		T O T A L.		
Naval and Military Hospitals.	Criminal Asylums.						
Males.	Males.	Females.	M.	F.	Males.	Females.	Total.
379	653	218	238	499	56,645	65,298	121,943
304	682	224	209	480	57,966	66,635	124,601
315	677	232	261	521	58,688	67,516	126,204
281	691	232	268	572	59,899	68,548	128,447
284	721	242	282	566	59,914	69,042	128,956
326	741	248	283	584	62,000	71,421	133,421
333	862	285	315	631	62,867	71,945	134,812
341	936	278	318	614	64,202	74,093	138,295
598	849	264	252	559	65,367	74,336	139,703
829	808	257	262	573	69,892	80,535	150,427
399	762	248	269	560	61,744	70,937	132,681

DISCHARGED each Year as RECOVERED.

State Institutions.			Private Single Patients.		T O T A L.		
Naval and Military Hospitals.	Criminal Asylums.						
Males.	Males.	Females.	M.	F.	Males.	Females.	Total.
101	6	7	9	25	3,558	4,582	8,140
57	7	8	11	21	3,480	4,540	8,020
84	5	7	9	20	3,488	4,383	7,871
47	7	9	14	21	3,353	4,478	7,831
43	12	7	16	35	3,178	4,323	7,501
90	8	9	10	19	3,027	4,299	7,326
41	11	6	7	30	3,116	4,229	7,345
57	15	11	13	39	3,189	4,107	7,296
46	41	24	10	26	3,234	4,253	7,487
87	31	19	11	24	3,083	4,099	7,182
65	14	11	11	26	3,271	4,329	7,600



TABLE IV.—*continued*.—Statistics of Patients in Asylums, Registered

DISCHARGED each Year as NOT RECOVERED (including those Act, 1890,								
YEAR.	County and Borough Asylums.		Registered Hospitals.		Metropolitan Licensed Houses.		Provincial Licensed Houses.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1906	2,178	2,325	187	265	172	155	66	123
1907	2,316	2,432	134	225	102	206	262	378
1908	2,170	2,593	153	232	90	165	77	125
1909	2,393	2,472	152	241	89	185	57	126
1910	1,716	2,054	142	250	99	190	72	117
1911	2,816	3,190	166	258	81	163	82	139
1912	2,029	2,312	130	223	89	172	79	146
1913	2,417	3,381	152	246	147	213	76	116
1914	2,097	2,427	137	231	122	149	64	148
1915	7,286	8,735	110	158	131	169	74	136
Mean of the 10 years, 1906-15, inclusive.	2,742	3,192	146	233	112	176	91	156

Hospitals, &c., &c., in each of the Years 1906 to 1915, inclusive.

transferred and those whose Reception Orders expired under the Lunacy Section 38).

State Institutions.			Private Single Patients.		T O T A L.			(Of the Number Discharged Not Recovered.) Transferred to other Institutions.		
Naval and Military Hospitals.	Criminal Asylums.									
Males.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
90	18	—	41	116	2,752	2,984	5,736	1,649	1,762	3,411
61	33	—	23	104	2,931	3,345	6,276	2,016	2,204	4,220
39	23	—	53	104	2,605	3,219	5,824	1,578	1,885	3,463
48	24	1	43	130	2,806	3,155	5,961	1,845	1,930	3,775
61	29	—	52	100	2,171	2,711	4,882	1,101	1,382	2,483
41	38	9	47	115	3,271	3,874	7,145	2,091	2,552	4,643
96	130	43	72	141	2,625	3,037	5,662	1,609	1,798	3,407
76	147	14	65	108	3,080	4,078	7,158	1,924	2,543	4,467
329	67	10	54	123	2,870	3,088	5,958	1,553	1,736	3,289
518	28	2	59	139	8,206	9,339	17,545	6,444	7,720	14,164
136	54	8	51	118	3,332	3,883	7,215	2,181	2,551	4,732



TABLE IV.—*continued.*—Statistics of Patients in Asylums, Registered

DIED each Year.								
YEAR.	County and Borough Asylums.		Registered Hospitals.		Metropolitan Licensed Houses.		Provincial Licensed Houses.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1906 -	4,795	4,364	67	61	64	81	41	74
1907 -	4,808	4,521	108	78	84	96	61	75
1908 -	4,735	4,432	97	68	75	94	34	66
1909 -	4,980	4,659	91	68	84	61	52	57
1910 -	4,920	4,375	71	84	69	90	58	43
1911 -	4,943	4,642	78	75	59	64	46	59
1912 -	5,173	4,638	105	83	75	74	61	59
1913 -	5,117	4,958	74	79	69	75	53	76
1914 -	5,478	5,116	92	87	111	81	86	78
1915 -	6,455	6,255	115	107	92	120	62	83
Mean of the 10 years, 1906-15, inclusive.	} 5,140	4,796	90	79	78	84	55	67

DAILY AVERAGE NUMBER RESIDENT each Year.

1906 -	41,843	48,714	1,073	1,454	568	974	696	1,119
1907 -	42,680	49,508	1,052	1,465	565	945	577	960
1908 -	43,934	50,778	1,067	1,502	568	965	456	865
1909 -	44,960	51,728	1,052	1,487	560	976	476	848
1910 -	45,740	52,765	1,060	1,531	570	970	471	833
1911 -	46,751	53,801	1,070	1,527	557	967	567	940
1912 -	47,753	54,894	1,050	1,515	578	964	648	1,084
1913 -	48,746	56,122	1,058	1,540	555	965	664	1,123
1914 -	49,561	56,890	1,076	1,564	546	973	678	1,156
1915 -	49,215	56,633	1,062	1,537	551	972	696	1,179
Mean of the 10 years, 1906-15, inclusive.	} 46,118	53,183	1,062	1,512	562	967	593	1,011

Hospitals, &c., &c., in each of the Years 1906 to 1915, inclusive.

DIED each Year.							
State Institutions.			Private Single Patients.		T O T A L.		
Naval and Military Hospitals.	Criminal Asylums.						
Males.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Total.
24	18	5	24	30	5,033	4,615	9,648
13	14	4	13	15	5,101	4,789	9,890
25	26	1	18	21	5,010	4,682	9,692
23	22	2	18	21	5,270	4,868	10,138
13	16	4	11	23	5,158	4,619	9,777
21	22	3	18	20	5,187	4,863	10,050
26	19	3	18	19	5,477	4,876	10,353
31	33	9	18	25	5,395	5,222	10,617
37	25	3	16	22	5,845	5,387	11,232
33	22	9	10	26	6,789	6,600	13,389
25	22	4	16	22	5,427	5,052	10,479

DAILY AVERAGE NUMBER RESIDENT each Year.

175	586	205	169	342	45,110	52,808	97,918
165	622	207	164	335	45,825	53,420	99,245
171	622	219	172	359	46,990	54,688	101,678
159	630	220	187	388	48,024	55,647	103,671
164	651	223	198	404	48,854	56,726	105,580
163	665	229	206	419	49,979	57,883	107,862
171	680	230	213	436	51,093	59,123	110,216
173	725	241	220	441	52,141	60,432	112,573
174	729	234	170	382	52,934	61,199	114,133
180	712	226	177	386	52,593	60,933	113,526
170	662	223	188	389	49,354	57,286	106,640



TABLE V.—Showing the Proportion (per Cent.) of stated Recoveries to Reception Orders rendered necessary by previous Reception Orders having been made in the following Periods, viz., 1869 to 1878, 1879 to 1888, 1889 to 1898, 1899 to 1908, and 1906 to 1915, inclusive, and the proportion (per Cent.) of stated Recoveries to Reception Orders rendered necessary by previous Reception Orders having been made in the following Periods, viz., 1869 to 1878, 1879 to 1888, 1889 to 1898, 1899 to 1908, and 1906 to 1915, inclusive.

YEAR.	Number of stated Recoveries to 100 Admissions.							
	County and Borough Asylums.		Registered Hospitals.		Metropolitan Licensed Houses.		Provincial Licensed Houses.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Averages, 1869 to 1878.	35·58	44·33	39·61	51·62	26·79	32·17	31·26	38·17
Averages, 1879 to 1888.	35·82	44·27	39·53	53·26	29·36	40·26	31·09	41·17
Averages, 1889 to 1898.	35·07	41·94	41·59	53·54	30·98	39·01	31·87	41·17
Averages, 1899 to 1908.	33·38	39·97	42·30	49·61	32·32	36·97	35·46	41·17
1906 - -	33·66	39·46	43·53	48·46	34·87	44·25	40·94	41·17
1907 . .	32·74	40·06	39·38	47·30	27·93	27·55	29·84	51·17
1908 - -	32·46	37·49	37·78	44·51	34·15	42·19	32·28	38·17
1909 - -	32·03	39·35	39·20	49·46	24·87	30·60	37·01	41·17
1910 - -	30·68	37·04	39·87	45·45	24·57	26·01	31·43	41·17
1911 - -	28·42	37·21	37·85	53·99	22·15	31·50	28·95	38·17
1912 - -	29·06	35·34	36·36	46·03	19·25	41·54	44·44	41·17
1913 - -	29·77	33·94	40·21	49·59	33·51	38·24	26·81	41·17
1914 - -	29·05	34·86	37·11	47·88	19·91	38·63	30·46	38·17
1915 - -	31·59	36·03	46·56	51·07	19·21	29·39	40·12	41·17
Percentages for the 10 years, 1906 to 1915, inclusive.	30·93	37·04	39·52	48·15	25·95	34·75	34·51	41·17

missions (excluding Transfers, Re-Admissions [from 1891 inclusive] on fresh  
red under Lunacy Act, 1890, Section 38), in the following 10-Year  
also in each of the Years 1906 to 1915, inclusive, together with  
the Total Number under Treatment.

Number of stated Recoveries to 100 Admissions.								Number of Stated Recoveries to 100 of the Total Number under Treatment.		
State Institutions.		Private Single Patients.		T O T A L.						
and ary itals.	Criminal Asylums.									
les.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
0·36	23·34	42·07	12·11	16·00	34·81	42·84	38·84	8·17	9·13	8·67
·82	8·77	20·73	12·92	16·70	35·64	43·99	39·91	7·63	8·57	8·14
·76	27·40	44·49	18·45	20·33	35·22	42·17	38·81	7·47	8·12	7·82
·85	16·24	34·70	26·53	27·06	34·06	40·22	37·22	6·67	7·14	6·92
·84	7·41	58·33	28·13	44·64	34·24	40·12	37·32	6·28	7·02	6·68
·71	10·61	44·44	55·00	35·00	32·83	40·32	36·69	6·00	6·81	6·44
·15	10·64	36·84	15·00	23·53	32·81	37·74	35·38	5·94	6·49	6·24
·23	10·45	112·50	30·43	26·92	32·13	39·53	35·98	5·60	6·53	6·10
·54	16·22	31·82	39·02	74·47	30·84	37·41	34·31	5·30	6·26	5·82
·60	10·81	60·00	32·26	24·68	28·92	37·59	33·44	4·88	6·02	5·49
·79	13·25	33·33	18·42	40·54	29·08	36·10	32·74	4·96	5·88	5·45
·33	18·52	45·83	43·33	59·09	30·09	35·08	32·71	4·97	5·54	5·28
·93	55·41	200·00	31·25	43·33	28·61	35·67	32·23	4·95	5·72	5·36
·53	44·93	76·00	57·89	41·38	30·82	36·69	33·93	4·41	5·09	4·77
9·02	19·44	64·71	31·43	39·39	31·02	37·60	34·45	5·30	6·10	5·73



TABLE VI.—Showing the Proportion (per Cent.) of Deaths to the Daily  
1869 to 1878, 1879 to 1888, 1889 to 1898, 1899 to 1908 ;

YEAR.	Number of Deaths to 100 of the Daily Average Number Resident.							
	County and Borough Asylums.		Registered Hospitals.		Metropolitan Licensed Houses.		Provincial Licensed Houses.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Averages, 1869 to 1878.	13·00	8·61	10·73	6·36	12·55	9·07	10·79	7·40
Averages, 1879 to 1888.	12·09	8·19	8·69	4·87	13·31	8·64	9·64	7·45
Averages, 1889 to 1898.	12·01	8·37	9·19	4·59	15·01	9·86	10·78	6·60
Averages, 1899 to 1908.	11·62	8·98	9·05	4·99	14·80	9·76	8·44	6·60
1906 - -	11·46	8·96	6·24	4·20	11·27	8·32	5·89	6·61
1907 - -	11·27	9·13	10·27	5·32	14·87	10·16	10·57	7·81
1908 - -	10·78	8·73	9·09	4·53	13·20	9·74	7·46	7·63
1909 - -	11·08	9·01	8·65	4·57	15·00	6·25	10·92	6·72
1910 - -	10·76	8·29	6·70	5·49	12·11	9·28	12·31	5·16
1911 - -	10·57	8·63	7·29	4·91	10·59	6·62	8·11	6·28
1912 - -	10·83	8·45	10·00	5·48	12·98	7·68	9·41	5·44
1913 - -	10·50	8·83	6·99	5·13	12·43	7·77	7·98	6·77
1914 - -	11·05	8·99	8·55	5·56	20·33	8·32	12·68	6·75
1915 - -	13·12	11·04	10·83	6·96	16·70	12·35	8·91	7·04
Percentages for the 10 years, 1906 to 1915, inclusive.	11·15	9·02	8·47	5·22	13·88	8·69	9·27	6·63

Average Number Resident in the following 10-Year Periods, viz., and also in each of the 10 Years 1906 to 1915, inclusive.

Number of Deaths to 100 of the Daily Average Number Resident.

State Institutions.			Private Single Patients.		TOTAL.		
Naval and Military Hospitals.	Criminal Asylums.						
Males.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Total.
9.38*	2.73	3.30	7.54	4.93	12.43	8.40	10.28
6.97†	3.58	2.60	6.73	6.00	11.70	8.01	9.70
6.76‡	3.37	1.50	7.12	5.41	11.79	8.29	9.82
10.60	2.81	2.25	8.29	5.92	11.42	8.78	9.99
13.71	3.07	2.44	14.20	8.77	11.16	8.74	9.85
7.88	2.25	1.93	7.93	4.48	11.13	8.96	9.97
14.62	4.18	.46	10.47	5.85	10.66	8.56	9.53
14.47	3.49	.91	9.63	5.41	10.97	8.75	9.78
7.93	2.46	1.79	5.56	5.69	10.56	8.14	9.26
12.88	3.31	1.31	8.74	4.77	10.38	8.40	9.32
15.20	2.79	1.30	8.45	4.36	10.72	8.25	9.39
17.92	4.55	3.73	8.18	5.67	10.35	8.64	9.43
21.26	3.43	1.28	9.41	5.76	11.04	8.80	9.84
18.33	3.09	3.98	5.65	6.74	12.91	10.83	11.79
14.71	3.32	1.79	8.51	5.66	11.00	8.82	9.83

\* Females, .66.

† Females, 1.58.

‡ Females, 2.61.



TABLE VII.—Showing the Proportion (per Cent.) of RECOVERIES TO the Lunacy Act, 1890, Section 38 ; of DEATHS TO DAILY AVERAGE RESIDENT, in Five-Year Periods, from 1873 to 1912 inclusive, and in Hospitals, Licensed Houses, State Institutions, and Private Single

Year.	Proportion (per Cent.) of Recoveries to Admissions.				Proportion (per Cent.) of Deaths to Daily Average Number Resident.	
	In each Year.		Averages of each Five-Year Period.		In each Year.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1873 - - -	32·46	41·34	34·78	42·75	12·55	8·31
1874 - - -	35·85	45·21			12·52	8·57
1875 - - -	36·10	42·77			13·41	8·87
1876 - - -	36·12	43·18			12·31	8·38
1877 - - -	33·39	41·25			12·29	8·08
1878 - - -	36·02	43·85	36·11	43·68	12·49	8·12
1879 - - -	37·25	43·54			12·55	8·93
1880 - - -	37·06	43·28			11·10	7·61
1881 - - -	34·85	44·46			11·61	7·47
1882 - - -	35·39	43·27			11·41	7·45
1883 - - -	34·79	42·00	35·55	44·47	11·99	7·64
1884 - - -	35·34	45·17			11·79	7·94
1885 - - -	38·14	45·56			10·98	8·32
1886 - - -	35·55	46·55			12·20	8·43
1887 - - -	33·93	43·05			11·45	8·27
1888 - - -	34·10	43·04	35·36	42·82	11·95	8·05
1889 - - -	35·57	41·78			11·89	8·08
1890 - - -	34·77	42·08			12·40	8·62
1891 - - -	37·49	44·36			12·44	8·35
1892 - - -	34·89	42·85			11·75	8·52
1893 - - -	35·04	41·63	35·23	42·09	11·63	8·38
1894 - - -	35·06	45·23			11·49	7·76
1895 - - -	34·36	41·80			12·25	8·38
1896 - - -	36·47	40·47			10·97	7·72
1897 - - -	35·24	41·31			11·67	7·90
1898 - - -	33·34	40·21	34·67	40·35	11·37	8·15
1899 - - -	36·16	42·17			11·89	8·50
1900 - - -	34·96	41·62			11·68	8·87
1901 - - -	34·98	39·47			11·32	8·49
1902 - - -	33·93	38·26			12·10	9·25
1903 - - -	33·53	41·12	33·56	40·58	11·62	9·01
1904 - - -	33·02	40·15			11·42	8·70
1905 - - -	34·18	41·18			11·24	8·72
1906 - - -	34·24	40·12			11·16	8·74
1907 - - -	32·83	40·32			11·13	8·96
1908 - - -	32·81	37·74	30·76	37·67	10·66	8·56
1909 - - -	32·13	39·53			10·97	8·75
1910 - - -	30·84	37·41			10·56	8·14
1911 - - -	28·92	37·59			10·38	8·40
1912 - - -	29·08	36·10			10·72	8·25
1913 - - -	30·09	35·08	—	—	10·35	8·64
1914 - - -	28·61	35·67	—	—	11·04	8·80
1915 - - -	30·82	36·69	—	—	12·91	10·83

ADMISSIONS, excluding Transfers, and Re-admissions (from 1891), under NUMBER RESIDENT; and of RECOVERIES TO DAILY AVERAGE NUMBER 1913, 1914, and 1915, relating to Patients in County and Borough Asylums, Patients.

Year.	Proportion (per Cent.) of Deaths to Daily Average Number Resident.		Proportion (per Cent.) of Recoveries to Daily Average Number Resident.			
	Averages of each Five-Year Period.		In each Year.		Averages of each Five-Year Period.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1873 - - -	12·62	8·44	9·90	11·44	11·03	11·99
1874 - - -			11·40	12·70		
1875 - - -			11·62	12·14		
1876 - - -			11·60	12·33		
1877 - - -			10·63	11·32		
1878 - - -	11·83	7·92	11·28	11·90	10·63	11·41
1879 - - -			10·91	11·59		
1880 - - -			10·66	11·41		
1881 - - -			10·20	11·31		
1882 - - -			10·09	10·84		
1883 - - -	11·68	8·12	10·18	10·88	9·70	10·61
1884 - - -			10·04	11·03		
1885 - - -			9·76	10·49		
1886 - - -			9·32	10·58		
1887 - - -			9·19	10·08		
1888 - - -	12·09	8·32	9·19	10·33	9·78	10·52
1889 - - -			9·34	10·02		
1890 - - -			9·65	10·57		
1891 - - -			10·66	11·06		
1892 - - -			10·08	10·60		
1893 - - -	11·60	8·03	9·90	10·49	9·71	10·22
1894 - - -			9·65	11·01		
1895 - - -			9·67	10·32		
1896 - - -			9·91	9·67		
1897 - - -			9·42	9·63		
1898 - - -	11·67	8·65	8·80	9·28	9·19	9·29
1899 - - -			9·25	9·46		
1900 - - -			9·12	9·37		
1901 - - -			9·25	9·04		
1902 - - -			9·53	9·29		
1903 - - -	11·31	8·83	8·94	9·36	8·18	8·89
1904 - - -			8·33	9·01		
1905 - - -			8·14	8·88		
1906 - - -			7·89	8·68		
1907 - - -			7·59	8·50		
1908 - - -	10·66	8·42	7·42	8·01	6·61	7·65
1909 - - -			6·98	8·05		
1910 - - -			6·51	7·62		
1911 - - -			6·06	7·43		
1912 - - -			6·10	7·15		
1913 - - -	—	—	6·12	6·80	—	—
1914 - - -	—	—	6·11	6·95	—	—
1915 - - -	—	—	5·86	6·73	—	—



TABLE VIII.—Showing the Distribution and Total Number of Pauper Lunatics, Idiots, Counties, County Boroughs, and Boroughs specified in Schedule IV. of the Lunacy

NOTE.—It will be seen that the Aggregate Number of Pauper Patients in Asylums, Hospitals, and Licensed Houses, as that the latter are the Summaries of Returns made direct to this Office from Asylums, &c., while

Administrative Counties, County Boroughs, and Boroughs specified in Schedule IV. of the Lunacy Act, 1890.	Chargeable to Union								
	In County and Borough Asylums.			In Registered Hospitals and Licensed Houses.			In Workhouses (including the Metropolitan District Asylums).		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
I.—ADMINISTRATIVE COUNTIES (excluding LONDON COUNTY) :									
Anglesey - - -	57	51	108	-	-	-	10	19	29
Beds - - -	219	242	461	-	-	-	7	17	24
Berks - - -	223	255	478	-	-	-	18	32	50
Brecknock - - -	52	71	123	-	-	-	1	4	5
Bucks - - -	292	350	642	-	-	-	19	26	45
Cambridge - - -	97	147	244	-	-	-	4	7	11
Isle of Ely - - -	62	120	182	-	-	-	4	7	11
Cardigan - - -	56	96	152	-	-	-	9	14	23
Carmarthen - - -	170	153	323	-	-	-	17	21	38
Carnarvon - - -	146	113	259	-	-	-	10	14	24
Chester - - -	651	721	1,372	-	-	-	76	99	175
Cornwall - - -	418	453	871	-	-	-	25	62	87
Isles of Scilly - - -	3	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cumberland - - -	277	204	481	-	-	-	46	25	71
Denbigh - - -	133	135	268	-	-	-	16	19	35
Derby - - -	490	472	962	-	-	-	88	97	185
Devon - - -	483	649	1,132	-	-	-	70	83	153
Dorset - - -	309	354	663	-	-	-	37	53	90
Durham - - -	723	673	1,396	-	-	-	105	123	228
Essex - - -	951	1,333	2,284	-	-	-	74	100	174
Flint - - -	105	108	213	-	-	-	4	13	17
Glamorgan - - -	862	625	1,487	-	-	-	24	39	63
Gloucester - - -	451	622	1,073	-	-	-	51	67	118
Hereford - - -	197	231	428	-	-	-	21	33	54
Herts - - -	422	606	1,028	-	-	-	29	45	74
Hunts - - -	53	81	134	-	-	-	7	7	14
Kent - - -	1,235	1,442	2,677	-	-	-	146	199	345
Lancaster - - -	1,374	1,540	2,914	-	-	-	410	400	810
Leicester - - -	292	298	590	-	-	-	22	47	69
Lincoln :									
Parts of Holland - - -	75	76	151	-	-	-	10	11	21
Parts of Kesteven - - -	121	133	254	-	-	-	17	18	35
Parts of Lindsey - - -	207	262	469	-	-	-	33	33	66
Merioneth - - -	51	52	103	-	-	-	15	18	33
Middlesex - - -	1,265	1,688	2,953	20	73	93	47	106	153
Monmouth - - -	493	358	851	-	-	-	15	19	34
Montgomery - - -	83	102	185	-	-	-	14	11	25
Norfolk - - -	379	486	865	-	-	-	28	33	61
Northampton - - -	274	308	582	-	-	-	29	48	77
Soke of Peterborough - - -	60	71	131	-	-	-	9	16	25
Northumberland - - -	371	268	639	-	-	-	16	19	35
Notts - - -	266	315	581	-	-	-	45	68	113
Oxford - - -	197	270	467	-	-	-	23	27	50
Pembroke - - -	103	94	197	-	-	-	12	17	29
Radnor - - -	27	51	78	-	-	-	2	5	7
Rutland - - -	27	28	55	-	-	-	2	2	4
Salop - - -	227	294	521	-	-	-	22	40	62
Somerset - - -	480	668	1,148	-	1	1	101	127	228
Southampton - - -	615	666	1,281	13	20	33	41	69	110
Isle of Wight - - -	108	170	278	-	-	-	24	22	46

shown by this Table, differs slightly from that given in the Summaries of Appendix B., Table II. This is caused by the fact this Table is compiled from the Annual Returns made by Clerks of the Guardians of Unions and Parishes.

and Parish Rates.						Chargeable to County and Borough Rates.						COUNTIES.
Residing with Relatives or Others.			TOTAL.			In County and Borough Asylums, Registered Hospitals, and Licensed Houses.			GRAND TOTAL.			
M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	
21	21	42	88	91	179	-	-	-	88	91	179	Anglesey.
17	20	37	243	279	522	2	-	2	245	279	524	Beds.
12	9	21	253	296	549	6	1	7	259	297	556	Berks.
4	6	10	57	81	138	6	1	7	63	82	145	Brecknock.
9	22	31	320	398	718	3	2	5	323	400	723	Bucks.
11	13	24	112	167	279	2	-	2	114	167	281	Cambridge.
6	4	10	72	131	203	1	-	1	73	131	204	Isle of Ely.
31	38	69	96	148	244	1	1	2	97	149	246	Cardigan.
45	68	113	232	242	474	5	-	5	237	242	479	Carmarthen.
35	53	88	191	180	371	1	-	1	192	180	372	Carnarvon.
35	69	104	762	889	1,651	14	5	19	776	894	1,670	Chester.
13	18	31	456	533	989	6	1	7	462	534	996	Cornwall.
-	-	-	3	-	3	-	-	-	3	-	3	Isles of Scilly.
6	10	16	329	239	568	9	3	12	338	242	580	Cumberland.
25	41	66	174	195	369	4	1	5	178	196	374	Denbigh.
30	53	83	608	622	1,230	-	2	2	608	624	1,232	Derby
62	74	136	615	806	1,421	5	3	8	620	809	1,429	Devon.
22	38	60	368	445	813	3	-	3	371	445	816	Dorset.
20	27	47	848	823	1,671	8	2	10	856	825	1,681	Durham.
55	104	159	1,080	1,537	2,617	19	7	26	1,099	1,544	2,643	Essex.
11	8	19	120	129	249	-	-	-	120	129	249	Flint.
61	99	160	947	763	1,710	21	4	25	968	767	1,735	Glamorgan.
38	55	93	540	744	1,284	2	-	2	542	744	1,286	Gloucester.
12	17	29	230	281	511	2	-	2	232	281	513	Hereford.
18	28	46	469	679	1,148	8	1	9	477	680	1,157	Herts.
1	1	2	61	89	150	1	-	1	62	89	151	Hunts.
39	52	91	1,420	1,693	3,113	32	8	40	1,452	1,701	3,153	Kent.
29	43	72	1,813	1,983	3,796	54	38	92	1,867	2,021	3,888	Lancaster.
26	27	53	340	372	712	-	-	-	340	372	712	Leicester.
15	14	29	100	101	201	2	-	2	102	101	203	Lincoln :
7	11	18	145	162	307	4	-	4	149	162	311	Parts of Holland
39	63	102	279	358	637	2	-	2	281	358	639	" Kesteven.
5	8	13	71	78	149	1	-	1	72	78	150	" Lindsey.
5	9	14	1,337	1,876	3,213	40	37	77	1,377	1,913	3,290	Merioneth.
11	18	29	519	395	914	8	1	9	527	396	923	Middlesex.
11	18	29	108	131	239	2	-	2	110	131	241	Monmouth.
28	59	87	435	578	1,013	1	-	1	436	578	1,014	Montgomery.
8	12	20	311	368	679	5	-	5	316	368	684	Norfolk.
1	1	2	70	88	158	-	-	-	70	88	158	Northampton.
14	7	21	401	294	695	5	1	6	406	295	701	Soke of Peter- borough.
39	43	82	350	426	776	1	-	1	351	426	777	Northumberl'd.
14	30	44	234	327	561	-	-	-	234	327	561	Notts.
29	40	69	144	151	295	2	-	2	146	151	297	Oxford.
4	7	11	33	63	96	-	-	-	33	63	96	Pembroke
3	1	4	32	31	63	-	-	-	32	31	63	Radnor.
14	11	25	263	345	608	4	1	5	267	346	613	Rutland.
46	86	132	627	882	1,509	3	2	5	630	884	1,514	Salop.
25	33	58	694	788	1,482	25	4	29	719	792	1,511	Somerset
6	13	19	138	205	343	-	-	-	138	205	343	Southampton
												Isle of Wight.



TABLE VIII.—Showing the Distribution and Total Number of Pauper

Administrative Counties, County Boroughs, and Boroughs specified in Schedule IV. of the Lunacy Act, 1890.	Chargeable to Union								
	In County and Borough Asylums.			In Registered Hospitals and Licensed Houses.			In Workhouses (including the Metropolitan District Asylums).		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
I.—ADMINISTRATIVE COUNTIES— <i>cont.</i>									
Stafford - - -	593	612	1,205	-	-	-	92	129	221
Suffolk, East - -	282	339	621	-	-	-	26	41	67
„ West - - -	128	142	270	-	-	-	12	23	35
Surrey - - -	739	1,070	1,809	1	-	1	85	97	182
Sussex East - -	379	441	820	-	-	-	14	44	58
„ West - - -	271	342	613	-	-	-	7	11	18
Warwick - - -	253	368	621	-	-	-	21	49	70
Westmorland - -	66	82	148	-	-	-	19	18	37
Wilts - - -	478	534	1,012	-	-	-	53	83	136
Worcester - - -	384	534	918	-	-	-	26	40	66
York (East Riding) -	211	223	434	-	-	-	7	21	28
„ (North Riding)	331	408	739	-	-	-	14	28	42
„ (West Riding) -	1,208	1,123	2,331	-	-	-	125	144	269
TOTAL of Administrative Counties ( <i>excluding</i> London County) - }	21,555	24,723	46,278	34	94	128	2,356	3,109	5,465
II.—LONDON COUNTY - -	8,394	11,043	19,437	105	165	270	3,515	3,678	7,193
GRAND TOTAL (of Ad- ministrative Counties) }	29,949	35,766	65,715	139	259	398	5,871	6,787	12,658
III.—COUNTY BOROUGHS :									
Barnsley - - -	38	44	82	-	-	-	4	11	15
Barrow-in-Furness -	62	56	118	-	-	-	12	17	29
Bath - - -	109	148	257	-	-	-	29	48	77
Birkenhead - - -	160	178	338	-	-	-	24	41	65
Birmingham - - -	1,188	1,245	2,433	-	-	-	75	80	155
Blackburn - - -	147	165	312	-	-	-	63	50	113
Blackpool - - -	37	55	92	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bolton - - -	325	294	619	-	-	-	1	1	2
Bootle - - -	97	108	205	-	-	-	11	8	19
Bournemouth - - -	-	5	5	63	87	150	-	-	-
Bradford - - -	293	335	628	-	-	-	134	118	252
Brighton - - -	252	338	590	-	-	-	29	23	52
Bristol - - -	385	415	800	-	-	-	252	356	608
Burnley - - -	123	137	260	-	-	-	46	48	94
Burton-upon-Trent -	58	48	106	-	-	-	29	24	53
Bury - - -	51	57	108	-	-	-	15	11	26
Canterbury - - -	59	66	125	-	-	-	6	8	14
Cardiff - - -	236	239	475	-	-	-	80	103	183
Carlisle - - -	60	69	129	-	-	-	9	1	10
Chester - - -	31	45	76	-	-	-	32	36	68
Coventry - - -	106	99	205	-	-	-	22	35	57
Croydon - - -	191	344	535	-	-	-	14	23	37
Darlington - - -	50	56	106	-	-	-	6	6	12
Derby - - -	179	208	387	-	-	-	14	10	24
Dewsbury - - -	40	41	81	-	-	-	2	1	
Dudley - - -	62	63	125	-	-	-	11	28	3
Eastbourne - - -	67	71	138	-	-	-	-	5	5
East Ham - - -	150	173	323	-	-	-	9	4	13
Exeter - - -	96	132	228	-	-	-	7	10	17
Gateshead - - -	137	142	279	-	-	-	48	52	100
Gloucester - - -	53	84	137	-	-	-	2	4	
Great Yarmouth - -	40	58	98	-	-	-	51	38	89

## Lunatics, Idiots, and Persons of Unsound Mind, &amp;c.—continued.

and Parish Rates.						Chargeable to County and Borough Rates.			GRAND TOTAL.			COUNTIES AND COUNTY BOROUGH.
Residing with Relatives or Others.			TOTAL.			In County and Borough Asylums, Registered Hospitals, and Licensed Houses.						
M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	
37	75	112	722	816	1,538	5	1	6	727	817	1,544	Stafford.
30	51	81	338	431	769	2	—	2	340	431	771	Suffolk, East.
16	22	38	156	187	343	1	—	1	157	187	344	„ West.
8	27	35	833	1,194	2,027	29	14	43	862	1,208	2,070	Surrey.
7	9	16	400	494	894	7	1	8	407	495	902	Sussex, East.
5	15	20	283	368	651	—	—	—	283	368	651	„ West.
11	25	36	285	442	727	7	3	10	292	445	737	Warwick.
5	5	10	90	105	195	1	—	1	91	105	196	Westmorland.
23	47	70	554	664	1,218	8	1	9	562	665	1,227	Wilts.
13	21	34	423	595	1,018	2	—	2	425	595	1,020	Worcester.
8	19	27	226	263	489	6	2	8	232	265	497	York, E. Rid.
17	23	40	362	459	821	10	2	12	372	461	833	„ N. Rid.
32	69	101	1,365	1,336	2,701	24	2	26	1,389	1,338	2,727	„ W. Rid.
1,230	1,910	3,140	25,175	29,836	55,011	422	152	574	25,597	29,988	55,585	TOTAL.
53	113	166	12,067	14,999	27,066	347	231	578	12,414	15,230	27,644	{ London County.
1,283	2,023	3,306	37,242	44,835	82,077	769	383	1,152	38,011	45,218	83,229	GRAND TOTAL.
1	5	6	43	60	103	—	—	—	43	60	103	Barnsley.
1	4	5	75	77	152	—	—	—	75	77	152	Barrow-in-Fur-
2	15	17	140	211	351	1	—	1	141	211	352	Bath. [ness
6	13	19	190	232	422	—	—	—	190	232	422	Birkenhead.
7	19	26	1,270	1,344	2,614	—	—	—	1,270	1,344	2,614	Birmingham.
1	—	1	211	215	426	—	—	—	211	215	426	Blackburn.
—	—	—	37	55	92	—	1	1	37	56	93	Blackpool.
—	1	1	326	296	622	—	—	—	326	296	622	Bolton.
—	—	—	108	116	224	12	1	13	120	117	237	Bootle.
3	7	10	66	99	165	—	—	—	66	99	165	Bournemouth.
3	1	4	430	454	884	—	—	—	430	454	884	Bradford.
9	32	41	290	393	683	3	5	8	293	398	691	Brighton.
25	63	88	662	834	1,496	—	—	—	662	834	1,496	Bristol.
—	—	—	169	185	354	—	—	—	169	185	354	Burnley.
3	9	12	90	81	171	—	—	—	90	81	171	Burton-upon-
1	1	2	67	69	136	—	—	—	67	69	136	Bury. [Trent.
6	5	11	71	79	150	2	1	3	73	80	153	Canterbury.
39	68	107	355	410	765	20	1	21	375	411	786	Cardiff.
2	—	2	71	70	141	—	—	—	71	70	141	Carlisle.
4	3	7	67	84	151	—	—	—	67	84	151	Chester.
—	—	—	128	134	262	—	—	—	128	134	262	Coventry.
—	1	1	205	368	573	2	7	9	207	375	582	Croydon.
—	2	2	56	64	120	—	—	—	56	64	120	Darlington.
2	3	5	195	221	416	—	—	—	195	221	416	Derby.
—	—	—	42	42	84	—	1	1	42	43	85	Dewsbury.
8	26	34	81	117	198	—	—	—	81	117	198	Dudley.
3	3	6	70	79	149	—	—	—	70	79	149	Eastbourne.
2	2	4	161	179	340	—	—	—	161	179	340	East Ham.
12	19	31	115	161	276	—	—	—	115	161	276	Exeter.
1	2	3	186	196	382	—	—	—	186	196	382	Gateshead.
1	—	1	56	88	144	—	—	—	56	88	144	Gloucester.
9	13	22	100	109	209	—	—	—	100	109	209	Gt. Yarmouth.



TABLE VIII.—Showing the Distribution and Total Number of Pauper

Administrative Counties, County Boroughs, and Boroughs specified in Schedule IV. of the Lunacy Act, 1890.	Chargeable to Union								
	In County and Borough Asylums.			In Registered Hospitals and Licensed Houses.			In Workhouses (including the Metropolitan District Asylums).		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
III.—COUNTY BOROUGH— <i>cont.</i>									
Grimsby - - -	97	95	192	—	—	—	2	8	10
Halifax - - -	130	103	233	—	—	—	6	4	10
Hastings - - -	96	149	245	—	—	—	4	9	13
Huddersfield - - -	111	108	219	—	—	—	15	26	41
Ipswich - - -	94	99	193	—	—	—	13	22	35
Kingston-upon-Hull -	310	349	659	—	—	—	26	45	71
Leeds - - -	632	613	1,245	—	—	—	110	126	236
Leicester - - -	339	362	701	—	—	—	50	36	86
Lincoln - - -	73	75	148	—	—	—	13	26	39
Liverpool - - -	1,102	1,462	2,564	—	—	—	241	194	435
Manchester - - -	848	844	1,692	—	—	—	324	323	647
Merthyr Tydfil - - -	91	70	161	—	—	—	8	6	14
Middlesbrough - - -	152	155	307	—	—	—	2	2	4
Newcastle-upon-Tyne	468	350	818	—	—	—	8	7	15
Newport (Mon.) - - -	125	149	274	—	—	—	3	4	7
Northampton - - -	170	158	328	—	—	—	8	15	23
Norwich - - -	184	247	431	—	—	—	39	53	92
Nottingham - - -	387	484	871	1	—	1	100	88	188
Oldham - - -	121	127	248	—	—	—	92	103	195
Oxford - - -	78	107	185	—	—	—	7	7	14
Plymouth - - -	281	350	631	—	—	—	92	75	167
Portsmouth - - -	283	340	623	—	—	—	145	153	298
Preston - - -	139	212	351	—	—	—	96	72	168
Reading - - -	85	96	181	—	—	—	17	21	38
Rochdale - - -	76	105	181	—	—	—	42	30	72
Rotherham - - -	91	73	164	—	—	—	—	—	—
St. Helens - - -	78	69	147	—	—	—	68	71	139
Salford - - -	365	304	669	—	—	—	109	108	217
Sheffield - - -	587	588	1,175	—	—	—	130	133	263
Smethwick - - -	85	95	180	—	—	—	2	2	4
Southampton - - -	159	154	313	22	40	62	85	102	187
Southend-on-Sea - - -	45	74	119	—	—	—	4	5	9
Southport - - -	25	71	96	—	—	—	10	10	20
South Shields - - -	82	82	164	—	—	—	63	52	115
Stockport - - -	154	155	309	—	—	—	60	92	152
Stoke-on-Trent - - -	268	266	534	—	—	—	30	56	86
Sunderland - - -	220	169	389	—	—	—	45	48	93
Swansea - - -	128	132	260	—	—	—	18	44	62
Tynemouth - - -	91	56	147	—	—	—	—	3	3
Wakefield - - -	76	61	137	—	—	—	6	8	14
Wallasey - - -	68	99	167	—	—	—	2	2	4
Walsall - - -	169	134	303	—	—	—	4	34	38
Warrington - - -	68	70	138	—	—	—	32	44	76
West Bromwich - - -	74	66	140	—	—	—	32	31	63
West Ham - - -	548	629	1,177	—	—	—	15	23	38
West Hartlepool - - -	35	45	80	—	—	—	35	37	72
Wigan - - -	98	113	211	—	—	—	25	18	43
Wolverhampton - - -	115	120	235	—	—	—	31	51	82
Worcester - - -	92	114	206	—	—	—	4	19	23
York - - -	117	112	229	—	—	—	16	18	34
TOTAL (of County Boroughs) - - -	15,192	16,578	31,770	86	127	213	3,326	3,666	6,992

Lunatics, Idiots, and Persons of Unsound Mind, &c.—*continued.*

and Parish Rates.						Chargeable to County and Borough Rates.			GRAND TOTAL.			COUNTY BOROUGHES.
Residing with Relatives or Others.			TOTAL.			In County and Borough Asylums, Registered Hospitals, and Licensed Houses.						
M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	
16	18	34	115	121	236	—	—	—	115	121	236	Grimsby.
—	1	1	136	108	244	1	—	1	137	108	245	Halifax.
—	—	—	100	158	258	1	1	2	101	159	260	Hastings.
—	—	—	126	134	260	—	—	—	126	134	260	Huddersfield.
2	2	4	109	123	232	1	1	2	110	124	234	Ipswich.
22	27	49	358	421	779	16	3	19	374	424	798	Kingston-upon- Hull.
10	12	22	752	751	1,503	11	6	17	763	757	1,520	Leeds.
7	14	21	396	412	808	—	—	—	396	412	808	Leicester.
11	6	17	97	107	204	—	—	—	97	107	204	Lincoln.
4	11	15	1,347	1,667	3,014	93	64	157	1,440	1,731	3,171	Liverpool.
4	4	8	1,176	1,171	2,347	30	29	59	1,206	1,200	2,406	Manchester.
6	12	18	105	88	193	—	—	—	105	88	193	Merthyr Tydfil
1	—	1	155	157	312	5	—	5	160	157	317	Middlesbrough.
11	11	22	487	368	855	—	—	—	487	368	855	Newcastle- upon-Tyne.
5	10	15	133	163	296	13	1	14	146	164	310	Newport (Mon.)
5	21	26	183	194	377	—	—	—	183	194	377	Northampton.
31	65	96	254	365	619	—	—	—	254	365	619	Norwich.
22	50	72	510	622	1,132	—	—	—	510	622	1,132	Nottingham.
4	3	7	217	233	450	—	—	—	217	233	450	Oldham.
—	2	2	85	116	201	—	—	—	85	116	201	Oxford.
37	76	113	410	501	911	1	—	1	411	501	912	Plymouth.
12	35	47	440	528	968	—	—	—	440	528	968	Portsmouth.
1	—	1	236	284	520	2	2	4	238	286	524	Preston.
2	1	3	104	118	222	1	1	2	105	119	224	Reading.
—	—	—	118	135	253	—	—	—	118	135	253	Rochdale.
1	5	6	92	78	170	—	—	—	92	78	170	Rotherham.
12	10	22	158	150	308	—	—	—	158	150	308	St. Helens.
2	1	3	476	413	889	2	1	3	478	414	892	Salford.
21	34	55	738	755	1,493	5	1	6	743	756	1,499	Sheffield.
6	4	10	93	101	194	—	—	—	93	101	194	Smethwick.
63	75	138	329	371	700	—	—	—	329	371	700	Southampton.
—	—	—	49	79	128	—	—	—	49	79	128	Southend-on-
—	—	—	35	81	116	—	—	—	35	81	116	Southport. [Sea.
—	6	6	145	140	285	1	—	1	146	140	286	South Shields.
10	27	37	224	274	498	—	1	1	224	275	499	Stockport.
12	18	30	310	340	650	—	—	—	310	340	650	Stoke-on-Trent.
1	—	1	266	217	483	—	1	1	266	218	484	Sunderland.
16	30	46	162	206	368	—	—	—	162	206	368	Swansea.
—	—	—	91	59	150	4	1	5	95	60	155	Tynemouth.
5	6	11	87	75	162	—	—	—	87	75	162	Wakefield.
1	8	9	71	109	180	—	—	—	71	109	180	Wallasey.
14	19	33	187	187	374	—	—	—	187	187	374	Walsall.
3	2	5	103	116	219	2	—	2	105	116	221	Warrington.
—	9	9	106	106	212	—	—	—	106	106	212	W. Bromwich.
8	13	21	571	665	1,236	10	1	11	581	666	1,247	West Ham.
1	—	1	71	82	153	—	—	—	71	82	153	W. Hartlepool.
2	10	12	125	141	266	1	—	1	126	141	267	Wigan.
—	—	—	146	171	317	—	—	—	146	171	317	Wolverhampton.
1	—	1	97	133	230	—	—	—	97	133	230	Worcester.
—	5	5	133	135	268	—	—	—	133	135	268	York.
543	980	1,523	19,147	21,351	40,498	240	131	371	19,387	21,482	40,869	TOTAL.



TABLE VIII.—Showing the Distribution and Total Number of Pauper

Administrative Counties, County Boroughs, and Boroughs specified in Schedule IV. of the Lunacy Act, 1890.	Chargeable to Union								
	In County and Borough Asylums.			In Registered Hospitals and Licensed Houses.			In Workhouses (including the Metropolitan District Asylums).		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
IV.—BOROUGHES SPECIFIED IN SCHEDULE IV. OF THE LUNACY ACT, 1890 :									
Barnstaple - -	17	34	51	-	-	-	1	4	5
Bedford - -	45	64	109	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bury St. Edmunds -	23	33	56	-	-	-	1	-	1
Cambridge - -	66	114	180	-	-	-	2	3	5
Colchester - -	60	64	124	-	-	-	3	5	8
Doncaster - -	27	25	52	-	-	-	10	9	19
Grantham - -	30	26	56	-	-	-	11	9	20
Gravesend - -	38	45	83	-	-	-	7	5	12
Guildford - -	42	46	88	-	-	-	2	5	7
Hereford - -	41	46	87	-	-	-	3	6	9
King's Lynn - -	20	20	40	-	-	-	6	7	13
London, City of -	96	104	200	-	-	-	95	55	150
Newbury - -	17	24	41	-	-	-	-	-	-
Newcastle - under Lyme.	19	23	42	-	-	-	1	6	7
New Windsor - -	19	19	38	-	-	-	2	9	11
Shrewsbury - -	49	58	107	-	-	-	7	7	14
Tiverton - -	20	25	45	-	-	-	-	-	-
Warwick - -	19	37	56	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wenlock - -	23	19	42	-	-	-	-	1	1
TOTAL (of Scheduled Boroughs) - - }	671	826	1,497	-	-	-	151	131	282
GRAND TOTAL -	45,812	53,170	98,982	225	386	611	9,348	10,584	19,932

Lunatics, Idiots, and Persons of Unsound Mind, &c.—continued.

and Parish Rates.						Chargeable to County and Borough Rates.			GRAND TOTAL.			BOROUGH.
Residing with Relatives or Others.			TOTAL.			In County and Borough Asylums, Registered Hospitals, and Licensed Houses.						
M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	
-	-	-	18	38	56	-	-	-	18	38	56	Barnstaple.
-	-	-	45	64	109	1	1	2	46	65	111	Bedford.
2	3	5	26	36	62	-	-	-	26	36	62	Bury St. Ed- munds.
4	2	6	72	119	191	-	-	-	72	119	191	Cambridge.
3	5	8	66	74	140	-	-	-	66	74	140	Colchester.
2	-	2	39	34	73	-	-	-	39	34	73	Doncaster.
1	-	1	42	35	77	1	-	1	43	35	78	Grantham.
-	-	-	45	50	95	-	-	-	45	50	95	Gravesend.
1	1	2	45	52	97	-	-	-	45	52	97	Guildford.
2	6	8	46	58	104	-	-	-	46	58	104	Hereford.
2	12	14	28	39	67	-	-	-	28	39	67	King's Lynn.
-	-	-	191	159	350	70	21	91	261	180	441	London, City of,
-	-	-	17	24	41	-	-	-	17	24	41	Newbury.
-	-	-	20	29	49	-	-	-	20	29	49	Newcastle- under-Lyme.
-	-	-	21	28	49	-	-	-	21	28	49	New Windsor.
-	-	-	56	65	121	-	-	-	56	65	121	Shrewsbury.
-	1	1	20	26	46	-	-	-	20	26	46	Tiverton.
-	-	-	19	37	56	-	-	-	19	37	56	Warwick.
-	-	-	23	20	43	-	-	-	23	20	43	Wenlock.
17	30	47	839	987	1,826	72	22	94	911	1,009	1,920	TOTAL.
1,843	3,033	4,876	57,228	67,173	124,401	1,081	536	1,617	58,309	67,709	126,018	GRAND TOTAL



TABLE IX.—Showing the Distribution of PAUPER LUNATICS, Idiots, and Persons of Unsound Mind (under the Lunacy Acts) on the 1st of January in each of the Years **1859, 1864, 1869, 1874, 1879, 1884, 1889, 1894, 1899, 1904,** and **1907—1916**, inclusive.

Note.—Criminal Lunatics are entirely excluded throughout this Table.

1ST JANUARY.	Total Number of Pauper Lunatics, Idiots, &c. (under the Lunacy Acts).	Where Maintained.			Proportion [per Cent.] to the Total Number.		
		In Asylums, Hospitals, and Licensed Houses.	In Work- houses (including Metropolitan District Asylums).	With Relatives or Others.	In Asylums, Hospitals, and Licensed Houses.	In Work- houses.	With Relatives or Others.
1859	31,401	17,640	7,963	5,798	56·18	25·30	18·46
1864	38,758	22,507	9,710	6,541	58·07	25·05	16·88
1869	46,732	28,564	11,181	6,987	61·12	23·93	14·95
1874	54,318	32,461	15,018	6,839	59·76	27·65	12·59
1879	61,524	39,289	16,005	6,230	63·86	26·01	10·13
1884	69,786	46,331	17,377	6,078	66·39	24·90	8·71
1889	75,368	51,929	17,509	5,930	68·90	23·23	7·87
1894	82,683	60,115	16,869	5,699	72·71	20·40	6·89
1899	95,182	71,769	17,453	5,960	75·40	18·34	6·26
1904	106,224	82,921	17,787	5,516	78·06	16·75	5·19
1907	112,509	89,010	17,904	5,595	79·12	15·91	4·97
1908	114,348	90,752	18,063	5,533	79·36	15·80	4·84
1909	116,730	92,848	18,396	5,486	79·54	15·76	4·70
1910	118,237	94,330	18,268	5,639	79·78	15·45	4·77
1911	120,469	96,283	18,728	5,458	79·92	15·55	4·53
1912	122,647	98,136	19,162	5,349	80·02	15·62	4·36
1913	125,082	100,400	19,330	5,352	80·27	15·45	4·28
1914	127,046	102,177	19,559	5,310	80·42	15·40	4·18
1915	129,402	104,026	20,205	5,171	80·39	15·61	4·00
1916	126,249	101,441	19,932	4,876	80·35	15·79	3·86

COUNTY AND COUNTY-BOROUGH ASYLUMS,  
HOSPITALS, LICENSED HOUSES, AND PATIENTS IN  
PRIVATE SINGLE CARE.

TABLE X.—Showing the Primary Cause of Death at different Periods of Life in the Cases of all the Patients who died during the year 1915. The Average Number of Patients resident during 1915 was 113,526—Males, 52,593 ; and Females, 60,933.

Primary Causes of Death.	Number of Deaths.						Total.	
	Ages.							
	Under 30.		30-60.		60 and upwards.			
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Enteric fever - - - -	11	6	12	29	3	2	26	37
Influenza - - - -	7	2	20	22	7	18	34	42
Dysentery (colitis) - - -	30	21	101	165	53	108	184	294
Erysipelas - - - -	1	1	3	9	3	5	7	15
Pellagra - - - -	—	1	3	11	—	—	3	12
Phthisis (pulmonary tubercu- losis).	250	196	565	623	95	95	910	914
Other tuberculous disease -	38	27	64	80	11	19	113	126
Cancer, malignant disease -	2	1	53	105	76	97	131	203
Diabetes - - - -	1	2	12	3	10	8	23	13
Cerebral hæmorrhage (apo- plexy).	6	4	62	76	85	100	153	180
Organic disease of brain -	5	4	67	99	91	124	163	227
General paralysis of the in- sane.	60	16	1,386	302	51	14	1,497	332
Epilepsy - - - -	137	62	182	164	42	30	361	256
Organic heart disease - -	20	23	264	325	330	437	614	785
Arterial sclerosis - - -	6	1	57	46	172	177	235	224
Bronchitis - - - -	2	2	36	42	99	115	137	159
Pneumonia (all forms) - -	91	90	397	409	247	310	735	809
Enteritis - - - -	4	6	9	25	3	11	16	42
Nephritis and Bright's disease	11	17	154	197	187	230	352	444
Senility - - - -	—	—	6	11	509	825	515	836
All other diseases - - -	72	66	308	382	166	177	546	625
Violent deaths (including suicide).	4	2	21	16	9	7	34	25
Total - - - -	758	550	3,782	3,141	2,249	2,909	6,789	6,600



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APPENDIX B.

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TABLE I.—Showing the Number of PAUPER LUNATICS, IDIOTS, and PERSONS of UNSOUND MIND, chargeable to UNIONS and PARISHES in ENGLAND and WALES, who were in the METROPOLITAN DISTRICT ASYLUMS on 1st January 1916.

UNION or PARISH.	Tooting Bec Asylum.		Tooting Bec Receiving Home.		Leavesden Asylum.		Caterham Asylum.		Darenth Asylum.		Fountain Temporary Asylum.		TOTAL.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	T.
LONDON COUNTY :															
Bermondsey - - -	16	20	1	1	11	12	67	62	33	33	14	10	142	138	280
Bethnal Green - - -	4	4	1	2	45	53	10	8	19	14	12	13	91	94	185
Camberwell - - -	14	19	1	1	20	28	94	107	50	55	19	17	198	227	425
Chelsea - - -	10	11	-	-	5	8	11	18	12	15	4	7	42	59	101
Fulham - - -	6	14	-	-	11	10	21	21	27	15	10	8	75	68	143
George-in-the-East, St. -	8	3	-	-	28	26	7	5	13	17	7	12	63	63	126
Greenwich - - -	8	5	-	-	10	20	51	59	44	25	10	18	123	127	250
Hackney - - -	31	42	-	-	64	84	19	23	33	28	22	13	169	190	359
Hammersmith - - -	2	7	1	1	15	14	15	17	8	7	5	7	46	53	99
Hampstead - - -	3	8	-	-	10	13	-	3	8	5	4	5	25	34	59
Holborn - - -	25	21	1	2	42	52	63	82	53	31	8	11	192	199	391
Islington - - -	18	18	2	2	67	82	26	22	36	39	22	17	171	180	351
Kensington - - -	6	15	1	-	31	24	14	23	36	23	12	4	100	89	189
Lambeth - - -	60	85	3	-	20	30	111	134	55	43	28	14	277	306	583
Lewisham - - -	7	3	-	-	3	6	24	23	22	12	7	7	63	51	114
Marylebone, St. - -	8	21	-	1	55	43	10	9	9	12	1	8	83	94	177
Mile End Old Town - -	8	15	-	-	45	40	11	15	25	18	8	10	97	98	195
Paddington - - -	6	-	-	1	28	28	7	9	26	12	10	8	77	58	135
Pancras, St. - - -	45	49	2	-	122	155	49	55	57	62	22	18	297	339	636
Poplar - - -	34	42	-	-	56	76	19	30	31	43	10	16	150	207	357
Shoreditch - - -	20	12	1	1	54	48	4	11	33	18	17	8	129	98	227
Southwark - - -	45	12	-	-	22	24	81	74	41	36	15	20	204	166	370
Stepney - - -	17	20	1	-	18	29	12	7	13	9	4	1	65	66	131
Wandsworth - - -	18	27	2	4	21	20	75	85	51	71	30	26	197	233	430
Westminster, City of -	17	18	-	-	39	39	35	44	33	19	5	10	129	130	259
Whitechapel - - -	14	13	-	-	60	53	17	14	14	13	14	10	119	103	222
Woolwich - - -	3	5	-	-	6	6	41	36	22	28	11	5	83	80	163
TOTAL - - -	453	509	17	16	908	1,023	894	996	804	703	331	303	3,407	3,550	6,957
CITY OF LONDON :															
City of London - - -	20	11	-	-	57	29	12	8	5	6	1	-	95	54	149
KENT :															
Bromley - - -	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Dartford - - -	4	1	-	-	-	-	2	1	7	15	-	-	13	17	30
GRAND TOTAL - - -	477	521	17	16	965	1,053	908	1,005	816	724	332	303	3,515	3,622	7,137



TABLE II.

ANNUAL RETURN of INSANE PERSONS confined in ASYLUMS, HOSPITALS, LICENSED HOUSES, and in PRIVATE SINGLE CHARGE

NOTE.—Statistics of the Criminal Patients

COUNTY, DISTRICT, AND COUNTY-BOROUGH ASYLUMS -

COUNTY, DISTRICT, AND COUNTY-BOROUGH ASYLUMS.  (The Local Authorities named are those to whom the several Asylums belong within the mean- ing of Sections 242, 244, or 245 of the Lunacy Act, 1890.)  C. = County. C.B. = County-Borough. B. = Borough of Schedule IV. of Lunacy Act, 1890.	NUMBER OF PATIENTS, 1st JANUARY 1915.					ADMISSIONS DURING THE YEAR 1915.												DISCHARGES DURING THE YEAR 1915.									
	PRIVATE (including all Criminal Patients).	P A U P E R.		Total Number of Lunatics.	Of the Total Number.												Of the Total Number.										
					Total Number.	Private (including Criminal Patients).	Re-admissions known to have been at some previous time in the Asylum, or in any Lunatic Asylum, Registered Hospital, or Licensed House, not including Transfers from other Institutions, or Re-admissions on fresh Reception Orders rendered necessary by previous Order having expired under the Lunacy Act, 1890, Section 38 (1).		Transfers from other Asylums.		Of the Number of Transfers.		Total Number.	Private (including Criminal Patients).		Discharged Recovered.		Of the Number Discharged Recovered.									
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.				
COUNTY AND DISTRICT ASYLUMS.																											
Beds, Herts and Hunts - - -	11	14	459	573	1,057	147	131	278	8	4	4	16	70	38	2	-	36	45	81	9	3	26	39	6	-	1	
Berks, Reading C.B., Newbury B., and New Windsor B. - - -	1	4	373	435	813	103	118	221	-	-	7	14	36	39	-	-	24	53	77	1	1	21	40	-	-	2	
Brecon and Radnor - - -	8	5	188	176	377	123	32	155	-	-	6	2	74	-	-	-	22	19	41	3	1	15	11	2	1	3	
Bucks - - -	15	11	320	355	701	118	146	264	1	2	8	22	66	77	-	-	31	33	64	1	5	19	27	1	2	4	
Cambridge C., Isle of Ely, and Cam- bridge B. - - -	-	-	232	381	613	95	110	205	1	-	12	20	47	51	-	-	16	36	52	1	-	11	9	1	-	5	
Carmarthen, Cardigan, and Pem- broke C. - - -	21	23	340	336	720	86	96	182	6	5	12	13	16	28	-	-	35	32	67	3	4	29	25	2	1	6	
Chester C., Birkenhead C.B., Stock- port C.B. (part), and Wallasey C.B.: - - -																											
Chester - - -	1	-	510	597	1,108	335	360	695	13	21	12	19	221	238	7	12	59	63	122	5	2	38	40	1	-	7	
Parkside - - -	42	69	553	566	1,230	209	216	425	7	21	12	32	109	85	3	4	38	78	116	1	18	22	37	1	9	8	
Cornwall - - -	26	37	470	506	1,039	184	241	425	9	10	18	15	84	147	2	-	49	59	108	5	8	33	38	3	3	9	
Cumberland, Westmorland, and Carlisle C.B. - - -	27	42	412	383	864	137	110	247	11	18	22	11	68	48	7	11	26	30	56	1	6	23	23	1	3	10	
Denbigh, Anglesey, Carnarvon, Flint, and Merioneth C. - - -	27	36	482	471	1,016	119	96	215	3	8	37	22	5	8	-	-	55	54	109	3	6	41	46	3	2	11	
Derby C. - - -	2	-	396	386	784	109	159	268	-	-	7	12	5	58	-	-	29	46	75	-	-	21	33	-	-	12	
Devon - - -	3	3	578	753	1,337	150	230	380	-	-	7	21	60	96	-	-	39	76	115	2	2	27	54	-	-	13	
Dorset - - -	96	141	371	354	962	136	180	316	20	43	10	18	59	88	5	16	38	39	77	13	14	31	33	9	9	14	
Durham C. and Darlington C.B. - -	5	5	821	755	1,586	263	248	511	2	1	24	46	83	72	-	-	72	90	162	3	1	36	45	-	-	15	
Essex and Colchester B.: - - -																											
Brentwood - - -	6	1	714	995	1,716	268	381	649	1	-	18	58	85	112	-	-	85	134	219	2	2	45	26	-	-	16	
Severalls - - -	5	19	573	679	1,276	138	302	440	3	11	11	36	53	185	2	6	37	77	114	4	9	26	58	3	5	17	
Glamorgan and Merthyr Tydfil C.B. -	15	30	1,006	801	1,852	215	270	485	3	5	31	39	33	64	-	-	89	84	173	6	8	64	57	3	2	18	
Gloucester C. and Gloucester C.B. -	10	10	526	696	1,242	111	270	381	3	-	15	29	3	133	-	-	49	57	106	2	2	29	39	1	-	19	
Hants - - -	3	-	601	634	1,238	183	180	363	3	1	12	14	55	56	-	-	60	66	126	2	-	28	40	-	-	20	
Hereford C. and Hereford B. - - -	9	10	231	289	539	62	63	125	1	2	5	6	33	37	-	1	22	15	37	2	-	11	8	-	-	21	
Herts - - -	4	3	362	479	848	101	99	200	-	-	6	9	48	40	-	-	45	64	109	-	1	23	26	-	-	22	
Kent and Gravesend B.: - - -																											
Barming Heath - - -	2	1	819	969	1,791	129	217	346	2	1	30	37	11	81	-	-	54	117	171	1	2	38	102	-	-	23	
Chartham - - -	8	14	536	585	1,143	140	184	324	2	2	5	19	50	57	-	-	37	66	103	2	1	29	47	-	-	24	
Lancaster C., all the County- Boroughs, and Stockport C.B. (part): - - -																											
Lancaster - - -	67	121	1,174	1,094	2,456	583	177	760	20	31	37	25	315	15	6	8	122	59	181	6	17	70	31	2	7	25	
Rainhill - - -	2	-	979	1,028	2,009	504	491	995	4	2	11	22	223	214	-	1	118	144	262	2	-	78	98	2	-	26	



Appendix B. to Second Report of the Board of Control.

TABLE II.

on the 1st January 1916, together with the Number of Admissions, Discharges, Deaths, &c., during the preceding Year.  
will be found in Appendix B., Table III.

COUNTY, DISTRICT, AND COUNTY-BOROUGH ASYLUMS.

DEATHS DURING THE YEAR 1915.			NUMBER OF PATIENTS REMAINING, 1st JANUARY 1916.										Average Number Resident during 1915.		RECOVERY RATES.						MORTALITY RATES.			County, District, and County-Borough Asylums.  (The Local Authorities named are those to whom the several Asylums belong within the meaning of Sections 242, 244, or 245 of the Lunacy Act, 1890.)  C. = County. C.B. = County-Borough. B. = Borough of Schedule IV. of Lunacy Act, 1890.				
Total Number.			Of the Total Number.				PRIVATE (including all Criminal Patients).		PAUPER.		Total Number of Lunatics.				Proportion [per Cent.] of Recoveries during the Year 1915, to Admissions [excluding Transfers and Re-admissions on fresh Reception Orders rendered necessary by previous Order having expired under the Lunacy Act, 1890, Section 38 (1)] during the Year 1915.			Proportion [per Cent.] of Recoveries to Total Number under Treatment during the Year 1915.			Proportion [per Cent.] of Deaths to Daily Average Number Resident during the Year 1915.							
			Private (including Criminal Patients).		Number of Post-mortem Examinations made.										M.			F.			M.				F.			M.
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	
1	73	63	136	2	2	67	50	17	22	491	588	1,118	500	602	33·8	41·9	38·2	4·2	5·4	4·9	14·6	10·5	12·3				COUNTY, &c., ASYLUMS.	
2	72	46	118	-	-	46	35	-	4	381	454	839	389	456	31·3	50·6	41·8	4·4	7·2	5·9	18·5	10·1	14·0				Beds, &c.	
3	37	16	53	2	1	28	12	5	2	255	176	438	236	180	36·6	34·4	32·1	4·7	5·2	4·9	15·7	8·9	12·7				Berks, &c.	
4	38	43	81	1	3	34	35	17	9	367	427	820	363	397	36·5	39·1	38·0	4·2	5·3	4·8	10·5	10·8	10·7				Brecon, &c.	
5	46	44	90	-	-	31	22	-	-	265	411	676	261	411	22·9	15·3	18·7	3·4	1·8	2·4	17·6	10·7	13·4				Bucks.	
6	45	32	77	5	2	13	8	23	24	344	367	758	372	385	41·4	36·8	39·1	6·5	5·5	6·0	12·1	8·3	10·2				Cambridge C., &c.	
7	111	93	204	4	4	76	66	7	19	669	782	1,477	662	765	33·3	32·8	33·1	4·5	4·2	4·3	16·8	12·2	14·3				Carmarthen, &c.	
8	88	76	164	6	5	82	70	43	70	635	627	1,375	656	685	22·0	28·2	25·5	2·7	4·3	3·6	13·4	11·1	12·2				Chester C., &c. :	
9	52	77	129	3	2	9	18	30	35	549	613	1,227	558	627	33·0	41·3	37·0	4·9	4·9	4·9	9·3	12·3	10·8				Chester.	
10	44	52	96	3	3	44	52	36	50	470	403	959	481	444	33·8	37·7	35·7	4·0	4·3	4·1	9·1	11·7	10·4				Parkside.	
11	42	53	95	-	4	28	33	26	35	505	461	1,027	521	506	36·0	52·3	43·1	6·5	7·6	7·1	8·1	10·5	9·3				Cornwall.	
12	58	69	127	-	-	48	66	-	-	420	430	850	413	379	20·2	32·7	26·3	4·1	6·1	5·1	14·0	18·2	16·0				Cumberland, &c.	
13	91	90	181	-	-	28	26	1	1	600	819	1,421	605	815	30·3	40·6	36·5	3·7	5·5	4·7	15·0	11·0	12·7				Denbigh, &c.	
14	62	58	120	15	12	18	23	88	161	415	417	1,081	500	565	40·3	35·9	37·9	5·1	4·9	5·0	12·4	10·3	11·3				Derby C.	
15	137	98	235	-	1	101	60	2	3	878	817	1,700	889	821	20·1	25·6	22·8	3·3	4·5	3·9	15·4	11·9	13·7				Deyon.	
16	116	168	284	2	-	98	154	3	-	784	1,075	1,862	763	1,077	24·6	9·7	15·7	4·6	1·9	3·0	15·2	15·6	15·4				Dorset.	
17	60	98	158	-	3	41	67	7	19	612	806	1,444	607	779	31·3	50·0	42·2	3·6	5·8	4·9	9·9	12·6	11·4				Durham C., &c.	
18	133	118	251	3	2	81	61	13	35	1,001	864	1,913	1,023	880	35·4	27·7	31·3	5·2	5·2	5·2	13·0	13·4	13·2				Essex, &c. :	
19	66	70	136	2	-	47	54	9	9	523	840	1,381	528	806	26·9	28·5	27·8	4·5	4·0	4·2	12·5	8·7	10·2				Brentwood.	
20	106	52	158	-	-	71	34	1	-	620	696	1,317	624	666	21·9	32·3	27·0	3·6	4·9	4·2	17·0	7·8	12·2				Severalls.	
21	15	18	33	2	1	7	7	6	11	259	318	594	253	317	37·9	30·8	34·5	3·6	2·2	2·9	5·9	5·7	5·8				Glamorgan, &c.	
22	35	39	74	1	-	32	38	3	2	384	476	865	391	498	43·4	44·8	44·1	4·9	4·5	4·7	9·0	7·8	8·3				Gloucester C., &c.	
23	86	52	138	-	-	83	51	2	1	808	1,017	1,828	821	999	32·2	75·0	55·1	4·0	8·6	6·6	10·5	5·2	7·6				Hants.	
24	93	83	176	-	1	13	19	9	13	545	621	1,188	553	632	32·2	37·0	35·0	4·2	6·0	5·2	16·8	13·1	14·9				Hereford C., &c.	
25	223	109	332	10	15	59	36	75	126	1,404	1,098	2,703	1,428	1,206	26·1	19·1	23·5	3·8	2·2	3·1	15·6	9·0	12·6				Herts.	
26	235	141	376	1	-	185	111	1	1	1,131	1,233	2,366	1,098	1,198	27·8	35·4	31·5	5·3	6·5	5·9	21·4	11·8	16·4				Kent, &c. :	
																												Barming Heath.
																												Chartham.
																												Lancaster C., all the County-Boroughs, and Stockport (part) C.B. :
																												Lancaster.
																												Rainhill.

Barming Heath.  
Chartham.  
Lancaster C., all the County-Boroughs, and Stockport (part) C.B. :  
Lancaster.  
Rainhill.

(continued.)



## Appendix B. to Second Report of the Board of Control.

TABLE II.—continued.—COUNTY, DISTRICT, AND COUNTY-BOROUGH ASYLUMS—continued

COUNTY, DISTRICT, AND COUNTY-BOROUGH ASYLUMS.  (The Local Authorities named are those to whom the several Asylums belong within the mean- ing of Sections 242, 244, or 245 of the Lunacy Act, 1890.)  C.=County. C.B.=County-Borough. B.=Borough of Schedule IV. of Lunacy Act, 1890.	NUMBER OF PATIENTS, 1st JANUARY 1915.				ADMISSIONS DURING THE YEAR 1915.												DISCHARGES DURING THE YEAR 1915.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																									
	PRIVATE  (including all Criminal Patients).		PAUPER.		Total  Number  of Lunatics.	Total Number.			Of the Total Number.								Total Number.			Of the Total Number.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																						
									Private  (including Criminal Patients).	Re-admissions known to have been at some previous time in the Asylum, or in any Lunatic Asylum, Registered Hospital, or Licensed House, not including Transfers from other Institutions, or Re-admissions on fresh Reception Orders rendered necessary by previous Order having expired under the Lunacy Act, 1890, Section 38 (1).	Transfers  from  other  Asylums.		Of the Number of Transfers.		Private  (including Criminal Patients).	Private  (including Criminal Patients).				Discharged  Recovered.	Of the Number Discharged Recovered.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																					
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Lancaster C., all the County-Boroughs, and Stockport C.B. (part)—cont.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																										

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## Appendix B. to Second Report of the Board of Control.

TABLE II.—continued.—COUNTY, DISTRICT, AND COUNTY-BOROUGH ASYLUMS—continued.

	DEATHS DURING THE YEAR 1915.							NUMBER OF PATIENTS REMAINING, 1st JANUARY 1916.					Average Number during 1915.	RECOVERY RATES.						MORTALITY RATES.			County, District, and County-Borough Asylums.  (The Local Authorities named are those to whom the several Asylums belong within the meaning of Sections 242, 244, or 245 of the Lunacy Act, 1890.)  C. = County. C.B. = County-Borough. B. = Borough of Schedule IV. of Lunacy Act, 1890.		
	Total Number.			Of the Total Number.				PRIVATE (including all Criminal Patients).		PAUPER.		Total Number of Lunatics.		Proportion [per Cent.] of Recoveries during the Year 1915, to Admissions [excluding Transfers and Re-admissions on fresh Reception Orders rendered necessary by previous Order having expired under the Lunacy Act, 1890, Section 38 (1)] during the Year 1915.			Proportion [per Cent.] of Recoveries to Total Number under Treatment during the Year 1915.			Proportion [per Cent.] of Deaths to Daily Average Number Resident during the Year 1915.					
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.				
1	140	171	311	1	3	42	52	6	17	1,324	1,465	2,812(a)	1,338	1,485	33.5	42.6	38.9	4.0	6.4	5.3	10.5	11.5	11.0	Lancaster C., all the County-Boroughs, and Stockport C.B. (part)—cont.	
2	84	138	222	1	1	55	56	8	11	1,067	1,729	2,815	1,128	1,521	25.6	26.1	25.9	2.7	3.2	3.0	7.4	9.1	8.4	Prestwich.	
3	37	29	66	—	—	18	14	—	—	116	—	116	311	271	(b) —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Whittingham.
4	41	52	93	1	4	36	50	14	19	323	377	733	324	378	22.2	26.2	24.4	3.0	3.6	3.3	12.7	13.8	13.2	Winwick.	
5	95	67	162	1	1	55	39	1	2	563	558	1,124	469	526	34.8	37.0	35.9	6.4	6.4	6.4	20.3	12.7	16.3	Leicester C. and Rutland.	
6	21	18	39	2	1	16	11	10	20	232	266	528	222	266	13.8	20.5	17.6	1.5	2.5	2.0	9.5	6.8	8.0	Lincoln C. (Lindsey and Holland Divisions), Grimsby C.B., and Lincoln C.B.	
7	145	157	302	4	2	127	145	23	26	1,132	1,485	2,666	1,157	1,494	37.2	44.0	41.3	5.0	6.6	5.9	12.5	10.5	11.4	Lincoln C. (Kesteven Division).	
8	108	116	224	2	3	94	103	33	28	1,254	1,203	2,518	1,259	1,214	31.5	27.8	29.6	3.1	3.1	3.1	8.6	9.6	9.1	London C.: Banstead.	
9	114	111	225	4	2	109	107	22	31	1,008	1,311	2,372	1,028	1,318	48.9	52.3	50.9	3.8	4.4	4.1	11.1	8.4	9.6	Bexley.	
10	134	160	294	8	6	115	139	94	34	1,068	1,532	2,728	1,1	1,548	38.6	42.2	40.6	5.7	6.0	5.9	11.7	10.3	10.9	Cane Hill.	
11	159	188	347	4	4	133	156	15	29	1,146	1,680	2,870	1,133	1,702	23.8	37.1	30.9	4.4	5.6	5.1	14.0	11.0	12.2	Claybury.	
12	169	154	323	3	2	136	134	25	37	1,089	1,597	2,748	1,1	1,613	26.9	28.1	27.6	3.9	4.1	4.0	15.2	9.5	11.8	Colney Hatch.	
13	3	73	76	—	10	3	66	1	197	82	907	1,187	13	1,091	—	44.2	44.2	—	3.4	3.1	3.8	6.7	6.5	—	Hanwell.
14	35	46	81	1	1	34	45	—	—	—	—	—	233	274	(b) —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Manor.
15	19	2	21	—	—	7	1	6	1	359	107	473	360	105	11.5	9.1	10.8	.7	.9	.8	5.3	1.9	4.5	Horton.	
16	169	71	240	10	3	163	66	38	35	1,183	1,109	2,365	1,215	1,107	24.6	32.8	28.1	2.8	3.3	3.0	13.9	6.4	10.3	Epileptic Colony.	
17	82	85	167	—	—	26	20	—	—	541	658	1,199	544	682	42.2	71.1	59.0	6.7	12.2	9.8	15.1	12.5	13.6	Long Grove.	
18	94	66	160	4	2	79	58	25	32	637	794	1,488	700	870	26.7	39.2	34.2	3.1	5.5	4.4	13.4	7.6	10.2	Middlesex: Wandsworth.	
19	71	57	128	—	2	66	56	28	35	600	596	1,259	625	617	44.9	32.9	39.5	5.3	3.3	4.3	11.4	9.2	10.3	Napsbury.	
20	25	33	58	—	1	13	12	—	—	23	4	27	131	141	(b) —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Monmouth C.
21	47	61	108	—	7	21	30	—	3	25	—	28	456	473	(b) —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Norfolk.
22	65	62	127	—	3	16	16	2	3	515	368	888	495	368	36.1	36.1	36.1	6.8	7.4	7.0	13.1	16.8	14.7	Northampton C.	
23	55	33	88	—	—	49	31	—	—	290	375	665	268	338	34.2	57.7	45.9	7.1	9.8	8.6	20.5	9.8	14.5	Northumberland and Tynemouth C.B.	
24	58	49	107	—	—	23	34	—	—	389	412	801	377	405	32.7	27.7	29.5	3.4	4.7	4.1	15.4	12.1	13.7	Nottingham C.	
25	55	72	127	1	3	28	42	17	19	322	506	864(a)	340	506	32.2	22.3	27.2	6.7	3.3	4.7	16.2	14.2	15.0	Oxford C., and Oxford C.B.	
26	44	69	113	—	1	41	62	18	17	356	451	842	369	470	27.1	30.1	28.8	3.4	3.7	3.5	11.9	14.7	13.5	Salop C., Shrewsbury B., and Wenlock B.	
27	37	32	69	1	—	35	32	8	25	374	440	847	391	466	52.4	51.2	51.7	6.7	7.3	7.0	9.5	6.9	8.1	Somerset and Bath C.B.: Wells.	
28	97	68	165	—	—	41	17	1	1	546	486	1,034	540	475	27.6	34.8	31.0	3.9	5.1	4.4	18.0	14.3	16.3	Cotford.	
29	73	81	154	—	—	46	50	1	1	537	592	1,131	501	557	26.1	29.1	27.6	4.4	4.7	4.6	14.6	14.5	14.6	Stafford C., Burton-on-Trent C.B., Smethwick C.B., Stoke-on-Trent, C.B. (part), and Newcastle-under-Lyme B.:	
30	105	84	189	—	1	97	80	13	17	644	618	1,292	646	585	43.0	41.7	42.3	5.6	5.7	5.7	16.3	14.4	15.4	Stafford.	
31	61	68	129	—	—	43	52	5	7	461	520	993	482	532	14.6	10.7	12.5	3.5	2.6	3.0	12.7	12.8	12.7	Burntwood.	
32	61	58	119	—	—	41	40	4	—	558	939	1,501	558	889	25.8	21.4	23.2	3.6	2.6	3.0	10.9	6.5	8.2	Cheddleton.	
33	41	59	100	4	10	19	20	40	56	492	552	1,140	494	602	29.3	27.0	27.9	3.6	4.3	4.0	8.3	9.8	9.1	Suffolk, E. and W.	
34	33	78	111	2	4	24	50	17	43	562	646	1,268	552	667	37.3	37.7	37.5	6.1	6.2	6.2	6.0	11.7	9.1	Surrey and (for Brookwood Asylum).	
35	16	10	26	—	—	11	7	—	—	17	—	17	83	106	(b) —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Guildford B.: Brookwood.
36	61	64	125	7	5	42	46	20	41	526	715	1,302	508	687	38.5	36.7	37.4	5.6	5.7	5.7	12.0	9.3	10.5	Netherne.	
37	14	12	26	—	5	13	6	13	45	129	191	378	133	219	32.1	36.4	34.7	5.4	5.9	5.7	10.5	5.5	7.4	Sussex, E.	
38	41	55	96	1	3	29	43	13	21	500	574	1,108	506	598	34.3	60.5	48.7	4.1	7.3	5.9	8.1	9.2	8.7	W.	
																									Warwick C., Coventry C.B., and Warwick B.
																									Wight, Isle of.
																									Wilts.

(a) Some of these patients were boarded out at a Union Workhouse under the Lunacy Act, 1890, sec 26.

(b) Percentages not given as the Asylum became a War Hospital during the year.

(continued.)



TABLE II.—continued.—COUNTY, DISTRICT, AND COUNTY-BOROUGH ASYLUMS—continued

COUNTY, DISTRICT, AND COUNTY-BOROUGH ASYLUMS.  (The Local Authorities named are those to whom the several Asylums belong within the mean- ing of Sections 242, 244, or 245 of the Lunacy Act, 1890.)  C. = County. C.B. = County-Borough. B. = Borough of Schedule IV. of Lunacy Act, 1890.	NUMBER OF PATIENTS, 1st JANUARY 1915.				ADMISSIONS DURING THE YEAR 1915.												DISCHARGES DURING THE YEAR 1915.									
	PRIVATE  (including all Criminal Patients).	PAUPER.	Total Number of Lunatics.	Total Number.	Of the Total Number.												Total Number.	Of the Total Number.								
					Private  (including Criminal Patients).	Re-admissions known to have been at some previous time in the Asylum, or in any Lunatic Asylum, Registered Hospital, or Licensed House, not including Transfers from other Institutions, or Re-admissions on fresh Reception Orders rendered necessary by previous Order having expired under the Lunacy Act, 1890, Section 38 (1).	Transfers  from other Asylums.	Of the Number of Transfers.		Private  (including Criminal Patients).	Private  (including Criminal Patients).	Discharged  Recovered.	Of the Number Discharged Recovered.													
								M.	F.					M.	F.											
																M.		F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Worcester C., and (for Powick Asy- lum) Dudley C.B., and Worcester C.B.: Powick - - - - -	14	15	498	599	1,126	197	208	405	-	1	6	10	129	130	-	-	36	47	83	-	4	26	33	-	-	
Barnsley Hall - - - - -	24	34	260	307	625	112	208	320	10	28	2	11	78	149	-	1	16	30	46	5	12	8	9	3	4	
Yorks, North Riding - - - - -	17	27	386	420	850	150	135	285	3	1	8	12	86	69	-	1	30	34	64	3	2	14	26	-	1	
Yorks, West Riding, and (except for Scalebor Park) Barnsley, Bradford, Dewsbury, Halifax, Huddersfield, Leeds, Rotherham, Sheffield, and Wakefield C.B., and (for Wadsley and Storthes Hall Asylums) Doncaster B.:																										
Wakefield - - - - -	6	5	1,211	892	2,114	618	373	991	3	1	14	15	420	139	-	-	85	69	154	1	2	61	48	1	-	
Wadsley - - - - -	12	12	790	885	1,699	48	34	82	-	-	5	7	3	2	-	-	804	892	1,696	11	12	26	30	-	-	
Menston - - - - -	35	40	830	861	1,766	311	380	691	7	24	37	47	113	160	3	13	80	88	168	3	3	63	74	1	2	
Scalebor Park - - - - -	90	138	-	-	228	54	66	120	54	66	7	13	13	4	13	4	27	42	69	27	42	16	24	16	24	
Storthes Hall - - - - -	2	5	748	810	1,565	395	614	1,009	-	-	21	57	218	381	-	-	62	146	208	-	3	55	119	-	1	
Yorks, East Riding - - - - -	9	5	252	259	525	51	83	134	2	5	5	14	5	29	-	-	22	30	52	2	3	14	25	-	-	
COUNTY-BOROUGH ASYLUMS (including City of London).																										
Birmingham: Winson Green - -	29	32	320	293	677	230	230	460	2	5	45	51	14	8	2	-	146	139	285	4	7	95	87	2	3	
Rubery Hill - - - - -	1	-	708	688	1,397	17	20	37	-	-	-	-	17	20	-	-	673	687	1,360	1	-	-	-	-	-	
Brighton - - - - -	13	23	344	456	836	155	179	334	6	12	6	16	56	38	6	10	57	68	125	8	8	40	34	5	-	
Bristol - - - - -	8	13	432	484	937	16	18	34	1	1	2	3	2	1	-	1	394	491	885	9	14	7	7	-	-	
Canterbury - - - - -	20	33	61	66	180	23	21	44	1	1	1	1	17	11	1	-	5	7	12	2	2	3	3	1	1	
Cardiff - - - - -	10	13	318	388	729	13	29	42	1	3	3	3	-	7	-	-	281	410	691	10	14	9	18	-	1	
Croydon - - - - -	27	72	202	345	646	44	77	121	9	8	9	9	2	12	-	-	19	37	56	4	13	13	28	2	10	
Derby - - - - -	4	26	202	245	477	87	90	177	1	13	5	8	43	47	-	2	10	23	33	1	6	5	17	-	3	
Exeter - - - - -	18	29	163	174	384	102	44	146	5	3	-	-	41	2	-	1	24	13	37	3	2	11	6	-	1	
Gateshead - - - - -	-	-	185	195	380	107	80	187	-	-	4	5	62	32	-	-	14	9	23	-	-	10	5	-	-	
Hull - - - - -	9	11	335	349	704	113	73	186	2	5	9	23	36	-	-	-	44	37	81	3	1	13	24	1	1	
Ipswich - - - - -	15	19	130	159	323	55	73	128	11	10	5	8	26	45	-	1	11	16	27	4	5	10	10	4	2	
Leicester - - - - -	10	14	348	507	879	97	172	269	3	4	10	14	39	98	1	-	20	34	54	2	7	11	31	-	6	
London (City of) - - - - -	121	205	171	136	633	61	61	122	12	36	4	5	3	18	3	17	33	32	65	10	17	13	15	2	6	
Middlesbrough - - - - -	6	12	203	211	432	119	88	207	2	2	8	6	72	52	1	-	45	51	96	2	1	15	15	1	-	
Newcastle-upon-Tyne - - - - -	12	19	492	361	884	19	24	43	-	-	3	6	-	2	-	-	472	384	856	11	17	5	15	-	2	
Newport - - - - -	2	4	182	181	369	82	88	170	2	3	3	7	51	47	-	-	23	25	48	1	2	19	15	1	-	
Norwich - - - - -	-	2	221	263	486	126	145	271	-	-	16	30	11	20	-	-	56	53	109	-	-	17	22	-	-	
Nottingham - - - - -	12	34	408	470	924	142	151	293	5	8	15	20	52	32	-	-	52	56	108	2	6	43	39	1	4	
Plymouth - - - - -	6	14	198	236	454	24	57	81	3	1	7	9	2	18	-	-	7	16	23	1	1	7	10	1	-	
Portsmouth - - - - -	38	57	427	478	1,000	82	141	223	15	19	9	14	9	66	2	3	16	31	47	6	8	10	22	4	4	
Sunderland - - - - -	4	14	215	172	405	120	66	186	3	3	12	4	44	26	3	3	38	27	65	-	2	32	24	-	1	
West Ham - - - - -	4	1	509	531	1,045	151	183	334	2	1	12	44	46	52	1	-	59	91	150	-	1	45	68	-	-	
York - - - - -	3	4	162	199	368	61	54	115	-	4	4	4	46	31	-	-	10	18	28	1	-	8	12	1	-	
TOTAL - - - - -	1,584	2,441	48,469	54,888	107,382	14,894	17,503	32,397	404	623	1,158	1,864	6,215	7,376	114	184	10,021	12,374	22,395	364	567	2,735	3,639	125	181	
									(a)		(b)									(c)						

1  
2  
3

(a) In addition to these numbers, 481 patients (204 males and 277 females) were transferred, while resident during 1915, from the Pauper to the Private Class.

(b) In addition to these numbers, 48 patients (20 males and 28 females) were re-admitted on fresh Reception Orders rendered necessary by previous Order having expired under sec. 38 (1) of the Lunacy Act, 1890.

(c) In addition to these numbers, 162 patients (63 males and 99 females) were transferred, while resident during 1915, from the Private to the Pauper Class; and 102 Criminal (Private) Patients (80 males and 22 females) were retained in the Asylum as Pauper Patients on their ceasing to be "Criminals" during the same year.

(d) Percentages not given as the Asylum became a War Hospital during the year.





TABLE II.—continued.—COUNTY, DISTRICT, AND COUNTY-BOROUGH ASYLUMS—continued.

DEATHS DURING THE YEAR 1915.			Of the Total Number.				NUMBER OF PATIENTS REMAINING, 1st JANUARY 1916.				Average Number Resident during 1915.	RECOVERY RATES.			MORTALITY RATES.			County, District, and County-Borough Asylums.  (The Local Authorities named are those to whom the several Asylums belong within the meaning of Sections 242, 244, or 245 of the Lunacy Act, 1890.)  C. = County. C.B. = County-Borough. B. = Borough of Schedule IV. of Lunacy Act, 1890.							
Total Number.			Private (including Criminal Patients).		Number of Post-mortem Examinations made.		PRIVATE (including all Criminal Patients).		PAUPER.			Total Number of Lunatics.	Proportion [per Cent.] of Recoveries during the Year 1915, to Admissions [excluding Transfers and Re-admissions on fresh Reception Orders rendered necessary by previous Order having expired under the Lunacy Act, 1890, Section 38 (1)] during the Year 1915.			Proportion [per Cent.] of Recoveries to Total Number under Treatment during the Year 1915.			Proportion [per Cent.] of Deaths to Daily Average Number Resident during the Year 1915.						
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.		F.	M.	F.	Total.	M.		F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.		
1	59	40	99	1	2	54	35	12	10	602	725	1,349	572	690	38·8	42·9	41·0		3·7	4·0	3·9	10·3	5·8	7·9	Worcester C., and (for Powick Asylum) Dudley C.B., and Worcester C.B.: Powick.
2	44	47	91	8	8	38	42	20	42	316	430	808	307	388	23·5	15·3	18·3	2·0	1·6	1·8	14·3	12·1	13·1	Barnsley Hall.	
3	44	33	77	1	4	25	19	14	23	465	492	994	460	492	21·9	39·4	30·8	2·5	4·5	3·5	9·6	6·7	8·1	Yorks, North Riding.	
4	203	186	389	—	1	184	152	5	3	1,542	1,012	2,562	1,482	989	30·8	20·5	25·2	3·3	3·8	3·5	13·7	18·8	15·7	Yorks, West Riding, and (except for Scalebor Park) Barnsley, Bradford, Dewsbury, Halifax, Huddersfield, Leeds, Rotherham, Sheffield, and Wakefield C.B., and (for Wadsley and Storthes Hall Asylums) Doncaster B.:	
5	34	39	73	1	—	33	38	—	—	12	—	12	133	198	(d) —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Wakefield.	
6	101	157	258	3	3	60	127	37	53	958	983	2,031	977	1,007	31·8	33·6	32·8	5·4	5·8	5·6	10·3	15·6	13·0	Wadsley.	
7	17	15	32	17	15	2	—	100	147	—	—	247	98	143	39·0	38·7	38·8	11·1	11·8	11·5	17·3	10·5	13·3	Menston.	
8	193	286	479	—	—	177	265	2	2	888	995	1,887	874	1,019	31·3	51·1	42·5	4·8	8·3	6·8	22·1	28·1	25·3	Scalebor Park.	
9	27	24	51	1	1	24	22	9	6	254	287	556	260	281	30·4	46·3	39·0	4·5	7·2	5·9	10·4	8·5	9·4	Storthes Hall.	
10	70	55	125	2	2	57	41	25	29	338	335	727	368	340	44·0	39·2	41·6	16·4	15·6	16·0	19·0	16·2	17·7	Yorks, East Riding.	
11	20	21	41	—	—	2	—	—	—	33	—	33	195	160	(d) —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	COUNTY-BOROUGH ASYLUMS (including City of London).
12	67	81	148	1	7	37	55	21	32	367	477	897	389	500	40·4	24·1	30·8	7·8	5·2	6·3	17·2	16·2	16·7	Birmingham: Winson Green.	
13	18	24	42	—	—	18	24	—	—	44	—	44	133	113	(d) —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Rubery Hill.
14	8	6	14	2	2	4	4	18	30	73	77	198	89	106	50·0	30·0	37·5	2·9	2·5	2·7	9·0	5·7	7·2	Brighton.	
15	15	20	35	—	3	14	17	—	—	45	—	45	137	132	(d) —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Bristol.
16	38	31	69	4	4	21	19	28	68	188	358	642	417	31·0	43·1	38·3	4·8	5·7	5·3	17·1	7·4	10·8	—	Canterbury.	
17	35	25	60	—	4	34	21	4	28	244	285	561	212	278	11·4	39·5	25·3	1·7	4·7	3·4	16·5	9·0	12·2	Cardiff.	
18	39	23	62	4	3	9	8	16	26	204	185	431	216	208	18·3	14·6	16·8	3·9	2·4	3·2	18·1	11·1	14·6	Croydon.	
19	40	34	74	—	—	28	25	—	—	238	232	470	218	221	22·2	10·4	16·1	3·4	1·8	2·6	18·3	15·4	16·9	Derby.	
20	40	25	65	1	1	38	19	5	14	368	357	744	364	367	16·9	33·3	24·8	2·8	5·6	4·2	11·0	6·8	8·9	Exeter.	
21	20	20	40	4	2	15	12	16	23	153	192	384	156	207	34·5	35·7	35·1	5·0	4·0	4·4	12·8	9·7	11·0	Gateshead.	
22	50	50	100	3	—	50	50	8	16	377	593	994	364	558	19·0	41·9	31·8	2·4	4·5	3·7	13·7	9·0	10·8	Hull.	
23	28	22	50	10	9	21	16	115	213	177	135	640	280	342	22·4	34·9	27·7	3·7	3·7	3·7	10·0	6·4	8·0	Ipswich.	
24	32	26	58	4	2	20	21	6	11	245	223	485	240	232	33·3	41·7	37·0	4·6	4·8	4·7	13·4	11·2	12·3	Leicester.	
25	13	20	33	1	2	6	9	—	—	38	—	38	193	130	(d) —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	London (City of).
26	21	25	46	1	—	11	19	1	4	221	219	445	215	216	61·3	36·6	47·2	7·1	5·5	6·3	9·8	11·6	10·7	Middlesbrough.	
27	54	46	100	—	1	39	26	1	—	236	311	548	228	292	14·8	17·6	16·3	4·9	5·4	5·2	23·7	15·8	19·2	Newcastle-upon-Tyne.	
28	59	63	122	2	3	43	45	12	34	439	502	987	416	513	48·9	33·6	40·2	7·7	6·0	6·8	14·2	12·3	13·1	Newport.	
29	8	12	20	1	1	4	6	8	12	205	267	492	210	266	31·8	25·6	27·9	3·1	3·3	3·2	3·8	4·5	4·2	Norwich.	
30	68	61	129	9	6	54	47	40	62	423	522	1,047	470	587	13·7	29·3	21·6	1·8	3·3	2·6	14·5	10·4	12·2	Nottingham.	
31	37	11	48	1	1	29	5	5	13	259	201	478	247	201	42·1	60·0	48·3	9·4	9·5	9·5	15·0	5·5	10·7	Plymouth.	
32	68	44	112	1	—	56	42	3	1	534	579	1,117	533	557	43·3	52·3	48·3	6·8	9·5	8·2	12·8	7·9	10·3	Portsmouth.	
33	12	16	28	1	2	5	9	1	6	203	217	427	197	221	53·3	63·2	58·8	3·5	4·7	4·2	6·1	7·2	6·7	Sunderland.	
34	6,455	6,255	12,710	208	240	4,528	4,436	1,477	2,413	46,994	53,790	104,674	49,215	56,633	31·6	36·0	34·0	4·2	4·9	4·6	13·1	11·0	12·0	West Ham.	
																								6·7	York.
																									TOTAL.



TABLE II.—continued—REGISTERED HOSPITALS,

COUNTY.	REGISTERED HOSPITALS, NAVAL AND MILITARY HOSPITALS, AND CRIMINAL ASYLUMS.	NUMBER OF PATIENTS, 1st JANUARY 1915.				ADMISSIONS DURING THE YEAR 1915.												DISCHARGES DURING THE YEAR 1915.													
		PRIVATE (including all Criminal Patients).		PAUPER.		Total Number of Lunatics.	Total Number.			Of the Total Number.												Total Number.		Of the Total Number.							
										Private (including Criminal Patients).		Re-admissions known to have been at some previous time in the Asylum, or in any Lunatic Asylum, Registered Hospital, or Licensed House, not including Transfers from other Institutions, or Re-admissions on fresh Reception Orders rendered necessary by previous Order having expired under the Lunacy Act, 1890, Section 38 (1).		Transfers from other Asylums.		Of the Number of Transfers.  Private (including Criminal Patients).		Private (including Criminal Patients).		Discharged Recovered.				Of the Number Discharged Recovered.  Private (including Criminal Patients).							
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M	F.	Total.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.				
REGISTERED HOSPITALS :																															
Chester	-	-	-	Manchester Royal Lunatic Hospital, Cheadle	135	220	-	-	355	48	47	95	48	47	10	6	2	3	2	3	34	33	67	34	33	20	21	20	21	1	
Devon	-	-	-	Wonford House, Exeter	60	80	-	-	140	11	15	26	11	15	3	2	4	1	4	1	8	14	22	8	14	7	8	7	8	2	
Gloucester	-	-	-	Barnwood House, Gloucester	64	87	-	-	151	14	23	37	14	23	1	4	6	10	6	10	8	14	22	8	14	3	5	3	5	3	
Lincoln	-	-	-	Lincoln Lunatic Hospital, The Lawn, Lincoln	25	53	-	-	78	10	15	25	10	15	2	7	1	1	1	1	11	9	20	11	9	2	5	2	5	4	
Middlesex	-	-	-	St. Luke's Hospital, Old Street, E.C.	47	129	-	-	176	13	42	55	13	42	1	8	-	4	-	4	15	50	65	15	50	9	31	9	31	5	
Norfolk	-	-	-	Bethel Hospital, Norwich	33	53	-	-	86	12	10	22	12	10	-	1	4	3	4	3	8	6	14	8	6	3	3	3	3	6	
Northampton	-	-	-	St. Andrew's Hospital, Northampton	212	249	-	-	461	49	54	103	49	54	3	3	22	20	22	20	29	21	50	29	21	20	11	20	11	7	
Notts	-	-	-	Nottingham Lunatic Hospital, The Coppice, Nottingham.	40	53	-	-	93	18	12	30	18	12	2	3	3	5	3	5	7	12	19	7	12	3	7	3	7	8	
Oxford	-	-	-	Warneford Asylum, Headington Hill, Oxford	45	51	-	-	96	11	9	20	11	9	3	4	4	2	4	2	6	7	13	6	7	6	4	6	4	9	
Stafford	-	-	-	Coton Hill Lunatic Hospital, Stafford	52	83	-	-	135	10	27	37	10	27	2	5	2	11	2	11	9	13	22	9	13	3	5	3	5	10	
Surrey	-	-	-	Bethlem Royal Hospital, Lambeth Road, S.E.	68	87	-	-	155	43	106	149	43	106	8	27	4	12	4	12	37	80	117	37	80	18	39	18	39	11	
"	-	-	-	Holloway Sanatorium, St. Ann's Heath, Virginia Water, Surrey.	166	206	-	-	372	47	55	102	47	55	9	15	10	13	10	13	33	44	77	33	44	13	25	13	25	12	
York City (N.R.)	-	-	-	Bootham Park, York	60	63	-	-	123	11	22	33	11	22	2	4	-	1	-	1	5	21	26	5	21	2	16	2	16	13	
"	(E.R.)	-	-	The Retreat, York	59	126	-	-	185	18	35	53	18	35	5	5	2	4	2	4	15	25	40	15	25	6	11	6	11	14	
TOTAL (Registered Hospitals)		1,066	1,540	-	-	2,606	315	472	787	315	472	51	94	64	90	64	90	225	349	574	225	349	115	191	115	191	15	15	15	15	
(a)																															
NAVAL AND MILITARY HOSPITALS :																															
Hants	-	-	-	Royal Military Hospital, Netley, Southampton	32	-	-	-	32	590	-	590	590	-	105	-	-	-	-	-	582	-	582	582	-	73	-	73	-	16	
Norfolk	-	-	-	Royal Naval Hospital, Great Yarmouth	154	-	-	-	154	53	-	53	53	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	23	-	23	23	-	14	-	14	-	17	
TOTAL (Naval and Military Hospitals)		186	-	-	-	186	643	-	643	643	-	107	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	605	-	605	605	-	87	-	87	-	18		
CRIMINAL ASYLUMS :																															
Berks	-	-	-	Criminal Lunatic Asylum, Broadmoor, Crowthorne, Berks.	543	172	1	-	716	64	22	86	64	22	6	7	10	4	10	4	50	14	64	50	14	22	12	22	12	19	
Notts	-	-	-	Criminal Lunatic Asylum, Rampton, Retford.	172	55	-	-	227	28	8	36	28	8	4	1	13	1	13	1	9	7	16	9	7	9	7	9	7	20	
TOTAL (Criminal Asylums)		715	227	1	-	943	92	30	122	92	30	10	8	23	5	23	5	59	21	80	59	21	31	19	31	19	21	21	21	21	

(a) In addition to these numbers, 12 patients (4 males and 8 females) were re-admitted on fresh Reception Orders, rendered necessary by previous Order having expired, under sec. 38 (1) of the Lunacy Act, 1890.



NAVAL AND MILITARY HOSPITALS, AND STATE ASYLUMS.

	DEATHS DURING THE YEAR 1915.							NUMBER OF PATIENTS REMAINING, 1st JANUARY 1916.					Average Number Resident during 1915.	RECOVERY RATES.						MORTALITY RATES.			Registered Hospitals, Naval and Military Hospitals, and Criminal Asylums.		
	Total Number.			Of the Total Number.				PRIVATE (including all Criminal Patients).		PAUPER.		Total Number of Lunatics.		Proportion [per Cent.] of Recoveries during the Year 1915 to Admissions [excluding Transfers and Re-admissions on fresh Reception Orders rendered necessary by previous Order having expired under the Lunacy Act, 1890, Section 38 (1)] during the Year 1915.			Proportion [per Cent.] of Recoveries to Total Number under Treatment during the Year 1915.			Proportion [per Cent.] of Deaths to Daily Average Number Resident during the Year 1915.					
				M.	F.	Total.	M.							F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.	M.		F.	Total.
1	21	13	34	21	13	-	-	128	221	-	-	349	134	219	43·5	47·7	45·6	10·9	7·9	9·1	15·7	5·9	9·6	Manchester Royal Lunatic Hospital.	
2	5	6	11	5	6	-	1	58	75	-	-	133	59	78	100·0	61·5	75·0	9·9	8·5	9·1	8·5	7·7	8·0	Wonford House.	
3	2	7	9	2	7	-	1	68	89	-	-	157	68	87	37·5	38·5	38·1	3·8	4·5	4·3	2·9	8·0	5·8	Barnwood House.	
4	5	5	10	5	5	-	-	19	54	-	-	73	22	54	22·2	35·7	30·4	5·7	7·4	6·8	23·2	9·3	13·2	Lincoln Lunatic Hospital.	
5	8	8	16	8	8	1	-	37	113	-	-	150	41	125	75·0	83·8	81·6	15·3	18·2	17·5	19·5	6·4	9·6	St. Luke's Hospital.	
6	3	4	7	3	4	-	-	34	53	-	-	87	36	56	37·5	42·9	40·0	6·7	4·8	5·6	8·3	7·1	7·6	Bethel Hospital, Norwich.	
7	15	24	39	15	24	2	1	217	258	-	-	475	216	250	76·9	33·3	52·5	7·7	3·6	5·5	6·9	9·6	8·4	St. Andrew's Hospital.	
8	8	1	9	8	1	-	-	43	52	-	-	95	43	52	20·0	100·0	45·5	5·2	10·8	8·1	18·7	1·9	9·5	Nottingham Lunatic Hospital.	
9	3	1	4	3	1	-	-	47	52	-	-	99	45	49	85·7	57·1	71·4	10·7	6·7	8·6	6·7	2·0	4·3	Warneford Asylum.	
10	8	10	18	8	10	4	4	45	87	-	-	132	51	81	37·5	31·2	33·3	4·8	4·6	4·7	15·7	12·3	13·6	Coton Hill Lunatic Hospital.	
11	8	8	16	8	8	5	5	66	105	-	-	171	61	94	47·4	42·4	43·8	16·4	20·4	18·9	13·1	8·5	10·3	Bethlem Royal Hospital.	
12	21	9	30	21	9	3	-	159	208	-	-	367	166	201	36·1	61·0	49·4	6·1	9·6	8·1	12·6	4·5	8·2	Holloway Sanatorium.	
13	4	6	10	4	6	1	3	62	58	-	-	120	61	63	18·2	76·2	56·3	2·8	18·8	11·5	6·6	9·5	8·1	Bootham Park, York.	
14	4	5	9	4	5	-	-	58	131	-	-	189	59	128	37·5	37·9	37·8	7·8	6·9	7·3	6·8	3·9	4·8	The Retreat, York.	
15	115	107	222	115	107	16	15	1,041	1,556	-	-	2,597	1,062	1,537	46·6	51·1	49·3	8·4	9·5	9·1	10·8	7·0	8·5	TOTAL (Registered Hospitals).	
16	5	-	5	5	-	-	-	35	-	-	-	35	32	-	12·4	-	12·4	11·7	-	11·7	15·6	-	15·6	Royal Military Hospital.	
17	28	-	28	28	-	15	-	156	-	-	-	156	148	-	26·4	-	26·4	6·8	-	6·8	18·9	-	18·9	Royal Naval Hospital.	
18	33	-	33	33	-	15	-	191	-	-	-	191	180	-	13·5	-	13·5	10·5	-	10·5	18·3	-	18·3	TOTAL (Naval and Military Hospitals).	
19	17	9	26	17	9	17	7	540	171	1	-	712	535	173	40·7	66·7	47·2	3·6	6·2	4·2	3·2	5·2	3·7	Criminal Lunatic Asylum, Broad-moor.	
20	5	-	5	5	-	5	-	186	56	-	-	242	177	53	60·0	100·0	72·7	4·5	11·1	6·1	2·8	-	2·2	Criminal Lunatic Asylum, Rampton.	
21	22	9	31	22	9	22	7	726	227	1	-	954	712	226	44·9	76·0	53·2	3·8	7·4	4·7	3·1	4·0	3·3	TOTAL (Criminal Asylums).	



TABLE II.—continued—METROPOLITAN LICENSED HOUSES.

HOUSES.		NUMBER OF PATIENTS, 1st JANUARY 1915.					ADMISSIONS DURING THE YEAR 1915.										DISCHARGES DURING THE YEAR 1915.										DEATHS DURING THE YEAR 1915.										NUMBER OF PATIENTS REMAINING, 1st JAN. 1916.					Average Number Resident during 1915.					
		PRIVATE (including all Criminal Patients).		PAUPER.		Total Number of Lunatics.	Of the Total Number.										Of the Total Number.										Of the Total Number.										PRIVATE (including all Criminal Patients).							PAUPER.			Total Number of Lunatics.
							Total Number.		Private (including Criminal Patients).		Re-admissions known to have been at some previous time in the Asylum, or in any Lunatic Asylum, Registered Hospital, or Licensed House, not including Transfers from other Institu- tions, or Re-admissions on fresh Reception Orders rendered necessary by previous Order having expired under the Lunacy Act, 1890, Section 38 (1).		Transfers from other Asylums.		Of the Number of Transfers.  Private (including Criminal Patients).		Total Number.			Private (including Criminal Patients).		Discharged Recovered.		Of the Number Discharged Recovered.  Private (including Criminal Patients).		Total Number.			Private (including Criminal Patients).		Number of Post- mortem Examina- tions made.																
		M.	F.	M.	F.		M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.		M.	F.	M.	F.		M.	F.								
Bethnal Green -	Bethnal House -	86	85	29	88	288	28	44	72	26	44	1	2	4	5	4	5	25	28	53	21	21	9	8	8	6	18	24	42	13	18	11	10	78	89	22	76	265	107	170							
Camberwell -	Camberwell House -	127	266	-	-	393	80	107	187	80	107	13	24	9	11	9	11	47	80	127	47	80	11	29	11	29	31	40	71	31	40	-	-	129	253	-	-	382	122	258							
Chiswick -	Chiswick House -	16	15	-	-	31	6	2	8	6	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	3	1	4	3	1	-	1	-	1	2	-	2	2	-	-	17	16	-	-	33	17	16								
Clapton, Upper -	Brooke House -	36	40	-	-	76	24	15	39	24	15	1	4	4	1	4	1	18	15	33	18	15	4	5	4	5	5	5	10	5	5	-	-	37	35	-	-	72	38	36							
Finsbury Park -	Northumberland House	28	49	-	-	77	29	35	64	29	35	-	5	10	4	10	4	23	22	45	23	22	8	7	8	7	6	5	11	6	5	2	-	28	57	-	-	85	29	53							
Hayes, Middlesex	Hayes Park -	-	13	-	-	13	-	20	20	-	20	-	7	-	3	-	3	-	11	11	-	11	-	5	-	5	-	4	4	-	4	-	-	-	18	-	-	18	-	17							
Hillingdon, Ux- bridge.	Moorcroft House (and Laurel Lodge).	36	6	-	-	42	17	2	19	17	2	5	1	2	-	2	-	7	2	9	7	2	1	2	1	2	5	-	5	5	-	-	41	6	-	-	47	39	6								
Isleworth -	Wyke House -	12	19	-	-	31	3	2	5	3	2	-	-	-	2	-	2	2	4	6	2	4	-	1	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	-	12	17	-	-	29	12	18								
Peckham -	Peckham House -	99	226	-	-	325	29	77	106	29	77	2	6	9	17	9	17	22	43	65	22	43	3	15	3	15	15	29	44	15	29	1	2	91	231	-	-	322	94	229							
Roehampton -	The Priory -	44	44	-	-	88	9	12	21	9	12	1	2	2	4	2	4	7	7	14	7	7	1	5	1	5	2	5	7	2	5	-	-	44	44	-	-	88	45	44							
Upper Halliford, Shepperton.	Halliford House -	14	11	-	-	25	4	7	11	4	7	1	1	-	1	-	1	2	2	4	2	2	1	-	1	-	2	1	3	2	1	1	-	14	15	-	-	29	14	13							
Tooting -	Newlands House -	14	-	-	-	14	16	-	16	16	-	-	-	3	-	3	-	10	-	10	10	-	1	-	1	-	2	-	2	2	-	-	18	-	-	-	18	17	-								
South End, Catford	Flower House -	20	-	-	-	20	2	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	4	4	-	-	-	-	3	-	3	3	-	-	15	-	-	-	15	17	-									
Clapham Park -	Clarence Lodge -	-	11	-	-	11	-	3	3	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	2	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	-	-	12	-	11							
Finchley, East -	The Grange -	-	8	-	-	8	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	9	-	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6								
Enfield -	Elm Lodge -	House licensed 3rd November 1915; patients received from The Grange, Finchley.					-	6	6	-	6	-	-	-	6	-	6	-	1	1	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	4	-	-	4	-	1							
Hayes, Middlesex	Mead House -	-	13	-	-	13	-	6	6	-	6	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	4	4	-	4	-	2	-	2	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	14	-	-	14	-	13							
" "	Wood End House -	-	17	-	-	17	-	4	4	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	3	-	3	-	3	-	3	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	17	-	-	17	-	17							
Hendon -	Hendon Grove -	-	9	-	-	9	-	12	12	-	12	-	-	-	3	-	3	-	8	8	-	8	-	1	-	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	12	-	-	12	-	9							
Kensington, West	Otto House -	-	22	-	-	22	-	7	7	-	7	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	6	6	-	6	-	1	-	1	-	3	3	-	3	-	-	-	20	-	-	20	-	20							
Southall -	Featherstone Hall -	-	10	-	-	10	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	2	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	-	-	9	-	9								
Streatham Hill -	Fenstanton -	-	26	-	-	26	-	14	14	-	14	-	4	-	5	-	5	-	11	11	-	11	-	4	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	29	-	-	29	-	26								
TOTAL -		532	890	29	88	1,539	247	377	624	245	377	(a)	(b)	43	63	43	63	170	261	431	166	254	39	92	38	90	92	120	212	87	114	15	12	524	898	22	76	1,520	551	972							

(a) In addition to these numbers, 1 male patient was transferred, while resident during 1915, from the Pauper to the Private Class.  
(b) In addition to these numbers, 2 patients (1 male and 1 female) were re-admitted on fresh Reception Orders, rendered necessary by previous Order having expired, under sec. 38 (1) of the Lunacy Act, 1890.  
(c) In addition to these numbers, 2 patients (1 male and 1 female) were transferred, while resident during 1915, from the Private to the Pauper Class.



Appendix B. to Second Report of the Board of Control.

TABLE II.—continued—PROVINCIAL LICENSED HOUSES.

COUNTY.	HOUSES.	NUMBER OF PATIENTS. 1st JANUARY 1915.						ADMISSIONS DURING THE YEAR 1915.												DISCHARGES DURING THE YEAR 1915.												DEATHS DURING THE YEAR 1915.						NUMBER OF PATIENTS REMAINING, 1st JANUARY 1916.						Average Number Resident during 1915.	
		PRIVATE (including all Criminal Patients).		PAUPER.		Total Number of Lunatics.	Total Number.	Of the Total Number.								Total Number.	Of the Total Number.								Total Number.	Of the Total Number.				PRI- VATE (in- cluding all Criminal Patients).	PAUPER.		Total Num- ber of Luna- tics.												
								(including Criminal Patients).	Re-admissions known to have been at some previous time in the Asylum, or in any Lunatic Asylum, Registered Hospital, or Licensed House, not including Transfers from other Institu- tions, or Re-admissions on fresh Reception Orders rendered necessary by previous Order having expired under the Lunacy Act, 1890, Section 38 (1).	Transfers from other Asylums.	Of the Number of Transfers.	Private (including Criminal Patients).	Private (in- cluding Criminal Patients).	Discharged Recovered.	Of the Number Discharged Recovered.		Private (including Criminal Patients).	Private (in- cluding Criminal Patients).	Number of Post- mortem Exami- nations made.																										
		M.	F.	M.	F.															M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.		M.	F.	M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Beds (Bedford Borough).	Bishopstone House, Bedford	-	9	-	-	9	-	4	4	-	4	-	-	-	2	-	2	-	3	3	-	3	-	2	-	2	-	1	1	-	-	-	9	-	-	9	-	8							
Beds	Springfield House, Bedford	20	26	-	-	46	3	5	8	3	5	1	-	-	4	-	4	4	3	7	4	3	-	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	18	28	-	-	46	19	28							
Derby	Wye House, Buxton	13	17	-	-	30	3	5	8	3	5	1	2	-	-	-	-	3	10	13	3	10	1	5	1	5	1	-	1	-	-	12	12	-	-	24	13	15							
Devon	Court Hall, Kenton, Exeter	-	5	-	-	5	-	3	3	-	3	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	7	-	-	7	-	8								
"	Plympton House, Plympton	7	21	-	-	28	1	4	5	1	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	5	6	1	5	-	3	-	3	1	1	2	1	1	-	-	6	19	-	-	25	6	20					
Durham	Dinsdale Park, Darlington	10	8	-	-	18	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	1	1	-	-	9	7	-	-	16	10	7					
"	Middleton Hall, Middleton St. George, Co. Durham.	11	23	-	-	39	8	11	19	8	11	-	2	1	-	1	-	6	8	14	6	8	2	5	2	5	-	2	2	-	2	-	-	13	29	-	-	42	13	27					
Essex	Littleton Hall, Brentwood	-	13	-	-	13	-	13	13	-	13	-	-	-	2	-	2	-	9	9	-	9	-	3	-	3	-	2	2	-	2	-	-	-	15	-	-	15	-	15					
Gloucester	Northwoods, Winterbourne, Bristol	18	19	-	-	37	8	9	17	8	9	1	2	1	1	1	1	5	11	16	5	11	3	4	3	4	3	1	4	3	1	-	-	18	16	-	-	34	19	18					
"	The Retreat, Fairford	19	22	-	-	41	2	11	13	2	11	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	5	6	1	5	-	1	-	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	20	27	-	-	47	20	24					
Hants	Westbrooke House, Alton	4	4	-	-	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	3	7	4	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	2	2						
"	The Briars, Sandown, Isle of Wight	-	4	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-						
Kent	Redlands, near Tonbridge	12	9	-	-	21	5	1	6	5	1	1	1	1	-	1	-	5	1	6	5	1	3	-	3	-	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	4	-	-	4	-	4						
"	Riverhead House, Sevenoaks	-	7	-	-	7	-	2	2	-	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	9	-	-	20	11	8						
"	West Malling Place, Maidstone	7	30	-	-	37	5	11	16	5	11	1	3	1	3	1	3	3	11	14	3	11	1	3	1	3	3	1	4	3	1	-	-	-	7	-	-	7	-	7					
Lancaster	Overdale, Whitefield, Manchester	-	12	-	-	12	-	7	7	-	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	3	-	3	-	2	-	2	-	4	4	-	4	-	-	-	12	-	-	12	-	12					
"	Haydock Lodge, Newton-le-Willows	59	71	-	-	130	41	53	94	41	53	4	8	3	2	3	2	30	41	71	30	41	16	24	16	24	15	8	23	15	8	1	-	-	55	75	-	-	130	65	78				
" (Liverpool City).	Tue Brook Villa, Green Lane, Liver- pool.	20	25	-	-	45	12	8	20	12	8	1	2	1	-	1	-	6	9	15	6	9	2	4	2	4	4	-	4	4	-	-	-	22	24	-	-	46	20	24					
Lancaster	Shaftesbury House, Formby, near Liverpool.	20	20	-	-	40	7	15	22	7	15	-	3	-	2	-	2	9	11	20	9	11	4	4	4	4	2	2	4	2	2	-	-	16	22	-	-	38	17	21					
Norfolk (Norwich City).	Heigham Hall, Norwich	19	43	-	-	62	1	8	9	1	8	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	6	6	-	6	-	4	-	4	-	2	2	-	2	-	-	20	43	-	-	63	19	41					
Norfolk do.	The Grove, Old Catton, Norwich	-	20	-	-	20	-	8	8	-	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	8	-	8	-	5	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20	-	-	20	-	18					
Salop	Stretton House, Church Stretton, Salop	33	-	-	-	33	8	-	8	8	-	2	-	2	-	2	-	10	-	10	10	-	4	-	4	-	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	30	-	-	30	30	-						
"	Grove House, All Stretton, Salop	-	38	-	-	38	-	8	8	-	8	-	2	-	3	-	3	-	7	7	-	7	-	2	-	2	-	2	2	-	2	-	-	-	37	-	-	37	-	37					
"	St. Mary's House, Whitchurch	-	2	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	1					
"	Boreatton Park, Baschurch, near Shrewsbury.	8	6	-	-	14	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	7	5	-	-	12	7	5				
Somerset	Brislington House, Bristol	33	54	-	-	87	11	18	29	11	18	-	4	1	2	1	2	10	14	24	10	14	5	8	5	8	2	5	7	2	5	1	1	32	53	-	-	85	33	52					
"	Bailbrook House, Bath Easton, Bath	9	24	-	-	33	2	6	8	2	6	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	3	4	1	3	-	1	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	9	27	-	-	36	9	25					
Stafford	Ashwood House, Kingswinford, Dudley	10	17	-	-	27	2	3	5	2	3	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	-	2	2	-	2	-	-	11	17	-	-	28	10	17				
"	Moat House, Tamworth	-	8	-	-	8	-	1	1	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	-	-	9	-	8					
Surrey	The Silver Birches, Church St., Epsom	-	9	-	-	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	-	-	9	-	9						

U 0.45



(a) In addition to these numbers, 3 patients (1 male and 2 females) were transferred, while resident during 1915, from the Pauper to the Private Class.  
(b) In addition to these numbers, 7 patients (1 male and 6 females) were re-admitted on fresh Reception Orders, rendered necessary by previous Order having expired under sec. 38 (1) of the Lunacy Act, 1890.

COUNTY.	HOUSES.	NUMBER OF PATIENTS, 1st JANUARY 1915.						ADMISSIONS DURING THE YEAR 1915.										DISCHARGES DURING THE YEAR 1915.										DEATHS DURING THE YEAR 1915.								NUMBER OF PATIENTS REMAINING, 1st JANUARY 1916.								Average Number Resident during 1915.		
		PRIVATE (including all Criminal Patients).		PAUPER.		Total Number of Lunatics.	Total Number.	Of the Total Number.								Total Number.	Of the Total Number.						Total Number.	Of the Total Number.				PRIVATE (including all Criminal Patients).	PAUPER.		Total Num- ber of Luna- tics.															
								(including Criminal Patients).		Re-admissions known to have been at some previous time in the Asylum, or in any Lunatic Asylum, Registered Hospital, or Licensed House, not including Transfers from other Institu- tions, or Re-admissions on fresh Reception Orders rendered necessary by previous Order having expired under the Lunacy Act, 1890 Section 33 (1).		Transfers from other Asylums.		Of the Number of Transfers.			Private (in- cluding Criminal Patients).		Private (including Criminal Patients).		Discharged Recovered.			Of the Number Discharged Recovered.		Private (in- cluding Criminal Patients).						Private (in- cluding Criminal Patients).		Number of Post- mortem Exami- nations made.												
M.	F.	M.	F.		M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.										
Sussex	-	-	Ticehurst House, Ticehurst	-	-	41	37	-	-	78	2	7	9	2	7	2	-	-	1	-	1	2	6	8	2	6	-	5	-	5	1	3	4	1	3	-	-	40	35	-	-	75	40	36		
"	-	-	St. George's Retreat, Burgess Hill	-	-	-	71	-	-	71	-	12	12	-	12	-	4	-	3	-	3	-	7	7	-	7	-	4	-	4	-	5	5	-	5	-	-	-	71	-	-	71	-	71		
"	-	-	Periteau House, Winchelsea, Rye	-	-	-	3	-	-	3	-	5	5	-	5	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	3	3	-	3	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	5	-	4				
"	(Hastings Borough).	-	Ashbrook Hall, Hollington, St. Leonard's-on-Sea.	-	-	-	6	-	-	6	-	3	3	-	3	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	2	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	6	-	-	6	-	5		
Warwick	-	-	Glendossill and Hurst House, Henley-in-Arden, Birmingham.	-	-	15	19	-	-	34	5	6	11	5	6	-	-	1	1	1	1	6	6	12	6	6	3	3	3	3	1	1	2	1	1	-	-	13	18	-	-	31	15	18		
Wilts	-	-	Laverstock House, Salisbury	-	-	14	15	-	-	29	4	6	10	4	6	-	-	1	1	1	1	2	2	4	2	2	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	2	-	-	-	14	19	-	-	33	15	18		
"	(New Sarum Borough).	-	Fisherton House, Salisbury	-	-	41	66	232	319	658	49	71	120	8	10	3	13	11	18	2	2	25	42	67	3	10	19	24	-	4	21	26	47	5	4	11	12	42	64	234	324	664	275	381		
Wilts	-	-	Fiddington House, Market Lavington, Devizes.	-	-	9	12	-	-	21	7	4	11	7	4	1	-	3	1	3	1	3	3	6	3	3	-	3	-	3	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	13	12	-	-	25	12	11		
"	-	-	Kingsdown House, Box, Chippenham	-	-	8	27	-	-	35	5	17	22	5	17	-	3	1	3	1	3	2	10	12	2	10	1	5	1	5	-	4	4	-	4	-	-	11	30	-	-	41	9	28		
Yorks, W.R.	-	-	Greta Bank, Burton-in-Lonsdale, Kirkby Lonsdale.	-	-	-	7	-	-	7	-	3	3	-	3	-	-	-	2	-	2	-	3	3	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	-	-	7	-	6					
"	(Rotherham Borough).	-	The Grange, Kimberworth, Rotherham.	-	-	-	18	-	-	18	-	8	8	-	8	-	1	-	-	-	-	7	7	-	7	-	4	-	4	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	18	-	-	18	-	18			
York (York City)	-	-	The Pleasaunce, Heworth, York	-	-	-	11	-	-	11	-	10	10	-	10	-	2	-	3	-	3	-	3	3	-	3	-	2	-	2	-	4	4	-	4	-	-	-	14	-	-	14	-	15		
TOTAL		-	-	-	-	460	863	232	319	1,874	191	367	558	150	306	(a)		(b)		28	59	19	43	139	270	409	117	238	65	134	46	114	62	83	145	46	61	13	13	448	872	234	324	1,878	696	1,179
(a) In addition to these numbers, 2 patients (1 male and 1 female) were transferred to the Asylum during 1915.																																														



Appendix B. to Second Report of the Board of Control.

TABLE II.—continued.

S U M M A R Y.

	NUMBER OF PATIENTS, 1st JANUARY 1915.					ADMISSIONS DURING THE YEAR 1915.										DISCHARGES DURING THE YEAR 1915.										DEATHS DURING THE YEAR 1915.										NUMBER OF PATIENTS REMAINING, 1st JANUARY 1916.										Average Number Resident during 1915.	
	PRIVATE (including all Criminal Patients).		PAUPER.		Total Number of Lunatics.	Of the Total Number.										Of the Total Number.										Of the Total Number.										Of the Total Number.											
						Total Number.			Private (including Criminal Patients).		Re-admissions known to have been at some previous time in the Asylum, or in any Lunatic Asylum, Registered Hospital, or Licensed House, not including Transfers from other Institu- tions, or Re-admissions on fresh Reception Orders rendered necessary by previous Order having expired under the Lunacy Act, 1890, Section 38 (1).				Transfers from other Asylums.		Of the Number of Transfers.		Total Number.			Private (including Criminal Patients).		Discharged Recovered.		Of the Number Dis- charged Recovered.		Total Number.			Private (including Criminal Patients).		Number of Post- mortem Exami- nations made.		PRIVATE (including all Criminal Patients).		PAUPER.		Total Num- ber of Luna- tics.								
	M.	F.	M.	F.		M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.							
COUNTY, DISTRICT, AND COUNTY - BOROUGH ASYLUMS.	1,584	2,441	48,469	54,888	107,382	14,894	17,503	32,397	404	623	1,158	1,864	6,215	7,376	114	184	10,021	12,374	22,395	364	567	2,735	3,639	125	181	6,455	6,255	12,710	208	240	4,528	4,436	1,477	2,413	46,994	53,790	104,674	49,215	56,633								
REGISTERED HOSPITALS -	1,066	1,540	-	-	2,606	315	472	787	315	472	51	94	64	90	64	90	225	349	574	225	349	115	191	115	191	115	107	222	115	107	16	15	1,041	1,556	-	-	2,597	1,062	1,537								
METROPOLITAN LICENSED HOUSES.	532	890	29	88	1,539	247	377	624	245	377	24	59	43	63	43	63	170	261	431	166	254	39	92	38	90	92	120	212	87	114	15	12	524	898	22	76	1,520	551	972								
PROVINCIAL LICENSED HOUSES.	460	863	232	319	1,874	191	367	558	150	306	18	57	28	59	19	43	139	270	409	117	238	65	134	46	114	62	83	145	46	61	13	13	448	872	234	324	1,878	696	1,179								
NAVAL AND MILITARY HOSPITALS.	186	-	-	-	186	643	-	643	643	-	107	-	-	-	-	-	605	-	605	605	-	87	-	87	-	33	-	33	33	-	15	-	191	-	-	-	191	180	-								
CRIMINAL ASYLUMS	715	227	1	-	943	92	30	122	92	30	10	8	23	5	23	5	59	21	80	59	21	31	19	31	19	22	9	31	22	9	22	7	726	227	1	-	954	712	226								
PRIVATE SINGLE PATIENTS.	172	388	-	-	560	90	185	275	90	185	2	11	71	127	71	127	70	163	233	70	163	11	24	11	24	10	26	36	10	26	1	-	182	384	-	-	566	177	386								
TOTAL - -	4,715	6,349	48,731	55,295	115,090	16,472	18,934	35,406	1,939	1,993	1,370	2,093	6,444	7,720	334	512	11,289	13,438	24,727	1,606	1,592	3,083	4,099	453	619	6,789	6,600	13,389	521	557	4,610	4,483	4,589	6,350	47,251	54,190	112,380	52,593	60,933								
											(a)	(b)									(c)																										

(a) In addition to these numbers, 485 patients (206 males and 279 females) were transferred, while resident during 1915, from the Pauper to the Private Class.  
(b) In addition to these numbers, 69 patients (26 males and 43 females) were re-admitted on fresh Reception Orders, rendered necessary by previous Order having expired under section 38 (1) of the Lunacy Act, 1890.  
(c) In addition to these numbers, 164 patients (64 males and 100 females) were transferred, while resident during 1915, from the Private to the Pauper Class; and 102 Criminal (Private) Patients (80 males and 22 females) were retained in the Asylum as Pauper Patients on their ceasing to be "Criminals" during the same year.



TABLE III.

## STATISTICS of the CRIMINAL LUNATICS confined

COUNTY and DISTRICT ASYLUMS:	Number			Number admitted during 1915.			
	1st January 1915.			Transferred from other Asylums.		Not transferred from other Asylums.	
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Beds, Herts and Hunts -	1	-	1	-	-	-	-
Berks - - - -	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
Bucks - - - -	1	-	1	-	-	-	-
Cambridge - - -	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Carmarthen - - -	1	-	1	-	-	2	-
Chester : Upton -	1	-	1	-	-	-	-
Cornwall - - - -	2	1	3	-	-	1	-
Cumberland - - -	-	-	-	1	-	1	-
Denbigh - - - -	1	1	2	-	-	-	-
Derby Co. - - - -	2	-	2	-	-	-	-
Devon - - - - -	2	2	4	-	-	-	-
Dorset - - - - -	1	-	1	-	-	-	-
Durham - - - - -	4	1	5	-	-	2	1
Essex : Brentwood -	6	1	7	-	-	1	-
„ Severalls - - -	1	-	1	-	-	1	-
Gloucester - - - -	4	-	4	-	-	2	-
Hants - - - - -	3	-	3	-	-	3	1
Hereford - - - -	1	-	1	-	-	-	-
Herts - - - - -	1	-	1	-	-	-	-
Kent : Barming Heath -	2	1	3	-	-	2	1
„ Chartham - - - -	1	-	1	-	-	2	-
Lancs. : Lancaster - -	1	-	1	-	-	2	2
„ Rainhill - - - -	2	-	2	-	-	4	1
„ Prestwich - - - -	2	1	3	-	-	-	-
„ Whittingham - - -	5	5	10	-	1	2	2
„ Winwick - - - -	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
Lincs. : Bracebridge -	3	-	3	-	-	-	-
„ Kesteven - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
London : Banstead - -	4	-	4	-	-	-	-
„ Bexley - - - - -	1	-	1	-	-	2	-
„ Cane Hill - - - -	-	-	-	1	-	1	1
„ Claybury - - - -	2	2	4	-	-	-	-
„ Colney Hatch - - -	3	-	3	-	-	1	2
„ Hanwell - - - - -	2	1	3	-	-	2	-
„ Manor - - - - -	-	3	3	-	-	-	2
„ Horton - - - - -	1	-	1	-	-	-	-
„ Long Grove - - - -	4	2	6	-	-	4	-
Middlesex : Wandsworth	1	-	1	-	-	-	-
„ Napsbury - - - -	5	-	5	-	-	1	-
Monmouth - - - - -	1	-	1	-	-	1	1
Norfolk - - - - -	2	-	2	-	-	-	-
Northumberland - - -	1	-	1	-	-	2	1
Oxford - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Salop - - - - -	5	1	6	-	-	-	-
Somerset : Wells - -	1	-	1	-	-	2	1
„ Cotford - - - - -	-	-	-	-	1	1	-
Staffs. : Stafford - -	1	-	1	-	-	-	-
„ Burntwood - - - -	1	-	1	-	-	-	-
„ Cheddleton - - - -	2	-	2	-	-	3	-
Suffolk - - - - -	1	-	1	-	-	-	-
Surrey : Brookwood -	7	1	8	-	-	-	-

(a) Of this number 80 Males and 22 Females were retained in the

TABLE III.

in ASYLUMS and HOSPITALS during the Year 1915.

	Number discharged during 1915.				Number who died during 1915.		Number remaining 1st January 1916.		
	Recovered.		Not recovered. (a)		M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.
	M.	F.	M.	F.					
1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
3	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
4	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5	-	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	1
6	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
7	-	-	-	1	-	-	3	-	3
8	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1
9	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2
10	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
11	-	1	2	1	-	-	-	-	-
12	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
13	-	-	5	2	-	-	1	-	1
14	-	-	2	1	2	-	3	-	3
15	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
16	-	-	4	-	-	-	2	-	2
17	-	-	5	1	-	-	1	-	1
18	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
19	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
20	-	-	2	1	-	-	2	1	3
21	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	3
22	-	1	2	-	-	-	1	1	2
23	2	-	2	1	1	-	1	-	1
24	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	2
25	-	-	2	2	-	-	5	6	11
26	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
27	-	-	2	-	1	-	-	-	-
28	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
29	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-
30	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-
31	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	1	2
32	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-
33	1	-	2	-	1	-	-	2	2
34	-	-	4	1	-	-	-	-	-
35	-	1	-	3	-	-	-	1	1
36	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
37	1	-	5	2	-	-	2	-	2
38	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
39	-	-	3	-	1	-	2	-	2
40	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
41	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
42	-	-	3	1	-	-	-	-	-
43	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
44	-	-	3	1	-	-	2	-	2
45	-	-	-	1	-	-	3	-	3
46	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	1
47	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
48	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
49	-	-	2	-	-	-	3	-	3
50	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
51	-	-	3	1	-	-	4	-	4

Institutions as Pauper Patients, on their discharge as Criminal Patients.



TABLE III.—*continued.*—STATISTICS of the CRIMINAL  
during the

COUNTY and DISTRICT ASYLUMS-- <i>cont.</i>	Number			Number admitted during 1915.				
	1st January 1915.			Transferred from other Asylums.		Not transferred from other Asylums.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Sussex, East - - -	-	1	1	-	-	2	-	1
Warwick - - -	2	-	2	-	-	-	1	2
Wilts - - -	4	-	4	-	-	-	1	3
Worcester : Powick -	4	1	5	-	-	-	-	4
Yorks, N. Riding -	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	5
„ W.R. : Wakefield -	4	-	4	-	-	3	-	6
„ „ Menston -	2	2	4	-	-	-	2	7
„ E.R. - - -	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	8
COUNTY-BOROUGH ASYLUMS :								
Birmingham : Winson Green.	3	-	3	-	-	-	-	9
Brighton - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	10
Bristol - - -	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	11
Derby - - -	-	1	1	-	-	1	-	12
Exeter - - -	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	13
Hull - - -	2	-	2	-	-	2	1	14
Ipswich - - -	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	15
Newcastle-upon-Tyne -	1	1	2	-	-	-	-	16
Newport - - -	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	17
Nottingham - - -	1	-	1	-	-	1	-	18
Plymouth - - -	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	19
Portsmouth - - -	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	20
Sunderland - - -	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	21
West Ham - - -	2	1	3	1	-	-	-	22
REGISTERED HOSPITALS :								
St. Andrew's - - -	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	23
Coton Hill - - -	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	24
CRIMINAL ASYLUMS :								
Broadmoor - - -	543	172	715	10	4	54	18	25
Rampton - - -	172	55	227	13	1	15	7	26
SUMMARY :								
COUNTY, DISTRICT, AND COUNTY BOROUGH ASYLUMS	121	33	154	3	2	62	23	27
REGISTERED HOSPITALS -	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	28
CRIMINAL ASYLUMS -	715	227	942	23	5	69	25	29
TOTAL - - -	836	260	1,096	27	8	131	48	30

(a) Of this number 80 Males and 22 Females were retained in the

LUNATICS confined in Asylums and Hospitals  
Year 1915—continued.

	Number discharged during 1915.				Number who died during 1915.		Number remaining 1st January 1916.		
	Recovered.		Not recovered. (a)						
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.
1	-	1	-	-	-	-	2	-	2
2	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	1	2
3	-	1	2	-	-	-	2	-	2
4	-	-	1	1	-	-	3	-	3
5	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
6	1	-	4	-	-	-	2	-	2
7	1	-	1	3	-	-	-	1	1
8	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
9	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1
10	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
11	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
12	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	1
13	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
14	1	-	1	-	-	-	2	1	3
15	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
16	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
17	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-
18	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
19	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
20	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
21	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
22	-	-	2	1	-	-	1	-	1
23	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
24	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
25	22	12	28	2	17	9	540	171	711
26	9	7	-	-	5	-	186	56	242
27	10	7	104	31	8	1	64	19	83
28	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2
29	31	19	28	2	22	9	726	227	953
30	41	26	132	33	30	10	791	247	1,038

Institutions as Pauper Patients, on their discharge as Criminal Patients.



TABLE IV.—COUNTY, DISTRICT, AND  
TOTAL EXPENDITURE ; AVERAGE WEEKLY COST of  
and WEEKLY CHARGE for PATIENTS

COUNTY, DISTRICT,  AND  COUNTY-BOROUGH  ASYLUMS.  C. = County. C.B. = County-Borough. B. = Borough of Schedule IV. of Lunacy Act, 1890.	TOTAL EXPENDITURE during the Year ended 31st March 1915.					AVERAGE WEEKLY COST									
	On Maintenance Account.		On Building and Repairs Account (not including Cost of any Part of the Buildings in the Original Design).		Rent of Land rented.	Provisions not supplied from Asylum Garden and Farm, but procured from outside the Asylum (including Malt Liquor in ordinary Diet).	Clothing.	Salaries and Wages (less Deductions under the Asylums Officers' Superannuation Act, 1909).	Pensions, Gratuities, &c. (charged to Maintenance Account).	Necessaries; e.g., Fuel, Light, and Washing.					
	Exclusive of Pensions, Gratuities, &c.	Pensions, Gratuities, &c.	Exclusive of Pensions, Gratuities, &c.	Pensions, Gratuities, &c.											
COUNTY AND DISTRICT ASYLUMS.	£	£	£	£	£	s.	d.	d.	s.	d.	d.	s.	d.		
Beds, Herts, and Hunts -	28,900	1,235	6,396	568	—	2	5 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	5 <sup>7</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	3	— <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	5 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	1	— <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>		
Berks, Reading C.B., Newbury B., and New Windsor B.	20,304	276	1,187	71	—	3	6 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	4 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	2	10 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	1 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	1	3 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>		
Brecon and Radnor -	13,652	—	2,961	—	—	3	1 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	10	3	5 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	—	1	11 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>		
Bucks - - - - -	17,894	242	2,132	51	—	4	5	8 <sup>7</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	2	3 <sup>7</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	1 <sup>5</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	1	2 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>		
Cambridge C., Isle of Ely, and Cambridge B.	16,786	1,226	1,504	194	52	3	2 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	7 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	2	8 <sup>7</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	9	1	5 <sup>5</sup> / <sub>8</sub>		
Carmarthen, Cardigan, and Pembroke C.*	20,031	327	2,617	150	8	4	9 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	11 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	2	5 <sup>7</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	2	—	11 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>		
Chester C., Birkenhead C.B., Stockport C.B. (part) and Wallasey C.B. :															
Chester - - - - -	24,331	892	34,767	108	—	2	11 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	3 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	2	8 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	3 <sup>5</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	1	— <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>		
Parkside* - - - - -	35,799	1,575	4,089	122	60	2	10	4 <sup>7</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	3	— <sup>5</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	4 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	1	2 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>		
Cornwall - - - - -	27,390	42	2,303	—	107	3	2 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	7 <sup>5</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	2	9 <sup>7</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	— <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	1	3 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>		
Cumberland, Westmorland, and Carlisle, C.B.	24,378	306	1,498	81	—	3	2 <sup>5</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	9 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	2	9 <sup>5</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	1 <sup>5</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	—	10 <sup>5</sup> / <sub>8</sub>		
Denbigh, Anglesea, Car- narvon, Flint, and Merioneth C.	24,633	935	4,864	238	91	3	7	8 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	2	5 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	4 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	—	11 <sup>5</sup> / <sub>8</sub>		
Derby C. - - - - -	22,066	141	3,112	760	—	3	2 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	9 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	3	— <sup>5</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	— <sup>7</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	1	7 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>		
Devon - - - - -	37,019	701	3,638	—	—	3	5 <sup>7</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	6 <sup>5</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	3	1 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	2 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	1	5 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>8</sub>		
Dorset - - - - -	28,084	13	2,854	—	—	4	3 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	5 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	2	9 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	—	1	7		
Durham C. - - - - -	46,527	571	3,866	93	—	2	6 <sup>7</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	7 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	4	— <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	1 <sup>5</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	1	3 <sup>5</sup> / <sub>8</sub>		
Essex, and Colchester B. :															
Brentwood - - - - -	51,070	850	5,249	2,067	—	3	6 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	8 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	3	9 <sup>7</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	2 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	1	6 <sup>5</sup> / <sub>8</sub>		
Severalls - - - - -	37,293	—	3,275	—	—	3	7 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	3	3	5 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	—	1	4 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>		
Glamorgan and Merthyr Tydfil C.B.	51,600	700	11,091	42	—	3	4 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	8	2	10 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	1 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	1	7		
Gloucester C., and Glou- cester C.B.	33,628	389	4,047	394	19	3	11 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	7 <sup>5</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	2	4	1 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	1	3 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>		
Hants - - - - -	32,248	391	3,856	—	125	2	5 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	6	3	7 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	1 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	1	1 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>		
Hereford C., and Here- ford B.	14,594	292	1,510	40	—	2	7 <sup>5</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	7 <sup>5</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	3	1 <sup>7</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	2 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	1	3 <sup>5</sup> / <sub>8</sub>		
Herts* - - - - -	24,396	29	8,357	—	7	3	9	7 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	3	9 <sup>5</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	— <sup>1</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	1	5 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>		
Kent, and Gravesend B. :															
Barming Heath - - -	53,208	926	5,596	35	—	3	7 <sup>7</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	8 <sup>7</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	3	3 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	2 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	1	10		
Chartham - - - - -	37,222	211	2,744	150	—	3	5 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	9 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	3	7 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	— <sup>7</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	2	—		

\* Cost of land purchased : Carmarthen, 4,585*l.* ; Cheshire, Parkside, 823*l.* ; Herts, 2,102*l.*

## COUNTY-BOROUGH ASYLUMS.

MAINTENANCE, MEDICINE, CLOTHING, and CARE of PATIENTS;  
during the Year ended 31st March 1915.

during the Year ended 31st March 1915.							Daily Average Number of Patients resident during Year ended March 31st, 1915.		WEEKLY CHARGE during the Year ended 31st March 1915.		
Surgery and Dispensary.	Malt, Liquor, Wine, and Spirits (not included in ordinary Diet).	Charged to Maintenance Account.			Less Moneys received for Articles, Goods, and Produce sold (exclusive of those consumed in the Asylum).	Total Average Weekly Cost per Head.	Private (including Criminals).	Pauper.	Paupers from Counties or Boroughs (or from Unions within such Counties or Boroughs) to which Asylum belongs.	Paupers from other Counties or Boroughs (or from Unions within such other Counties or Boroughs).	Private Patients (not including Criminals).
		Furniture and Bedding.	Garden and Farm.	Miscellaneous.							
<i>d.</i> 1¼ —¼	<i>d.</i> — —	<i>d.</i> 3⅜ 2½	<i>s. d.</i> 1 11⅛ — 7½	<i>s. d.</i> 1 1⅝ — 10	<i>d.</i> 1/-⅜ 6	<i>s. d.</i> 9 10⅛ 9 4¼	24 4	1,031 796	<i>s. d.</i> 10 6 9 9¼(a)	<i>s. d.</i> 14 — 14 —	<i>s. d.</i> 15/ to 20/ 17 6
1⅞ 1 —⅞	—⅛ —¼ —⅛	7½ 6¾ 7⅞	1 10⅝ — 5½ — 11⅞	1 3½ 1 — — 10⅜	1/1⅛ 2⅛ 9¼	12 2¾ 10 9 10 6¼	10 26 1	366 677 606	11 9½(a) 9 5¾(a) 10 9½(a)	14/ and 17/ 13/ and 14/ 14 —	15/ and 21/ 10/6 to 21/ —
—¾	—⅛	6⅛	— 2⅞	— 9½	—⅞	10 10½	45	681	10 4¼(a)	14 —	10/ to 32/
—⅞ 1 —½ —⅜	— — —¼ —⅛	3⅞ 2½ 4¼ 4⅜	— 4 — 6⅝ 1 1⅞ 2 1¼	— 7½ — 7¾ — 8⅞ — 6	—⅜ 2½ 2 1/-½	8 7⅝ 9 1½ 10 1 9 9⅜	2 109 59 68	1,115 1,124 967 793	9 2¼(a) 9 5¾(a) 10 — 9 11(a)	14 — 14 — 14 — 14 —	21 — 12/ to 126/ 12/6 to 63/ 14/ to 31/6
—½	—⅛	5⅛	— 8	— 9⅝	4⅝	9 7⅞	64	951	8 2	14 —	10/6 to 42/
—½ —¾ —¾	—⅛ —⅛ —¼	6¾ 4¾ 6¾	— 6 — 8¾ — 9¾	— 9¼ — 9⅝ — 7	3⅜ 7 2½	10 4 10 2¾ 10 11½	— 5 237	786 1,331 728	11 1 10 6(a) 8 9	14 — 14/ to 17/ 14 —	— 11/6 and 21/ 10/6 to 42/ and upwards.
—¾	—	3½	1 7⅞	— 7⅞	3½	10 11⅜	9	1,581	11 1⅞(a)	14 —	12/ to 17/6
1⅝ 1¾ —¾	— — —¼	4½ 1¾ 4¼	— 7⅜ — 8¼ — 5	— 11½ 1 8¾ 1 3½	5⅜ 7 3¾	11 5⅛ 10 9⅛ 10 5½	6 24 47	1,669 1,236 1,707	11 8 11 8 10 8¼(a)	14 — 14/ and 16/ 14/ and 17/6	— 21 — 10/6 to 28/
—¾	—¼	7¾	— 11¾	— 7¼	8¼	9 11½	20	1,218	9 6¾(a)	14 —	15 —
1½ 1⅝	—½ —⅛	4¾ 6⅞	1 2¼ 1 7½	— 9 — 9¾	2 3⅜	10 1¾ 10 9	3 18	1,109 519	11 1(a) 11 1(a)	11/1 and 14/ 14/ and 16/	17 6 15/ to 30/
—¾	—⅛	1⅞	1 1⅜	— 10⅝	8⅜	11 1	6	839	10 6	14 —	21 —
1½ 1¼	— —⅛	5⅜ 4⅞	— 7⅞ 1 2⅜	1 1⅞ 1 —¼	3½ 8¾	11 8⅝ 11 10¾	3 22	1,775 1,113	10 10¾(a) 10 10¾(a)	14 — 14 —	21 — 21 —

(a) Average.



TABLE IV.—COUNTY, DISTRICT, AND  
TOTAL EXPENDITURE; AVERAGE WEEKLY COST OF  
and WEEKLY CHARGE for PATIENTS,

COUNTY, DISTRICT,  AND  COUNTY-BOROUGH  ASYLUMS.	TOTAL EXPENDITURE during the Year ended 31st March 1915.					AVERAGE WEEKLY COST							
	On Maintenance Account.		On Building and Repairs Account (not including Cost of any Part of the Buildings in the Original Design).		Rent of Land rented.	Provisions not supplied from Asylum Garden and Farm, but procured from outside the Asylum (including Malt Liquor in ordinary Diet).	Clothing.	Salaries and Wages (less Deductions under the Asylums Officers' Superannuation Act, 1909).	Pensions, Gratuities, &c. (charged to Maintenance Account).	Necessaries; e.g., Fuel, Light, and Washing.			
	Exclusive of Pensions, Gratuities, &c.	Pensions, Gratuities, &c.	Exclusive of Pensions, Gratuities, &c.	Pensions, Gratuities, &c.									
C. = County. C.B. = County-Borough. B. = Borough of Schedule IV. of Lunacy Act, 1890.													
COUNTY AND DISTRICT ASYLUMS—cont.													
Lancaster C., all the County Boroughs, and Stockport C.B. (part) :	£	£	£	£	£	s.	d.	d.	s.	d.	d.	s.	d.
Lancaster - - -	70,692	913	21,245	1,428	—	4	3 $\frac{1}{8}$	6 $\frac{3}{4}$	3	7 $\frac{5}{8}$	1 $\frac{3}{4}$	1	4 $\frac{1}{8}$
Rainhill - - -	54,630	1,318	12,744	920	—	3	3 $\frac{3}{4}$	6	3	7 $\frac{3}{8}$	3	—	11 $\frac{5}{8}$
Prestwich - - -	80,570	1,475	18,629	2,158	47	4	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	8 $\frac{1}{4}$	3	1 $\frac{3}{8}$	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	1	6 $\frac{1}{8}$
Whittingham* - -	67,617	454	8,532	1,616	—	3	6 $\frac{3}{4}$	5 $\frac{7}{8}$	3	8 $\frac{3}{4}$	— $\frac{1}{8}$	1	5 $\frac{1}{2}$
Winwick† - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Leicester C., and Rutland	22,718	266	2,419	339	—	3	11 $\frac{7}{8}$	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	3	6 $\frac{7}{8}$	1 $\frac{3}{4}$	1	9 $\frac{1}{2}$
Lincoln C. (Lindsey and Holland Divisions), Grimsby C.B., Lincoln C.B.*	26,233	171	1,895	171	—	3	8 $\frac{1}{8}$	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	2	11 $\frac{1}{8}$	— $\frac{3}{4}$	1	7 $\frac{5}{8}$
Lincoln C. (Kesteven Div.)	13,021	—	1,587	—	—	4	3 $\frac{3}{4}$	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	2	8 $\frac{7}{8}$	—	1	10 $\frac{1}{4}$
London C. :													
Banstead - - -	70,756	1,009	5,263	72	—	2	10	4 $\frac{1}{8}$	4	2 $\frac{5}{8}$	1 $\frac{7}{8}$	1	2 $\frac{1}{8}$
Bexley - - -	68,187	877	8,301	66	—	2	8 $\frac{3}{8}$	5	4	2 $\frac{1}{4}$	1 $\frac{3}{4}$	1	3
Cane Hill* - - -	64,023	911	7,044	64	—	2	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	4 $\frac{7}{8}$	4	— $\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{7}{8}$	1	3
Claybury - - -	77,393	895	4,485	75	—	3	— $\frac{1}{8}$	4 $\frac{3}{4}$	4	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{5}{8}$	1	1 $\frac{3}{4}$
Colney Hatch - - -	73,095	968	15,317	75	67	2	10 $\frac{1}{8}$	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	4	1 $\frac{3}{4}$	1 $\frac{3}{4}$	1	— $\frac{1}{8}$
Hanwell - - -	75,176	946	7,466	73	173	2	10 $\frac{1}{8}$	5 $\frac{1}{8}$	4	3 $\frac{1}{8}$	1 $\frac{3}{4}$	1	1 $\frac{1}{4}$
Manor - - -	30,856	392	2,003	33	35	2	10 $\frac{3}{8}$	3 $\frac{7}{8}$	3	11 $\frac{1}{8}$	1 $\frac{5}{8}$	1	5 $\frac{1}{4}$
Horton - - -	64,758	832	5,268	62	—	2	10 $\frac{3}{8}$	4 $\frac{1}{4}$	4	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{3}{4}$	1	2 $\frac{7}{8}$
Epileptic Colony - -	15,890	200	1,730	12	—	3	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	6	5	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	2	1	7
Long Grove - - -	64,461	849	4,767	62	—	2	7 $\frac{1}{4}$	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	4	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{3}{4}$	1	3
Middlesex :													
Wandsworth - - -	43,119	1,866	8,486	649	—	3	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	7 $\frac{5}{8}$	4	2 $\frac{7}{8}$	6 $\frac{7}{8}$	1	7 $\frac{3}{4}$
Napsbury - - -	49,389	—	8,346	—	—	3	5 $\frac{3}{8}$	7 $\frac{1}{8}$	3	— $\frac{3}{4}$	—	1	4 $\frac{1}{4}$
Monmouth C. - - -	27,355	1,024	3,094	254	—	3	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	6	2	8	4	—	8 $\frac{3}{4}$
Norfolk* - - -	33,485	293	9,822	20	70	2	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	3	6 $\frac{3}{8}$	1 $\frac{1}{4}$	1	8
Northampton C. - -	25,339	264	3,547	—	30	3	4 $\frac{1}{4}$	7 $\frac{1}{8}$	2	11 $\frac{1}{4}$	1 $\frac{1}{8}$	1	— $\frac{3}{8}$
Northumberland and Tynemouth C.B.	23,979	612	1,621	669	272	2	3 $\frac{3}{8}$	11 $\frac{3}{8}$	3	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	1	2 $\frac{1}{4}$
Nottingham C. - - -	17,112	—	1,430	377	—	3	7 $\frac{1}{4}$	6 $\frac{3}{8}$	3	2 $\frac{5}{8}$	—	1	10 $\frac{1}{8}$
Oxford C., and Oxford C.B.	18,094	202	2,895	984	—	3	8 $\frac{3}{4}$	8 $\frac{5}{8}$	2	11 $\frac{3}{8}$	1 $\frac{1}{4}$	1	2
Salop, Shrewsbury B., and Wenlock B.	18,212	228	3,091	436	45	3	1 $\frac{7}{8}$	6 $\frac{7}{8}$	2	10 $\frac{5}{8}$	1 $\frac{3}{8}$	1	4 $\frac{5}{8}$
Somerset, and Bath C.B. :													
Wells* - - -	20,553	176	3,503	14	210	3	3 $\frac{3}{8}$	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	2	7 $\frac{3}{4}$	— $\frac{7}{8}$	—	10 $\frac{1}{2}$
Cotford - - -	19,498	30	3,414	—	—	3	7	7 $\frac{3}{4}$	2	5 $\frac{3}{4}$	— $\frac{1}{8}$	1	1 $\frac{1}{4}$

\* Cost of land purchased : Lancashire, Whittingham, 30*l.* ; Lincoln C., Bracebridge, 1,860*l.* ; London, Cane Hill, 15,214*l.* ; Norfolk, 3,125*l.* ; Somerset, Wells, 1,662*l.*  
† As this Asylum has been taken over by the War Office, the statement of Average Weekly Cost has not been prepared.

COUNTY-BOROUGH ASYLUMS.

MAINTENANCE, MEDICINE, CLOTHING, and CARE of PATIENTS ;  
during the Year ended 31st March 1915.

during the Year ended 31st March 1915.										Daily Average Number of Patients resident during Year ended March 31st, 1915.		WEEKLY CHARGE during the Year ended 31st March 1915.				
Surgery and Dispensary.	Malt Liquor, Wine, and Spirits (not included in ordinary Diet).	Charged to Maintenance Account.			Less Moneys received for Articles, Goods, and Produce sold (exclusive of those consumed in the Asylum).	Total Average Weekly Cost per Head.	Daily Average Number of Patients resident during Year ended March 31st, 1915.		Private (including Criminals).	Pauper.	Paupers from Counties or Boroughs (or from Unions within such Counties or Boroughs) to which Asylum belongs.	Paupers from other Counties or Boroughs (or from Unions within such other Counties or Boroughs).	Private Patients (not including Criminals).			
		Furniture and Bedding.	Garden and Farm.	Miscellaneous.												
d.	d.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	d.	s.	d.			s.	d.	s.	d.	
1	- $\frac{1}{4}$	6 $\frac{3}{8}$	-	3 $\frac{1}{4}$	-	5 $\frac{1}{4}$	2 $\frac{3}{8}$	11	1 $\frac{1}{8}$	180	2,252	10	6	14	-	16/4 to 63/
- $\frac{7}{8}$	-	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	-	7 $\frac{3}{4}$	-	7 $\frac{1}{4}$	6	9	11 $\frac{1}{8}$	2	2,022	10	6	14	-	15 6
- $\frac{7}{8}$	- $\frac{1}{8}$	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	-	5 $\frac{1}{8}$	-	7	4 $\frac{5}{8}$	10	9 $\frac{3}{4}$	25	2,678	10	6	14	-	15/ and 21/
1 $\frac{1}{8}$	- $\frac{1}{8}$	5 $\frac{3}{4}$	1	11 $\frac{3}{4}$	-	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	1/1 $\frac{1}{4}$	11	2 $\frac{3}{4}$	14	2,107	10	6	14	-	14/ and 21/
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
- $\frac{3}{4}$	- $\frac{1}{8}$	4 $\frac{7}{8}$	1	4 $\frac{3}{8}$	-	11 $\frac{7}{8}$	1/1 $\frac{7}{8}$	11	8 $\frac{5}{8}$	30	656	10	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	14	-	-
1 $\frac{1}{8}$	- $\frac{1}{4}$	2 $\frac{5}{8}$	-	6 $\frac{5}{8}$	-	9 $\frac{5}{8}$	4 $\frac{5}{8}$	10	3 $\frac{3}{4}$	6	940	10	6	14	-	17/6 and 21/
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
- $\frac{3}{8}$	- $\frac{1}{8}$	2 $\frac{3}{8}$	-	8	-	10 $\frac{1}{8}$	8 $\frac{1}{8}$	10	5 $\frac{1}{4}$	27	429	9	11	14	-	14/ to 21/
- $\frac{7}{8}$	- $\frac{1}{8}$	3 $\frac{5}{8}$	-	7	1	- $\frac{3}{4}$	1 $\frac{3}{8}$	10	7 $\frac{3}{4}$	51	2,447	11	4 $\frac{1}{2}$ (a)	14	-	11/1 to 15/2
1 $\frac{1}{2}$	-	3 $\frac{3}{4}$	1	- $\frac{1}{4}$	1	5 $\frac{5}{8}$	2 $\frac{3}{4}$	11	4 $\frac{3}{4}$	65	2,214	11	4 $\frac{1}{2}$ (a)	14	-	11/1 to 15/2
1	-	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	-	11 $\frac{3}{4}$	1	2 $\frac{1}{8}$	1 $\frac{3}{4}$	11	- $\frac{3}{8}$	44	2,185	11	4 $\frac{1}{2}$ (a)	14/ and 15/2		11/4 $\frac{1}{2}$ (a) to 16/11
1 $\frac{3}{8}$	-	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	1	- $\frac{1}{8}$	1	8 $\frac{7}{8}$	2	11	9 $\frac{5}{8}$	127	2,381	11	4 $\frac{1}{2}$ (a)	14	-	11/4 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 40/
1 $\frac{3}{4}$	-	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	-	9	1	3 $\frac{3}{4}$	1	10	11 $\frac{1}{4}$	46	2,550	11	4 $\frac{1}{2}$ (a)	14	-	10/9 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 15/2
1 $\frac{1}{8}$	-	3 $\frac{5}{8}$	1	1 $\frac{1}{8}$	1	2 $\frac{5}{8}$	2 $\frac{7}{8}$	11	3	69	2,472	11	8	14	-	11/8 to 26/10
1 $\frac{1}{4}$	-	4 $\frac{1}{8}$	-	11	1	1 $\frac{3}{4}$	2 $\frac{1}{4}$	11	$\frac{1}{8}$	197	873	11	4 $\frac{1}{2}$ (a)	14	-	11/1 to 16/11
1 $\frac{5}{8}$	-	3 $\frac{1}{4}$	-	11	1	5 $\frac{5}{8}$	1 $\frac{5}{8}$	11	7 $\frac{5}{8}$	51	2,086	11	4 $\frac{1}{2}$ (a)	14	-	11/4 $\frac{1}{2}$ (a) to 15/2
2 $\frac{1}{4}$	-	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	-	11 $\frac{3}{4}$	1	8	6	13	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	6	425	11	4 $\frac{1}{2}$ (a)	14	-	18/1 and 21/
1 $\frac{1}{4}$	-	3	-	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	1	5 $\frac{1}{4}$	- $\frac{3}{4}$	11	6 $\frac{1}{4}$	69	2,093	11	4 $\frac{1}{2}$ (a)	14	-	11/1 to 15/2
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1 $\frac{1}{4}$	-	7 $\frac{1}{4}$	1	1 $\frac{1}{8}$	1	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{3}{8}$	13	9 $\frac{3}{8}$	1	1,242	11	1	14	-	11 1
- $\frac{7}{8}$	-	4	-	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	-	11 $\frac{3}{8}$	3 $\frac{5}{8}$	10	4 $\frac{5}{8}$	58	1,713	11	1	14	-	11/1 to 21/
- $\frac{3}{4}$	- $\frac{1}{4}$	2	-	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	-	9	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	9	- $\frac{1}{4}$	64	1,094	8	9	8/9 to 15/		10/ to 21/
1 $\frac{3}{8}$	- $\frac{1}{8}$	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	2	4 $\frac{1}{4}$	-	11 $\frac{1}{8}$	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	11	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	13	1,037	11	8	14/ and 16/		15/ to 31/6
1 $\frac{3}{8}$	- $\frac{1}{4}$	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	-	11 $\frac{5}{8}$	-	5 $\frac{1}{8}$	3 $\frac{5}{8}$	9	7 $\frac{3}{8}$	33	958	9	8 $\frac{1}{4}$ (a)	14/(a) and 15/8		10/6 to 20/
1 $\frac{1}{8}$	- $\frac{1}{4}$	6 $\frac{3}{4}$	2	2 $\frac{3}{4}$	-	9 $\frac{7}{8}$	6 $\frac{3}{4}$	11	4	8	784	11	4 $\frac{1}{2}$ (a)	14	-	15/ and 21/
- $\frac{3}{4}$	-	3	-	11 $\frac{1}{4}$	-	9 $\frac{5}{8}$	1/2	10	1	-	581	10	6	14	-	21 -
1	- $\frac{1}{8}$	2 $\frac{3}{4}$	-	3 $\frac{3}{4}$	-	7 $\frac{1}{8}$	1 $\frac{3}{4}$	9	9	-	708	9	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	14	-	-
- $\frac{3}{4}$	- $\frac{1}{8}$	3 $\frac{1}{4}$	-	5 $\frac{7}{8}$	-	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	5 $\frac{5}{8}$	9	- $\frac{1}{4}$	36	699	10	9(a)	10/6 to 21/		17/6 and 21/
1	-	5 $\frac{1}{8}$	-	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	-	6 $\frac{3}{4}$	2 $\frac{1}{8}$	9	2 $\frac{1}{4}$	32	814	9	- $\frac{1}{2}$ (a)	14	-	10/ to 32/6
- $\frac{1}{2}$	- $\frac{1}{8}$	3	-	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	-	7 $\frac{1}{4}$	2 $\frac{3}{4}$	9	3 $\frac{5}{8}$	26	763	9	- $\frac{1}{2}$ (a)	14	-	15 2

(a) Average.



TABLE IV.—COUNTY, DISTRICT, AND  
TOTAL EXPENDITURE; AVERAGE WEEKLY COST OF  
and WEEKLY CHARGE for PATIENTS,

COUNTY, DISTRICT, AND COUNTY-BOROUGH ASYLUMS.	TOTAL EXPENDITURE during the Year ended 31st March 1915.					AVERAGE WEEKLY COST							
	On Maintenance Account.		On Building and Repairs Account (not including Cost of any Part of the Buildings in the Original Design).		Rent of Land rented.	Provisions not supplied from Asylum Garden and Farm, but procured from outside the Asylum (including Malt Liquor in ordinary Diet).	Clothing.	Salaries and Wages (less Deductions under the Asylums Officers' Superannuation Act, 1909).	Pensions, Gratuities, &c. (charged to Maintenance Account).	Necessaries; <i>e.g.</i> , Fuel, Light, and Washing.			
	Exclusive of Pensions, Gratuities, &c.	Pensions, Gratuities, &c.	Exclusive of Pensions, Gratuities, &c.	Pensions, Gratuities, &c.									
COUNTY AND DISTRICT ASYLUMS— <i>cont.</i>	£	£	£	£	£	s.	d.	d.	s.	d.	d.	s.	d.
Stafford C., Burton-on-Trent C.B., Smethwick C.B., Stoke-on-Trent C.B. (part) and Newcastle-under-Lyme B.:													
Stafford - - -	29,523	—	4,095	—	—	4	4 $\frac{3}{4}$	10 $\frac{1}{8}$	3	8	—	1	4 $\frac{5}{8}$
Burntwood - - -	29,117	521	6,288	—	12	3	10 $\frac{5}{8}$	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	2	9 $\frac{7}{8}$	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	1	5 $\frac{5}{8}$
Cheddleton - - -	32,491	84	3,908	—	—	4	2 $\frac{7}{8}$	6 $\frac{3}{4}$	3	4	— $\frac{3}{8}$	1	3
Suffolk, E. and W.* - -	28,611	318	1,915	492	98	4	1 $\frac{5}{8}$	6 $\frac{7}{8}$	3	1 $\frac{7}{8}$	1 $\frac{5}{8}$	1	5 $\frac{1}{8}$
Surrey and (for Brookwood Asylum) Guildford B.:													
Brookwood - - -	38,337	1,675	7,932	205	—	3	— $\frac{1}{2}$	6	3	8	5 $\frac{3}{4}$	1	3 $\frac{1}{8}$
Netherne - - -	31,430	123	4,250	—	—	3	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	6 $\frac{1}{4}$	4	1 $\frac{3}{4}$	— $\frac{5}{8}$	1	9 $\frac{3}{8}$
Sussex, E. - - -	37,163	26	4,053	—	—	3	3 $\frac{5}{8}$	6	4	2	— $\frac{1}{8}$	1	6 $\frac{1}{4}$
„ W. - - -	26,466	—	2,710	—	—	2	5 $\frac{1}{4}$	7	3	10 $\frac{3}{4}$	—	1	11 $\frac{3}{4}$
Warwick C., Coventry C.B., and Warwick B.	33,045	949	4,771	799	205	2	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	3	2 $\frac{1}{4}$	4 $\frac{1}{4}$	1	2 $\frac{3}{4}$
Wight, Isle of - - -	10,880	—	902	—	—	4	1 $\frac{3}{4}$	7 $\frac{1}{4}$	3	8 $\frac{3}{4}$	—	2	3 $\frac{7}{8}$
Wilts - - -	27,014	1,000	2,101	578	—	3	4 $\frac{7}{8}$	7 $\frac{1}{4}$	2	11	4 $\frac{3}{8}$	1	1 $\frac{3}{8}$
Worcester C., and (for Powick Asylum) Dudley C.B., and Worcester C.B.:													
Powick - - -	28,746	419	1,410	691	720	1	8 $\frac{5}{8}$	6 $\frac{5}{8}$	3	1 $\frac{3}{4}$	1 $\frac{3}{4}$	1	2 $\frac{3}{8}$
Barnsley Hall - - -	18,687	—	1,254	—	—	2	— $\frac{1}{4}$	5 $\frac{1}{4}$	4	2 $\frac{1}{8}$	—	1	1 $\frac{1}{8}$
York, North Riding - -	23,504	150	6,846	1,741	2	3	2 $\frac{3}{8}$	6 $\frac{1}{8}$	3	1 $\frac{5}{8}$	— $\frac{3}{4}$	1	4 $\frac{7}{8}$
York, West Riding, and (except for Scalebor Park) Barnsley, Bradford, Dewsbury, Halifax, Huddersfield, Leeds, Rotherham, and Sheffield C.B., and (for Wadsley and Storthes Hall Asylums) Doncaster B.:													
Wakefield - - -	63,083	2,011	10,393	876	362	3	2	7 $\frac{3}{8}$	4	1 $\frac{1}{4}$	4 $\frac{1}{4}$	—	10 $\frac{7}{8}$
Wadsley - - -	48,592	2,103	5,181	1,704	—	3	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	7 $\frac{3}{8}$	3	9 $\frac{3}{4}$	5 $\frac{3}{4}$	1	3 $\frac{1}{8}$
Menston - - -	50,976	348	8,878	158	—	3	2 $\frac{3}{4}$	7 $\frac{5}{8}$	3	8 $\frac{1}{8}$	— $\frac{7}{8}$	1	2 $\frac{7}{8}$
Scalebor Park (for private patients only)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Storthes Hall - - -	40,755	—	29,089	—	—	3	3 $\frac{3}{8}$	6	3	1 $\frac{3}{8}$	—	1	3 $\frac{1}{2}$
York, East Riding - -	13,804	372	2,569	200	—	2	5	7 $\frac{3}{8}$	3	— $\frac{1}{2}$	3 $\frac{1}{4}$	1	9 $\frac{1}{4}$
TOTALS (County and District Asylums) } £	2,571,488	39,540	410,002	23,237	2,817								

\* Cost of land purchased : East and West Suffolk, 40*l.*

COUNTY-BOROUGH ASYLUMS.

MAINTENANCE, MEDICINE, CLOTHING, and CARE of PATIENTS ;  
during the Year ended 31st March 1915.

during the Year ended 31st March 1915.										Daily Average Number of Patients resident during Year ended March 31st, 1915.		WEEKLY CHARGE during the Year ended 31st March 1915.			
Surgery and Dispensary.	Malt Liquor, Wine, and Spirits (not included in ordinary Diet).	Charged to Maintenance Account.			Less Moneys received for Articles, Goods, and Produce sold (exclusive of those consumed in the Asylum).	Total Average Weekly Cost per Head.		Private (including Criminals). Pauper.		Paupers from Counties or Boroughs (or from Unions within such Counties or Boroughs) to which Asylum belongs.	Paupers from other Counties or Boroughs (or from Unions within such other Counties or Boroughs).	Private Patients (not including Criminals).			
		Furniture and Bedding.	Garden and Farm.	Miscellaneous.											
d.	d.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.		s.	d.	s.	d.		
1	—	8½	-	5	-	10	3	12	- 5/8	2	916	10	2½	16 6	16 6
1	- 1/8	4¾	-	5	-	9	2	10	6	2	952	10	2½	14/ and 16/6	21 -
- 5/8	- 1/8	3¾	-	11½	-	6¾	5 5/8	10	9¾	25	1,082	10	2½	16 6	21 -
1½	- 1/8	4 5/8	-	6 1/8	-	10 7/8	3	11	1¾	13	899	11	2¾(a)	14 -	15/ to 21/
- 3/4	- 1/8	6½	-	9¾	1	2 1/8	4½	11	2 1/8	8	1,314	10	6	14 -	—
1 3/8	- 1/4	4 3/8	1	2 1/8	1	3	1/5¼	11	6¾	90	846	10	6	14/ to 17/6	21/ to 42/
2 3/8	- 1/4	6 3/8	1	1¾	1	1¼	6 5/8	11	11	44	1,100	12	1¼	14/ to 19/7¼	21/ to 24/6
1 7/8	- 1/8	4¾	2	4 7/8	-	11 5/8	8 1/8	12	1 7/8	44	751	12	3	14/ and 15/2	21/ to 42/
2½	- 1/4	5½	2	8¾	1	1¼	1/1¼	11	3¼	74	983	9	7½	14 -	21/ to 63/
1	- 1/8	5 7/8	1	2 1/8	1	1	11 1/8	12	8 5/8	47	259	11	10½(a)	14 -	17/6 to 42/
- 1/2	- 1/8	5	-	7¾	-	9	5¾	9	9½	34	1,012	9	7½	14 -	15/ and 20/
1 3/8	- 1/8	3½	1	11 7/8	-	7 3/8	5 7/8	9	3 1/8	27	1,070	9	9¼(a)	13/5 and 14/	12/ to 15/
1 3/8	—	3	1	7½	1	3 1/8	10¼	10	1½	55	571	10	6	14 -	21 -
- 1/2	—	4½	1	1 1/8	-	8¼	5½	10	- 5/8	43	819	9	7½(a)	14 -	15/9 to 31/6
1	—	8½	-	9¾	1	- 1/2	1 3/8	11	7¾	12	2,128	11	1(a)	16 1(a)	14/ to 21/
- 3/4	—	3 7/8	1	- 1/4	-	9 1/8	1¾	11	4¾	23	1,652	11	1(a)	16 1(a)	11/8 to 21/
1	—	3 1/8	-	10¼	-	8½	1 3/8	10	7¾	78	1,691	11	1(a)	16 1(a)	11/8 to 21/
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	25/ upwards
- 3/8	—	3¾	-	9¾	-	10¾	2¾	9	11¾	6	1,511	11	1(a)	16 1(a)	14/ to 20/
1 1/8	—	3¾	2	1 1/8	-	6 7/8	7 7/8	10	6¾	14	506	10	6	14/ and 16/	14/ to 21/

(a) Average



TABLE IV.—COUNTY, DISTRICT, AND  
TOTAL EXPENDITURE; AVERAGE WEEKLY COST of  
and WEEKLY CHARGE for PATIENTS

COUNTY, DISTRICT,  AND  COUNTY-BOROUGH  ASYLUMS.	TOTAL EXPENDITURE during the Year ended 31st March 1915.					AVERAGE WEEKLY COST							
	On Maintenance Account.		On Building and Repairs Account (not including Cost of any Part of the Buildings in the Original Design).		Rent of Land rented.	Provisions not supplied from Asylum Garden and Farm, but procured from outside the Asylum (including Malt Liquor in ordinary Diet).	Clothing.	Salaries and Wages (less Deductions under the Asylums Officers' Superannuation Act, 1909).	Pensions, Gratuities, &c. (charged to Maintenance Account).	Necessaries; e.g., Fuel, Light, and Washing.			
	Exclusive of Pensions, &c.	Pensions, &c.	Exclusive of Pensions, &c.	Pensions, &c.									
C. = County. C.B. = County-Borough. B. = Borough of Schedule IV. of Lunacy Act, 1890.													
COUNTY-BOROUGH ASYLUMS (including City of London).													
Birmingham :	£	£	£	£	£	s.	d.	d.	s.	d.	d.	s.	d.
Winson Green - -	20,663	168	1,976	—	—	3	11 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	8 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	3	5 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	1 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	1	5
Rubery Hill - -	40,076	312	1,718	—	—	2	10 <sup>5</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	10 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	3	3 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	1	1	5 <sup>5</sup> / <sub>8</sub>
Brighton - - -	27,297	240	2,928	48	—	4	2 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	7	3	7 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	1 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	2	- <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>
Bristol - - -	28,895	233	2,229	—	—	3	8 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	6 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	3	1 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	1 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	1	6 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>
Canterbury - -	7,593	—	558	—	—	4	10 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	5 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	5	7 <sup>7</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	—	2	3 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>8</sub>
Cardiff - - -	26,872	—	3,579	—	2	3	5 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	5 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	4	5	—	1	6 <sup>5</sup> / <sub>8</sub>
Croydon - - -	21,746	87	2,532	—	—	2	8	6	4	1 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	- <sup>5</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	1	10 <sup>7</sup> / <sub>8</sub>
Derby - - -	15,432	116	3,463	46	799	3	4 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	8 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	3	- <sup>3</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	1 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	1	3 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>8</sub>
Exeter - - -	12,824	522	748	—	—	2	6 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	6 <sup>7</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	3	7 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	6 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	1	11 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>8</sub>
Gateshead - -	14,313	—	617	—	—	4	10	1 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>6</sub>	3	- <sup>3</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	—	2	1 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>
Hull - - -	20,574	196	2,173	98	53	1	11	10 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	3	4 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	—	1	6 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>
Ipswich - - -	9,911	12	910	209	3	4	- <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	8 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	3	2	- <sup>1</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	1	6 <sup>7</sup> / <sub>8</sub>
Leicester* - -	25,040	1,249	5,998	27	17	3	9	5 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	3	- <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	6 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	1	2 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>8</sub>
London (City of) -	25,110	159	5,018	—	74	4	4 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	6	5	5 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	1 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	1	9 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>
Middlesbrough -	13,653	21	1,097	26	—	3	4 <sup>7</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	5 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	3	6 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	- <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	1	5 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>8</sub>
Newcastle-upon-Tyne -	28,429	254	14,870	754	—	3	9	10 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	4	—	1 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	1	9 <sup>5</sup> / <sub>8</sub>
Newport - - -	12,743	—	947	—	2	3	5 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	9 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	3	8 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	—	1	11 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>
Norwich - - -	14,967	—	2,495	719	—	4	6 <sup>7</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	9 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	3	- <sup>3</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	—	1	8 <sup>7</sup> / <sub>8</sub>
Nottingham - -	25,304	536	1,036	—	236	3	8 <sup>7</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	7 <sup>7</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	2	11 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	2 <sup>5</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	1	7 <sup>7</sup> / <sub>8</sub>
Plymouth - - -	13,201	147	499	—	—	2	- <sup>1</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	7 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	3	2 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	1 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	1	- <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>
Portsmouth - -	29,993	304	1,879	51	—	3	5 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	8 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	3	2 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	1 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	1	2
Sunderland - -	13,197	15	1,137	—	—	3	2 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	8 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	3	10 <sup>5</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	- <sup>1</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	1	7 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>
West Ham - - -	34,698	15	2,294	—	—	3	6 <sup>7</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	7 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	3	7 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	- <sup>1</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	1	8 <sup>7</sup> / <sub>8</sub>
York - - -	16,633	—	1,100	—	—	1	9 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	6 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	4	9 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	—	1	9 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>
TOTALS (County- Borough Asylums) } £	499,164	4,586	61,801	1,978	1,186								
GRAND TOTALS - £	3,070,652	44,126	471,803	25,215	4,003								

\* Cost of land purchased : Leicester Borough 4,327*l*.  
Total cost of land purchased, 33,768*l*.  
Total cost of Pensions, Gratuities, &c. (included in expenditure on Maintenance Account  
and on Building and Repairs Account below), 69,341*l*.  
Total expenditure :—  
On Maintenance Account - - - - - £ 3,114,778  
On Building and Repairs Account - - - - - 497,018  
On Land purchased - - - - - 33,768  
For Land rented - - - - - 4,003  
  
Total - - - - - £3,649,567

COUNTY-BOROUGH ASYLUMS.

MAINTENANCE, MEDICINE, CLOTHING, and CARE of PATIENTS ;  
during the Year ended 31st March 1915.

during the Year ended 31st March 1915.										Daily Average Number of Patients resident during Year ended March 31st, 1915.		WEEKLY CHARGE during the Year ended 31st March 1915.		
Surgery and Dispensary.	Malt Liquor, Wine, and Spirits (not included in ordinary Diet).	Charged to Maintenance Account.			Less Moneys received for Articles, Goods, and Produce sold (exclusive of those consumed in the Asylum).	Total Average Weekly Cost per Head.	Private (including Criminals).		Pauper.	Paupers from Counties or Boroughs (or from Unions within such Counties or Boroughs) to which Asylum belongs.	Paupers from other Counties or Boroughs (or from Unions within such other Counties or Boroughs).	Private Patients (not including Criminals).		
		Furniture and Bedding.	Garden and Farm.	Miscellaneous.										
d.	d.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	d.	s.	d.		s.	d.	s.	d.
1	$-\frac{1}{8}$	$6\frac{5}{8}$	-	$9\frac{1}{2}$	-	$6\frac{3}{4}$	2	11	$5\frac{1}{4}$	63	626	11	1	$11\frac{8}{8}$ to $42\frac{1}{2}$
$-\frac{1}{2}$	$-\frac{1}{8}$	$4\frac{1}{2}$	1	$5\frac{3}{8}$	-	$11\frac{1}{8}$	$5\frac{1}{8}$	10	$11\frac{7}{8}$	1	1,357	11	1	15 -
$1\frac{1}{2}$	$-\frac{1}{2}$	$3\frac{7}{8}$	-	$8\frac{3}{4}$	-	10	$5\frac{1}{4}$	12	2	36	800	12	6	$18\frac{6}{8}$ to $42\frac{1}{2}$
$1\frac{3}{8}$	$-\frac{1}{4}$	3	-	$1\frac{3}{4}$	1	$1\frac{3}{8}$	$1\frac{1}{8}$	10	$7\frac{1}{4}$	18	933	10	6	20 -
$2\frac{3}{4}$	—	$4\frac{7}{8}$	1	3	1	4	$6\frac{7}{8}$	15	$10\frac{5}{8}$	52	125	14	-	$21\frac{1}{8}$ to $84\frac{1}{2}$
$1\frac{1}{8}$	—	$3\frac{3}{4}$	2	$3\frac{5}{8}$	1	$7\frac{1}{2}$	$1\frac{1}{8}$	13	$-\frac{1}{8}$	24	703	12	10	$21\frac{1}{8}$ and $31\frac{1}{6}$
$2\frac{1}{2}$	—	$3\frac{3}{4}$	1	$2\frac{1}{8}$	2	$1\frac{1}{4}$	$1\frac{3}{4}$	12	$10\frac{3}{4}$	102	540	12	10	$15\frac{2}{8}$ to $63\frac{1}{2}$
$1\frac{1}{2}$	$-\frac{1}{4}$	$1\frac{1}{4}$	1	$6\frac{1}{8}$	1	1	$10\frac{1}{2}$	11	$4\frac{1}{8}$	31	450	10	$11\frac{1}{4}(a)$	$17\frac{6}{8}$ and $21\frac{1}{2}$
2	$-\frac{1}{4}$	3	3	$2\frac{1}{8}$	-	10	$1\frac{1}{4}$	12	$5\frac{1}{4}$	48	330	12	-	$21\frac{1}{8}$ and $25\frac{1}{2}$
1	$-\frac{1}{8}$	$1\frac{1}{4}$	-	$2\frac{5}{8}$	1	6	$5\frac{5}{8}$	14	$4\frac{1}{4}$	—	370	13	5	—
1	—	$4\frac{3}{4}$	2	$4\frac{1}{8}$	-	$9\frac{1}{8}$	$6\frac{5}{8}$	10	$8\frac{1}{2}$	21	690	11	8	$12\frac{1}{8}$ to $21\frac{1}{2}$
$-\frac{1}{2}$	1	$2\frac{3}{8}$	1	$2\frac{3}{4}$	-	$9\frac{1}{2}$	3	11	$7\frac{1}{8}$	33	294	12	$9(a)$	$14\frac{1}{8}$ to $25\frac{1}{2}$
1	$-\frac{1}{8}$	$5\frac{3}{4}$	-	$9\frac{7}{8}$	1	$1\frac{1}{8}$	$2\frac{1}{2}$	11	$3\frac{1}{4}$	25	853	11	$5\frac{3}{8}(a)$	$14\frac{1}{8}$ to $31\frac{1}{6}$
2	$-\frac{1}{2}$	$2\frac{3}{4}$	1	$8\frac{3}{4}$	1	$3\frac{1}{2}$	$5\frac{3}{4}$	15	$2\frac{1}{4}$	314	301	12	3	$21\frac{1}{8}$ to $42\frac{1}{2}$
$2\frac{1}{2}$	—	$3\frac{3}{4}$	1	$6\frac{5}{8}$	1	$-\frac{7}{8}$	$4\frac{3}{8}$	11	$7\frac{1}{4}$	16	417	12	$5\frac{1}{2}(a)$	$12\frac{3}{8}$ to $42\frac{1}{2}$
$-\frac{5}{8}$	$-\frac{1}{8}$	$6\frac{1}{2}$	-	$3\frac{3}{8}$	-	$11\frac{1}{4}$	$3\frac{3}{4}$	12	$-\frac{3}{8}$	29	838	11	$11\frac{1}{2}$	$16\frac{1}{8}$ and $20\frac{1}{2}$
$-\frac{1}{2}$	—	$3\frac{1}{4}$	-	9	-	$11\frac{1}{2}$	$-\frac{1}{4}$	11	$10\frac{3}{4}$	5	370	12	$2\frac{1}{2}(a)$	$14\frac{1}{8}$ to $30\frac{1}{2}$
$1\frac{1}{4}$	—	$2\frac{3}{4}$	-	$3\frac{7}{8}$	1	$1\frac{5}{8}$	$1\frac{5}{8}$	11	$9\frac{3}{8}$	2	480	12	10	$14\frac{1}{8}$ and $21\frac{1}{2}$
$-\frac{3}{4}$	$-\frac{1}{8}$	$2\frac{3}{4}$	1	$1\frac{3}{8}$	-	$2\frac{3}{4}$	$5\frac{1}{2}$	10	5	46	860	10	-	$15\frac{1}{8}$ to $20\frac{1}{2}$
$-\frac{1}{4}$	$-\frac{1}{8}$	$4\frac{1}{2}$	2	$11\frac{3}{4}$	-	$11\frac{1}{2}$	$4\frac{5}{8}$	10	$10\frac{5}{8}$	19	434	10	7	$17\frac{6}{8}$ to $30\frac{1}{2}$
$1\frac{1}{4}$	—	$4\frac{3}{4}$	1	$-\frac{3}{4}$	1	$4\frac{1}{2}$	$-\frac{1}{4}$	11	$6\frac{1}{2}$	97	911	11	$6\frac{1}{4}$	$14\frac{1}{8}$ to $52\frac{1}{6}$
$1\frac{5}{8}$	$-\frac{1}{8}$	$3\frac{1}{4}$	1	$2\frac{3}{4}$	1	$8\frac{1}{8}$	$1\frac{1}{8}$	11	$8\frac{3}{4}$	16	379	11	$9\frac{3}{4}(a)$	20 -
$-\frac{3}{4}$	$-\frac{1}{8}$	$7\frac{1}{4}$	1	$2\frac{5}{8}$	1	$7\frac{7}{8}$	$8\frac{7}{8}$	12	$4\frac{1}{8}$	5	1,008	13	5	$17\frac{6}{8}$ and $21\frac{1}{2}$
$1\frac{1}{8}$	—	$4\frac{3}{8}$	4	$8\frac{7}{8}$	1	$1\frac{1}{4}$	$3\frac{1}{8}$	12	$2\frac{7}{8}$	8	368	12	3	$14\frac{1}{8}$ to $30\frac{1}{2}$

(a) Average.



TABLE V.—STATISTICS of DYSENTERY and DIARRHŒA in COUNTY and BOROUGH ASYLUMS in 1915.

COUNTY AND BOROUGH ASYLUMS.	Dysentery.								Cases of Diarrhoea (Infective Enteritis).							
	Re-covered.		Died.		Re-mained, Jan. 1, 1916.		Staff.		Re-covered.		Died.		Re-mained, Jan. 1, 1916.		Staff.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
<i>Group A.—Asylums with more than 1,000 Inmates.</i>																
London : Colney Hatch	21	30	10	14	2	3	—	—	12	8	—	—	4	—	—	—
Lancs : Prestwich	110	36	6	12	6	—	1	3	6	4	4	1	—	—	—	—
London : Hanwell	45	66	9	15	1	7	—	—	8	19	—	—	—	—	—	—
„ Claybury	19	82	5	20	—	4	—	—	9	12	2	2	1	—	—	—
„ Banstead	25	13	5	13	1	—	—	—	15	19	5	6	—	—	—	1
Lancs : Whittingham	2	6	2	2	—	—	1	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
„ Lancaster	2	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	25	—	14	—	1	1	—	—
London : Bexley	39	45	4	9	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Yorks, W.R. : Wakefield	72	22	26	50	6	5	1	—	42	11	—	—	—	—	—	—
London : Cane Hill	—	12	—	8	—	1	—	—	2	21	1	3	—	—	—	—
„ Long Grove	14	10	5	1	2	—	—	—	24	31	7	5	1	3	—	—
Lancs : Rainhill	27	3	18	—	6	—	—	—	4	5	7	1	—	1	—	—
Yorks, W.R. : Menston	11	13	3	9	—	—	—	—	1	3	—	1	—	—	—	—
Glamorgan	12	1	7	2	3	—	—	—	3	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Yorks, W.R. : Storthes Hall	41	—	5	5	—	2	—	—	22	7	6	—	15	—	—	—
Essex : Brentwood	1	1	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	10	—	1	—	—	—	—
Kent : Barming Heath	7	12	—	2	—	—	—	—	4	2	—	1	—	—	—	—
Durham	1	12	3	7	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Middlesex : Napsbury	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—
Surrey : Brookwood	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	9	—	1	1	—	—	—
Chester : Upton	8	32	6	9	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Devon	25	5	2	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Essex : Severalls	2	18	—	7	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chester : Parkside	106	37	11	8	2	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Gloucester	—	1	—	7	—	—	—	—	9	5	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hants	70	20	14	4	11	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worcester : Powick	12	12	—	1	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Monmouth	6	14	10	12	3	6	—	—	1	3	—	—	2	5	—	—
Staffs : Cheddleton	17	37	7	9	—	3	—	—	8	13	2	3	—	1	—	—
Middlesex : Wandsworth	2	—	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sussex, East	1	14	—	10	—	—	—	—	13	—	—	1	2	—	—	—
Warwick	8	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cornwall	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	45	27	2	20	—	—	1	1
Kent : Chartham	1	4	1	2	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
London : Manor	—	3	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	18	—	1	—	—	—	—
Wilts	1	14	—	7	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Beds, Herts, and Hunts	7	38	7	12	1	7	—	—	2	—	—	1	—	—	1	—
Surrey : Netherne	1	9	1	6	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	1	—	—	—	—
West Ham	48	9	5	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dorset	11	12	2	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	2	—	—	—	—	—
Staffs : Burntwood	—	16	1	5	—	3	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Portsmouth	3	15	1	4	—	4	—	—	5	8	1	—	—	—	—	—
Denbigh	2	—	—	4	—	—	1	—	7	13	—	—	—	—	—	—
Stafford	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Suffolk	13	14	—	—	—	—	—	—	13	22	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL (45 Asylums)	793	690	188	286	49	64	5	6	288	278	54	51	27	12	2	3

*Group B.—Asylums with 500 to 1,000 Inmates.*

[illegible]

TABLE V.—Statistics of Dysentery and Diarrhoea in County and Borough Asylums in 1915—*continued*.

COUNTY AND BOROUGH ASYLUMS.	Dysentery.								Cases of Diarrhoea (Infective Enteritis).							
	Re-covered.		Died.		Re-mained, Jan. 1, 1916.		Staff.		Re-covered.		Died.		Re-mained, Jan. 1, 1916.		Staff.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
<i>Group B.—Asylums with 500 to 1,000 Inmates—continued.</i>																
Nottingham City - - -	6	70	-	5	-	-	2	1	1	4	-	-	-	-	2	1
Cumberland - - -	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Leicester Borough - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	5	-	2	1	-	-	1
Herts - - -	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	22	-	2	-	-	-	-
Brighton - - -	2	6	3	6	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Northumberland - - -	5	5	1	9	2	-	-	-	3	2	3	1	-	-	-	-
Somerset : Cotford - - -	-	19	1	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Salop - - -	14	15	6	11	-	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Berks - - -	25	7	7	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Somerset : Wells - - -	4	7	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Derby County - - -	4	14	3	5	-	-	-	-	4	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Oxford - - -	2	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bucks - - -	1	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Carmarthen - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	14	4	10	-	5	-	-
Hull - - -	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Birmingham : Winson Green - - -	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Leicester and Rutland - - -	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	11	9	3	3	-	-	-	-
Worcester : Barnsley Hall - - -	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	28	-	2	-	3	-	-
Cambridge - - -	6	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Croydon - - -	5	10	6	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
London, City of - - -	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-
Nottingham County - - -	-	2	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hereford - - -	2	3	-	1	-	-	-	-	2	5	1	1	-	-	-	-
Yorks, E.R. - - -	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Norwich - - -	25	24	3	10	3	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL (28 Asylums) - - -	104	202	35	65	5	10	3	4	31	92	11	22	1	8	2	2
<i>Group C.—Asylums with less than 500 Inmates.</i>																
Derby Borough - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lincs : Kesteven - - -	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	4	1	1	-	-	-	-	-
Plymouth - - -	17	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	13	-	1	-	-	-	-
Middlesbrough - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
London : Epileptic Colony - - -	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sunderland - - -	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	3	3	-	-	-	-	-
Gateshead - - -	-	5	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Newport - - -	3	19	2	5	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Exeter - - -	13	5	5	1	-	-	-	-	6	1	-	-	-	-	1	-
York City - - -	3	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Brecon and Radnor - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ipswich - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Isle of Wight - - -	1	6	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Yorks, W.R. : Scalebor Park - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Canterbury - - -	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL (15 Asylums) - - -	44	40	12	9	-	-	-	1	27	20	4	1	-	-	1	-
GRAND TOTAL - - -	941	932	235	360	54	74	8	11	346	390	69	74	28	20	5	5



## Appendix C.

LIST of all COUNTY and BOROUGH ASYLUMS, REGISTERED HOSPITALS, and LICENSED HOUSES in *England and Wales*, with the Names of the Medical Superintendents, Licensees, Clerks to Committees of Visitors, and Clerks to Visitors, and Medical Visitors, of Licensed Houses. (Corrected to 1st January 1917.)

## COUNTY AND BOROUGH ASYLUMS.

COUNTIES, UNITED COUNTIES, AND BOROUGH.	WHERE SITUATE.	MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENTS.	CLERKS TO COMMITTEE OF VISITORS.
Beds, Herts, and Hunts - - - -	Arlesey, Beds. - - - -	Laurence O. Fuller, L.R.C.P. -	F. N. Butler, St. Neots.
Berks, Reading C.B., Newbury B., and New Windsor B. - - - -	Moulsford, Wallingford - - -	J. W. A. Murdoch, M.B. - - -	J. T. Morland, Bath Street, Abingdon.
Brecon and Radnor - - - -	Talgarth, R.S.O., Brecon - - -	R. Pugh, M.D. - - - -	A. J. Astbury, The Asylum.
Bucks - - - -	Stone, Aylesbury - - - -	Hugh Kerr, M.D. - - - -	W. Crouch, County Hall, Aylesbury.
Cambs., Isle of Ely, and Cambridge B. - - - -	Fulbourn, Cambridge - - - -	A. D. Thompson, M.B. - - - -	T. M. Franeis, 10, Peas Hill, Cambridge.
Carmarthen, Cardigan and Pembroke - - - -	Carmarthen - - - -	John Richards, M.B. - - - -	W. J. Wallis-Jones, 34, Quay Street, Carmarthen.
Chester C., Birkenhead C.B., Stockport (part) C.B., and Wallasey C.B. - - - -	Upton, Chester - - - -	G. H. Grills, M.D. - - - -	R. Potts, County Offices, Northgate Street, Chester.
" - - - -	Parkside, Macclesfield - - - -	H. D. Cormae, M.B. - - - -	G. W. Wain, 23, King Edward Street, Macclesfield.
Cornwall - - - -	Bodmin - - - -	F. Dudley, L.R.C.P. I. - - - -	M. F. Edyvean, Mount Folly, Bodmin.
Cumberland, Westmorland, and Carlisle C.B. - - - -	Carlisle - - - -	W. F. Farquharson, M.D. - - -	C. W. A. Hodgson, The Courts, Carlisle.
Denbigh, Anglesea, Carnarvon, Flint, and Merioneth C. - - - -	Denbigh - - - -	F. G. Jones, M.B. - - - -	W. Barker, The Asylum.
Derby C. - - - -	Mickleover, Derby - - - -	M. L. Rowan, M.D. - - - -	N. J. Hughes Hallett, County Offices, St. Mary's Gate, Derby.
Devon - - - -	Exminster - - - -	A. N. Davis, L.R.C.P. Ed. - - -	B. S. Miller, The Castle, Exeter.
Dorset - - - -	Dorchester - - - -	G. E. Peachell, M.R.C.S. - - -	H. Till, 5, South Street, Dorchester.
Durham C. - - - -	Winterton, Ferry Hill - - - -	H. G. Cribb, L.R.C.P. - - - -	A. O. Smith, 19, Elvet Bridge, Durham.
Essex and Colechester B. - - - -	Brentwood - - - -	John Turner, M.B. - - - -	H. H. Gepp, Chelmsford.
" - - - -	Severalls, Mile End, Colchester - - -	R. C. Turnbull, M.D. - - - -	Ditto ditto.
Glamorgan and Merthyr Tydfil C.B. - - - -	Bridgend - - - -	D. Finlay, M.D. - - - -	W. E. R. Allen, Glamorgan County Hall, Cardiff.
Gloucester C. and Gloucester C.B. - - - -	Gloucester - - - -	R. B. Smyth, M.B. - - - -	J. Thompson, The Asylum.

Flants	-	-	-	Knowle, Fareham	-	H. K. Abbott, M.D.	-	J. R. Wyatt, The Asylum.
Hereford (County and City)	-	-	-	Burghill, Hereford	-	T. C. Graves, M.B.	-	F. Goldingay, The Asylum.
Herts	-	-	-	Hill End, St. Albans	-	A. N. Boycott, M.D.	-	[Hertford Sir Chas. E. Longmore, K.C.B., Clerk of the Peace, F. R. Howlett, 9A, King Street, Maidstone.
Kent and Gravesend B.	-	-	-	Barming Heath, Maidstone	-	H. Walseley-Lewis, F.R.C.S., M.D. Brussels.	-	
"	-	-	-	Chartham, Canterbury	-	G. C. FitzGerald, M.D.	-	Henry Fielding, 15, Burgate Street, Canterbury.
Lancaster C., all the County Boroughs and Stockport (part) C.B.	-	-	-	Lancaster Moor	-	D. M. Cassidy, M.D. Montr., L.R.C.P. & S. Ed.	-	Allan Sewart, 49, North Road, Lancaster.
"	"	"	"	Rainhill, Liverpool	-	T. P. Cowen, M.D.	-	
"	"	"	"	Prestwich, Manchester	-	F. Perceval, M.R.C.S.	-	T. Garner, 49, Corporation Street, St. Helens.
"	"	"	"	Whittingham, Preston	-	J. F. Gemmel, M.B.	-	John Crofton, 36, Brazenrose Street, Manchester.
"	"	"	"	Winwick, Warrington	-	A. Simpson, M.D.	-	L. Cotman, 8, Lune Street, Preston.
								J. S. Francomb, District Bank Chambers, 13, Spring Gardens, Manchester.
Leicester C. and Rutland	-	-	-	Narborough, Leicester	-	R. C. Stewart, M.R.C.S.	-	W. J. Freer, 10, New Street, Leicester.
Lincoln (Lindsey, Holland, Grimsby C.B. and Lincoln City).	-	-	-	Bracebridge, Lincoln	-	Thos. L. Johnston, L.R.C.P. Ed.	-	H. E. Page, Bank Street, Lincoln.
" (Kesteven)	-	-	-	Rauceby, Sleaford	-	J. A. Ewan, M.D.	-	T. H. Holdich, 19, Jermyn Street, Sleaford.
London C.	-	-	-	Banstead Downs, Sutton	-	Percy C. Spark, L.R.C.P.	-	H. F. Keene, London County Asylums Com- mittee Office, 2, Savoy Hill, W.C.
"	-	-	-	Bexley, Kent	-	T. E. K. Stansfield, M.B.	-	Ditto ditto.
"	-	-	-	Cane Hill, Coulsdon, Surrey	-		-	Ditto ditto.
"	-	-	-	Claybury, Woodford Bridge, Woodford Green, Essex.	-		-	Ditto ditto.
"	-	-	-	Colney Hatch, N.	-	S. J. Gilfillan, M.B.	-	Ditto ditto.
"	-	-	-	Hanwell, W.	-	Percy J. Baily, M.B.	-	Ditto ditto.
"	-	-	-	Horton Asylum, Epsom	-	John R. Lord, M.B.	-	Ditto ditto.
"	-	-	-	Manor Asylum, Epsom	-	W. I. Donaldson, M.D.	-	Ditto ditto.
"	-	-	-	Epileptic Colony, Ewell	-	Michael A. Collins, M.D.	-	Ditto ditto.
"	-	-	-	Long Grove Asylum, Epsom	-	D. Ogilvy, M.D.	-	Ditto ditto.
Middlesex	-	-	-	Wandsworth, S.W.	-	Reginald Worth, M.B.	-	H. S. Freeman, Clarence Street, Staines.
"	-	-	-	Napsbury, St. Albans	-	L. W. Rolleston, M.B.	-	H. G. Armour, The Asylum.
Monmouth	-	-	-	Abergavenny	-	N. R. Phillips, M.D.	-	Charles Owen, The Asylum.
Norfolk	-	-	-	Thorpe, Norwich	-	D. G. Thomson, M.D.	-	W. E. Hansell, The Close, Norwich.
Northampton C.	-	-	-	Berrywood, Northampton	-	W. Harding, M.D.	-	C. A. Markham, 1, Guildhall Rd., Northampton.
Northumberland and Tynemouth C.B.	-	-	-	Cottingham, Morpeth	-	T. W. McDowall, M.D.	-	Henry D. Irwin, The Moot Hall, Newcastle- upon-Tyne.
Notts C.	-	-	-	Radcliffe-on-Trent, Nottingham	-	S. Lloyd Jones, L.R.C.P.	-	J. F. Gell, The Asylum.
Oxford C. and Oxford City	-	-	-	Littlemore, Oxford	-	T. Saxty Good, M.R.C.S.	-	H. N. Davenport 10, New Road, Oxford.



## COUNTY AND BOROUGH ASYLUMS—continued.

COUNTIES, UNITED COUNTIES, AND BOROUGH.	WHERE SITUATE.	MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENTS.	CLERKS TO COMMITTEE OF VISITORS.
Salop, Shrewsbury B., and Wenlock B.	Bicton Shrewsbury - - -	W. S. Hughes, M.B. - - -	W. Baxter, County Buildings, Shrewsbury.
Somerset and Bath C.B. - - -	Wells - - -	G. Stevens Pope, L.R.C.P. Ed. -	John Coates, The Asylum.
" " - - -	Cotford, Norton Fitzwarren, Taunton.	H. T. S. Aveline, M.D. - - -	Isaac Lodge, The Asylum.
Stafford C., Burton-upon-Trent C.B., Smethwick C.B., Stoke-on-Trent (part) C.B., and Newcastle-under- Lyme B.	Stafford - - -	J. W. S. Christie, L.R.C.P. Ed. -	Eustace Joy, M.A., County Buildings, Stafford.
" " " "	Burntwood, Lichfield - - -	J. B. Spence, M.D. - - -	Ditto ditto.
" " " "	Cheddleton, Leek - - -	W. F. Menzies, M.D. - - -	Ditto ditto.
Suffolk (East and West) - - -	Melton, Woodbridge - - -	J. R. Whitwell, M.B. - - -	A. T. Cobbold, County Hall, Ipswich.
Surrey and Guildford B. - - -	Brookwood, Woking - - -	James A. Lowry, M.D. - - -	R. A. Hodges, County Hall, Kingston-on-Thames.
Surrey - - -	Netherne, Merstham - - -	P. C. Coombes, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.	Ditto ditto.
Sussex (East) - - -	Hellingly - - -	F. R. P. Taylor, M.D. - - -	Reginald Blaker, 211, High Street, Lewes.
" (West) - - -	Chichester - - -	Harold A. Kidd, L.R.C.P. - - -	E. H. Blaker, 9, West Pallant, Chichester.
Warwick C., Coventry C.B., and Warwick B.	Hatton, Warwick - - -	Alfred Miller, M.B. - - -	H. W. Blenkinsop, 1, New Street, Warwick.
Wight, Isle of - - -	Whitecroft, Newport - - -	W. J. A. Erskine, M.D. - - -	J. H. Green, The Asylum, Newport, I.W.
Wilts - - -	Devizes - - -	S. J. Cole, M.D. - - -	G. W. Jackson, Devizes.
Worcester C., Dudley C.B., and Wor- cester C.B.	Powick, Worcester - - -	G. M. P. Braine-Hartnell, L.R.C.P.	G. F. S. Brown, 40, Foregate Street, Worcester.
Worcester C. - - -	Barnsley Hall, near Bromsgrove	P. T. Hughes, M.B. - - -	R. J. Oliver, Shirehall, Worcester.
York, N. Riding - - -	Clifton, York - - -	A. J. Eades, L.R.C.P. I. - - -	Alfred Procter, 5, New Street, York.
" W. Riding, and (except Scalebor Park) Barnsley,	Menston, Leeds - - -	S. Edgerley, M.D. - - -	H. Topham, Asylums' Board Office, Wakefield.
Bradford, Dewsbury, Hali- fax, Huddersfield, Leeds,	Wadsley, Sheffield - - -	W. J. N. Vincent, M.B. - - -	Ditto ditto.
Rotherham, Sheffield C.B., and (for Wadsley and Storches Hall Asylums) Don- caster B.	Wakefield - - -	J. S. Bolton, B.Sc., M.D. - - -	Ditto ditto.
" E. Riding - - -	Storches Hall, Kirkburton, Huddersfield.	T. Stewart Adair, M.D. - - -	Ditto ditto.
	*Scalebor Park, Burley-in- Wharfedale.	J. R. Gilmour, M.B. - - -	Ditto ditto.
	Beverley - - -	M. A. Archdale, M.B. - - -	C. W. Hobson, Beverley.

BOROUGHS

Birmingham	-	-	-	-	Winson Green, Birmingham	-	C. B. Roscrow, L.R.C.P. Ed.	-	W. Hutton, Council House, Birmingham.
"	-	-	-	-	Rubery Hill, near Birmingham	-	A. C. Suffern, M.D.	-	Ditto
Brighton	-	-	-	-	Haywards Heath, Sussex	-	Charles Planck, M.A., M.R.C.S.	-	Hugo Talbot, Town Hall, Brighton.
Bristol	-	-	-	-	Fishponds, Bristol	-	J. V. Blachford, M.D.	-	Edmund J. Taylor, The Council House, Bristol.
Canterbury	-	-	-	-	St. Martin's Hill, Canterbury	-	E. F. Sall, L.R.C.P.	-	H. Fielding, Town Hall, Canterbury.
Cardiff	-	-	-	-	Whitchurch, Glamorgan	-	E. Goodall, M.D.	-	J. L. Wheatley, Town Clerk's Office, Cardiff.
Croydon	-	-	-	-	Warlingham, Whyteleafe, S.O., Surrey.	-	E. S. Pasmore, M.D.	-	J. M. Newnham, Town Hall, Croydon.
Derby	-	-	-	-	Rowditch, Derby	-	S. R. Macphail, M.D.	-	G. T. Lee, Town Hall, Derby.
Exeter	-	-	-	-	Digbys, Heavitree	-	G. N. Bartlett, M.B.	-	H. Lloyd Parry, Town Clerk's Office, Exeter.
Gateshead	-	-	-	-	Stannington, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.	-	J. V. G. Tighe, M.B.	-	W. Swinburne, Town Hall, Gateshead.
Hull	-	-	-	-	De la Pole, Willerby, Hull	-	John Merson, M.D.	-	H. A. Learoyd, Guildhall, Hull.
Ipswich	-	-	-	-	Ipswich	-	W. M. Ogilvie, M.B.	-	W. Bantoft, Town Hall, Ipswich.
Leicester	-	-	-	-	Humberstone, Leicester	-	J. F. Dixon, M.B.	-	H. A. Pritchard, Town Hall, Leicester.
London (City of)	-	-	-	-	Stone, Dartford	-	R. H. Steen, M.D.	-	C. Fitch, 5, Church Passage, Guildhall, E.C.
Middlesbrough	-	-	-	-	Cleveland, Middlesbrough	-	J. W. Geddes, M.B.	-	Preston Kitchen, Town Clerk's Office, Middlesbrough.
Newcastle-upon-Tyne	-	-	-	-	Gosforth, Newcastle-on-Tyne	-	J. T. Callicott, M.D.	-	A. M. Oliver, Town Clerk's Office, Newcastle-on-Tyne.
Newport	-	-	-	-	Caerleon, Mon.	-	W. F. Nelis, M.D.	-	A. A. Newman, Town Clerk's Office, Newport, Monmouth.
Norwich	-	-	-	-	Hellesdon, Norwich	-	David Rice, L.R.C.P.	-	A. H. Miller, Guildhall, Norwich.
Nottingham	-	-	-	-	Mapperley Hill, Nottingham	-	Evan Powell, M.R.C.S.	-	W. J. Board, Guildhall, Nottingham.
Plymouth	-	-	-	-	Blackadon, Ivybridge	-	W. Starkey, M.B.	-	J. H. Ellis, Town Clerk's Office, Plymouth.
Portsmouth	-	-	-	-	Milton, Portsmouth	-	H. Devine, M.D.	-	G. H. Ellerton, Town Hall, Portsmouth.
Sunderland	-	-	-	-	Ryhope, Sunderland	-	James Middlemass, M.D., F.R.C.P. Ed.	-	H. Craven, Town Hall, Sunderland.
West Ham	-	-	-	-	Goodmayes, Ilford, Essex	-	C. L. Hopkins, M.B.	-	G. E. Hilleary, Town Hall, West Ham, E.
York	-	-	-	-	Fulford, York	-		-	P. J. Spalding, Guildhall, York.

\* For private patients only.



H O S P I T A L S.

COUNTY.	HOSPITALS.	MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENTS.
Chester - -	Manchester Royal Lunatic Hospital, Cheadle.	W. Scowcroft, M.R.C.S.
Devon - -	Wonford House, Exeter - -	W. B. Morton, M.D. Lond.
Gloucester - -	Barnwood House, Gloucester -	J. G. Soutar, M.B.
Lincoln - -	Lincoln Lunatic Hospital, The Lawn, Lincoln.	A. P. Russell, M.B.
Middlesex - -	St. Luke's Hospital, Old Street, E.C.	W. Rawes, M.D.
Norfolk - -	Bethel Hospital, Norwich -	S. J. Fielding, M.B.
Northampton -	St. Andrew's Hospital, Northampton.	D. F. Rambaut, M.D.
Notts - -	Nottingham Lunatic Hospital, The Coppice, Nottingham.	D. Hunter, M.B.
Oxford - -	Warneford Asylum, Headington Hill, Oxford.	A. W. Neill, M.D.
Stafford - -	Coton Hill Lunatic Hospital, Stafford.	R. W. Hewson, L.R.C.P. Ed.
Surrey - -	Bethlem Royal Hospital, Lambeth Road, S.E.	J. G. Porter Phillips, M.D.
„ - -	Holloway Sanatorium, St. Ann's Heath, Virginia Water.	W. D. Moore, M.D.
York City - (N.R.)	Bootham Park, York - -	G. R. Jeffrey, M.D.
„ „ (E.R.)	The Retreat, York - -	Bedford Pierce, M.D.
MILITARY AND NAVAL HOSPITALS :		
Hants - -	Royal Military Hospital, Netley, Southampton.	G. E. Miles, M.R.C.S., Major, R.A.M.C.
Norfolk - -	Royal Naval Hospital, Yarmouth	A. Miller, M.B., Fleet Surgeon, R.N.
CRIMINAL ASYLUMS :		
Berks - -	State Criminal Asylum, Broadmoor, Crowthorne.	J. Baker, M.D.
Notts - -	State Criminal Asylum, Rampton, Retford.	W. C. Sullivan, M.D.

# METROPOLITAN LICENSED HOUSES.

H O U S E S.		Number of Patients for which Licensed.			TO WHOM LICENSED.
		M.	F.	Total.	
I. Receiving both Private and Pauper Patients :					
Of both Sexes :					
Bethnal Green, N.E.	-	Bethnal House, Cambridge Road	-	-	R. Burra and J. K. Will, M.D.
II. Receiving Private Patients only :					
(a) Of both Sexes :					
Camberwell, S.E.	-	Camberwell House, Peckham Road	-	-	Lord Henry Fitzgerald, Captain L. P. Irby, and F. H. Edwards, M.D.
Chiswick	-	Chiswick House	-	-	T. S. Tuke, M.B., and C. M. Tuke, M.R.C.S.
Clapton, Upper, N.E.	-	Brooke House	-	-	H. T. Monro, J. O. Adams, M.D., and G. H. Johnston, L.R.C.P. Ed.
Finsbury Park, N.	-	Northumberland House	-	-	A. H. Stocker, H. G. Stocker, and B. Hart, M.D.
Hayes, Uxbridge	-	Hayes Park	-	-	H. F. Stilwell, L.R.C.P., and Miss M. E. Black.
Hillingdon, Uxbridge	-	Moorcroft House (and Laurel Lodge)	-	-	R. J. Stilwell, M.R.C.S., and J. F. Stilwell.
Sion Hill, Brentford	-	Wyke House	-	-	H. M. Bullock, M.R.C.S., and F. Murchison, M.B.
Peckham, S.E.	-	Peckham House	-	-	A. H. Stocker, H. G. Stocker, and F. R. King, M.R.C.S.
Roehampton, S.W.	-	The Priory	-	-	S. G. Turner, Lieut. Col. D. E. Wood, and J. Chambers, M.D.
Shepperton	-	Halliford House	-	-	H. O. S. Ellis, H. Dickenson, and W. J. H. Haslett, M.R.C.S.



METROPOLITAN LICENSED HOUSES—continued.

q. Limited to quiet and harmless cases.

H O U S E S.	Number of Patients for which Licensed.			TO WHOM LICENSED.
	M.	F.	Total.	
(b) Males only :				
South End, Catford, S.E. -	32	-	32	Mrs. Ethel F. Bullmore, and Frederick Caunt. J. N. Sergeant, M.B., Mrs. M. D. K. Margetts, Miss I. T. B. Sergeant, Miss H. S. Sergeant, and Miss M. F. Sergeant.
Tooting Common, S.W. -	28	-	28	
(c) Females only :				
Clapham Park, S.W. - q.	-	12	12	Mrs. F. E. M. Thwaites and G. P. Thwaites. F. Watson, M.B., and Mrs. J. E. Watson.
Finchley, East -	-	8	8	
Hayes, Uxbridge -	-	19	19	R. J. Stilwell, M.B.C.S., and Miss M. G. Thomson. H. F. Stilwell, L.R.C.P. Ed., and Miss B. E. H. Rice.
" " -	-	14	14	
Hendon, N.W. -	-	14	14	H. L. de Caux, L.S.A., and Miss S. Bridger. A. H. Sutherland, Mrs. C. M. A. Sutherland, and Miss E. B. Brodie.
Kensington, West, W. -	-	35	35	
Southall -	-	10	10	W. H. Bailey, M.D. J. H. Earls, M.D., E. W. White, M.B., and Mrs. H. White.
Streatham Hill, S.W. -	-	30	30	

PROVINCIAL LICENSED HOUSES.

[*m.* Males only ; *f.* Females only ]

COUNTY.	HOUSES.	TO WHOM LICENSED.	Number of Patients for which Licensed.			CLERK TO VISITORS.	MEDICAL VISITORS.
			M.	F.	T.		
Beds [Bedford Borough] <i>f.</i>	Bishopstone House, Bedford	Mrs. Beatrice Peele, Dr. Ralph Norman, Mrs. C. W. G. Norman, Miss E. M. C. Buszard, Miss B. C. Peele, and Miss D. M. Peele.	-	10	10	Mark Whyley, Bedford -	Rowland Hill Coombs, M.D.
Beds - -	Springfield House, Bedford	David Bower, M.D., Mrs. M. L. Bower, W. S. Bower, C. W. Bower, and Miss Mary Bellars.	Not more than 24	34	48	W. W. Marks, ditto -	E. C. Sharpin, M.R.C.S.
Derby - -	Wye House, Buxton -	T. Graeme Dickson, L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S. Ed., and Mrs. I. C. Dickson.	22	22	44	J. B. Boycott, Chapel-en-le-Frith.	H. Shipton, F.R.C.S.
Devon - <i>f.</i>	Court Hall, Kenton, Exeter	Miss B. M. Mules, M.D., and Miss A. S. Mules.	-	8	8	F. A. Pearce, Exeter -	L. P. Black, M.B.
" - -	Plympton House, Plympton	Alfred Turner, M.D., and Mrs. F. M. Turner, and J. C. Nixon, M.B.	18	26	44	R. B. Johns, Plymouth -	R. H. Clay, M.D.
Durham - <i>q.</i>	Dinsdale Park, Darlington	H. W. Kershaw, M.R.C.S., and Mrs. Amelia Kershaw.	22	22	44	G. H. Watson, Darlington	{ Sir G. H. Philipson, M.D.
" - -	Middleton Hall, Middleton St. George.	R. H. O. Garbutt and L. Harris-Liston, M.D.	25	40	65	Ditto ditto -	
Essex - <i>f.</i>	Littleton Hall, Shenfield, Brentwood.	H. E. Haynes, L.R.C.P., Mrs. L. M. Haynes, and Miss M. G. E. Wilson.	-	25	25	W. B. Blood, Witham -	E. A. Hunt, M.R.C.S.
Gloucester -	Northwoods, Winterbourne, Bristol.	J. D. Thomas, M.B., and Mrs. R. M. P. Thomas.	25	25	50	C. A. H. Montague, Stokescroft, Bristol.	{ J. Michell Clarke, M.D., and J. Edward Shaw, M.B.
" -	The Retreat, Fairford	A. C. King Turner, M.B., and Mrs. E. S. King Turner.	Not more than 25	35	50	Robert W. Ellett, Cirencester.	



PROVINCIAL LICENSED HOUSES—*continued*.[*p.* House receiving Paupers—*m.* Males only ; *f.* Females only ; *q.* limited to quiet and harmless cases.]

COUNTY.	HOUSES.	TO WHOM LICENSED.	Number of Patients for which Licensed.			CLERK TO VISITORS.	MEDICAL VISITORS.
			M.	F.	T.		
Hants .	Westbrooke House, Alton -	J. F. Briscoe, M.R.C.S., and Miss E. J. Wynter.	10	20	30	H. Barber, The Castle, Winchester.	E. J. L. Leslie, L.R.C.P. Ed.
Hants .	<i>f.</i> The Briars, Sandown, Isle of Wight.	Miss Mary Griffiths and Miss E. M. Griffiths.	-	5	5	H. Barber, The Castle, Winchester.	{ S. L. O. Young, M.D., and J. Cooper, M.B.
Kent .	Redlands, Hadlow, Tonbridge.	Mrs. Harmer and W. A. Harmer, L.S.A.	20	10	30	C. E. Warner, Tonbridge	T. Joyce, M.D.
"	Riverhead House, Seven-oaks.	Mrs. M. L. Macartney -	-	8	8	Ditto	Ditto.
"	Malling Place, West Malling, Kent.	G. H. Adam, L.R.C.P. -	18	21	39	Ditto	Ditto.
Lancaster <i>f.</i>	Overdale, Outwood, Whitefield, Manchester.	P. G. Mould, L.R.C.P., and Miss G. Jones.	-	14	14	John Crofton, Manchester	A. Boutflower, M.R.C.S.
"	Haydock Lodge, Ashton, Newton-le-Willows.	C. T. Street, L.R.C.P., Mrs. Mabel R. Street, J. C. Wootton, L.R.C.P., and P. G. Mould, L.R.C.P.	80	90	150	H. Hatton, Warrington -	H. Langdale, M.D.
" [Liverpool City].	Tue Brook Villa, Liverpool	George Duffus, M.B., F. E. Ingall, F.R.C.S., and J. J. Tisdall, L.R.C.P.	26	26	52	R. S. Cleaver, 26, North John Street, Liverpool.	Sir J. Barr, M.D.
Lancaster -	Shaftesbury House, Formby, Liverpool.	Stanley A. Gill, M.D., Mrs. F. W. Gill, Miss V. F. D. Gill, and E. S. H. Gill, M.B.	Not more than 20	30	40	G. H. Eaton, Liverpool -	T. R. Glynn, M.D.
Norfolk [Norwich City].	Heigham Hall, Norwich -	J. G. Gordon-Munn, M.D. -	40	55	95	{ W. R. Cooper, Norwich	H. J. Starling, M.B.
" <i>f.</i>	The Grove, Old Catton, Norwich.	C. A. P. Osburne, F.R.C.S. Ed., Miss F. R. McLintock, and Miss M. H. McLintock.	-	21	21		

Shropshire	Stretton House, Church Stretton.	Lieut. Col. A. A. Watson, L.R.C.P. Ed., Mrs. J. Watson, J. W. W. Adamson, M.R.C.S., Mrs. A. P. Adamson, and Miss M. A. Williams.	40	-	40	W. Baxter, Shrewsbury.	W. H. Packer, M.D.
"	Grove House, All Stretton	J. McClintock, L.R.C.P., Mrs. E. G. McLintock, Miss A. Thomson.	-	40	40	Ditto	Ditto.
"	St. Mary's House, Whit-church.	C. H. Gwynn, M.D., and Mrs. C. M. Gwynn.	-	6	6	Ditto	Ditto.
"	Boreatton Park, Baschurch, near Shrewsbury.	E. H. O. Sankey, M.B., and Mrs. C. Sankey.	12	18	30	Ditto	Ditto.
Somerset	Brislington House, Bristol-	Mrs. A. Fox, and J. M. Rutherford, M.B., H. F. Fox, and W. Fox.	44	62	106	C. F. Whittuck, Bath -	{ R. S. Smith, M.D., R. E. Moorhead, L.R.C.P., F. St. J. Bullen, M.R.C.S., E. W. Moore, M.B., G. S. Pope, L.R.C.P., and H. T. S. Aveline, M.D.
"	Bailbrook House, Bath-easton.	N. Lavers, M.D., Mrs. B. G. LeM. Lavers, E. M. Wright, and Mary E. Martin.	11	36	44		
Stafford	Ashwood House, Kingswin-ford, Dudley.	H. G. Peacock, L.R.C.P. Ed., and J. F. G. Pietersen, L.R.C.P. Lond.	11	20	31	Eustace Joy, County Buildings, Stafford.	C. Reid, M.B.
"	Moat House, Tamworth	Edward Hollins, Miss S. Michaux, and Claude Hollins.	-	16	16	Ditto	Ditto.
Surrey	The Silver Birches, Church-street, Epsom	Miss M. O. Daniel and E. G. C. Daniel, M.B.	-	14	14	T. W. Weeding, County Hall, Kingston-on-T.	F. C. Gayton, M.D.
Sussex, East	Ticehurst House	H. F. H. Newington, M.R.C.P. Ed. -	47	45	92	G. M. Harris, County Hall, Lewes.	F. Fawssett, M.B.
"	St. George's Retreat, Burgess Hill.	Miss Ward, Miss McNern, Miss M. Foley, Miss McEvoy, Miss Stoker, Miss Doran, and Miss Slattery.	-	75	75	Ditto	Ditto.
"	Periteau House, Winchel-sea, Rye, S.O.	H. Baird, M.D., and Mrs. I. M. Baird	-	5	5	Ditto	Ditto.
" [Hastings Borough]	Ashbrook Hall, Hollington	Charles E. H. Somerset and Mrs. E. M. Somerset.	-	6	6	F. G. Langham, 44A, Robertson-street, Hastings.	E. R. Mansell, M.R.C.S.
Warwick	Glendossill and Hurst House, Henley-in-Arden.	S. H. Agar, M.R.C.S., John J. Agar, and Miss Ellen E. Trait.	20	28	48	S. R. Field, Leamington	T. W. Thursfield, M.D.
Wilts [New Sarum City] p.	Fisherton House, Salisbury	Mrs. Chubb, Cecil H. E. Chubb, LL.B., and R. T. Finch, M.B.	278	394	672*	A. C. Jonas, Salisbury	{ H. P. Blackmore, M.D., and E. T. Fison, M.D.

\* Not more than 150 to be of the Private class.



## PROVINCIAL LICENSED HOUSES—continued.

[f. Females only.]

COUNTY.	HOUSES.	TO WHOM LICENSED.	Number of Patients for which Licensed.			CLERK TO VISITORS.	MEDICAL VISITORS.
			M.	F.	T.		
Wilts -	Laverstock House, Salisbury	E. C. Plummer, M.R.C.S., J. O. March, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., and Mrs. C. B. C. Plummer.	35	35	70	W. L. Bown, Trowbridge	C. R. Straton, F.R.C.S. Ed.
" -	Fiddington House, Market Lavington, Devizes.	J. R. Benson, Mrs. E. Benson, Miss B. L. Benson, and Miss M. Parsons.	14 to 16	16 to 14	30	Ditto	G. S. A. Waylen, M.R.C.S.
" -	Kingsdown House, Box -	H. C. MacBryan, L.R.C.P. Ed., Mrs. A. K. MacBryan, John C. W. MacBryan, and Edward C. MacBryan.	Not more than 13	37	43	W. L. Bown, Trowbridge	W. T. Briscoe, M.D.
York, W.R. f.	Greta Bank, Burton-in-Lonsdale, Kirkby Lonsdale.	Miss Sarah J. Perkin, Evelyn Mould, and C. T. Street, L.R.C.P.	10 or 10	10	10	W. H. Coles, Wakefield -	{ F. H. Wood, L.R.C.P., and J. F. Dow, M.D.
"	The Grange, Kimbworth, Rotherham.	W. C. S. Clapham, M.D. Brussels, M.R.C.P. Ed., and G. E. Mould, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.	-	20	20	C. L. des Forges, Rotherham.	A. Robinson, M.D.
" [Rotherham Borough] f. York, City - f.	The Pleasaunce, Heworth, York.	L. D. H. Baugh, M.B., and Miss J. S. Baugh, M.B.	-	22	22	H. V. Scott, York -	D. S. Long, M.D.

LIST of CERTIFIED INSTITUTIONS, CERTIFIED HOUSES, and APPROVED HOMES under the MENTAL DEFICIENCY ACT, 1913,  
with the Names of Managers or Owners, and Clerks to Visitors, and the Number and Class of Patients.

(Corrected to 1st January 1917.)  
CERTIFIED INSTITUTIONS.

COUNTY.	Name and Address of Institution.	Names of Managers or Owners.	Clerks to Visitors.	Number and Class of Patients.
Berkshire - -	Cumnor Rise, Cumnor, with ancillary premises, St. Peter - le - Bailey Rectory, 19, New Inn Hall Street, Oxford.	The Oxford Branch of the National Association for Promoting the Welfare of the Feeble-minded. Hon. Sec. of Branch :—Hon. P. Bruce, Radcliffe House, St. Giles, Oxford.	J. T. Morland, Shire Hall, Reading. Jas. Rose, County Hall, Oxford.	46 feeble-minded females, not more than 22 at Cumnor Rise, nor 24 at St. Peter-le - Bailey Rectory, and not more than five of whom are to be private patients. The age of admission is from 14 years. Epileptics and fallen women not taken. Poor Law cases received.
Cheshire - -	Sandlebridge, Alderley Edge.*  Ashton House (Seaside Laundry Home), Parkgate, Chester.	Incorporated Lancs and Cheshire Society for the Permanent Care of the Feeble-minded. Hon. Sec. :—J. S. Walker, 54, Kenwood Road, Stretford, Manchester. Liverpool Ladies' Association for the Care and Training of Girls. Hon. Sec. :—Miss J. M. Grayson, 29, Ullett Road, Liverpool.	R. Potts, Northgate Street, Chester.  Do. do.	295 higher-grade defectives of either sex.  20 high-grade feeble-minded girls. Admission over 14 years of age. Roman Catholics not received.
Cumberland -	Durran Hill House, Carlisle.	Westminster Diocesan Education Fund - Sec. :—T. W. Hunter, Archbishop's House, Victoria Street, London, S.W.	A. H. Collingwood, 15, Fisher Street, Carlisle.	65 feeble-minded Roman Catholic females, aged 16 years and over. Criminals and fallen women not accepted. Poor Law cases received.

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## CERTIFIED INSTITUTIONS—continued.

COUNTY.	Name and Address of Institution.	Names of Managers or Owners.	Clerks to Visitors.	Number and Class of Patients.
Derby	Whittington Hall (Midland Counties Institution), Chesterfield.  The Hopwell Hall Colony, near Derby.*	The Incorporation of National Institutions for Persons requiring Care and Control. Warden :—Rev. H. N. Burden, 14, Howick Place, Victoria Street, London, S.W. The Committee of the Nottingham and Notts Association for the Permanent Care of the Feeble-minded. Hon. Sec. :—Mrs. Kipping, 40, Magdala Road, Nottingham.	J. B. Boycott, Chapel-en-le-Frith.  Do. do.	400 female patients.  50 male feeble-minded cases over the age of 7 years.
Devon	Western Counties Institution, Starcross, near Exeter.*	Committee of Management - - -	J. A. Pearce, Exeter	230 males and 106 females.
Durham	Monkton Hall Home for Lads, Monkton, Jarrow-on-Tyne.	The Committee of the North Eastern Association for the Care of the Feeble-minded. Hon. Sec. :—Dr. Ethel Williams, 3, Osborne Terrace, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.	G. H. Watson, Darlington.	48 male feeble-minded cases. Age on admission, 16 to 20 years.
Essex	Royal Eastern Counties' Institution for Idiots, Colchester. Thurlby House School, Woodford Bridge.*†  Etloe House, Church Road, Leyton.	Board of Directors - - - -  Westminster Diocesan Education Fund - Sec. :—T. W. Hunter, Archbishop's House, Westminster, London, S.W. Thos. William Hunter, Walter McDonnell Kelley, and Daniel Carroll,	C. W. Denton, 8, East Stockwell Street, Colchester. W. B. Blood, Witham  Do. do.	512 male and female patients.  40 feeble-minded Roman Catholic boys. Poor Law cases received.  122 feeble-minded females, from 16 years of age and of the Roman Catholic religion. Poor Law cases received.

Gloucester - -	The Co-operative Sanatorium (New Lodge, Leon House, The Homestead and St. Keverne), Billericay. Brunswick House, Mistley.	The Co-operative Sanatoria, Ltd. Sec.:—Thos. Win. Edwards, New Lodge, Billericay, S.O.	Do.	do.	56 male patients, excepting those who are dangerous to themselves or others, runaways, or who require physical restraint and are unsuitable for care on the "open-door" system.
	St. Mary's Home, Painswick, near Stroud.	The London Asylums and Mental Deficiency Committee. Clerk:—H. F. Keene, 2, Savoy Hill, Victoria Embankment, W.C.	Do.	do.	50 male patients, not less than 16 years of age.
	Stoke Park, Bristol, with ancillary premises: Royal Victoria Home, Horfield, Bristol, and Clevedon Hall, Clevedon, Somerset, Beech House, and Heath House.	Samuel Gilbert Jones, and Harriett Catharine Wemyss, Spinster.	C. A. H. Montague, 65, Stoke Croft, Bristol.	do.	26 female feeble-minded cases. Age of admission 14 to 25 years, and of the Church of England. Cases over the age of 25 to be received only with the previous consent of the Board.
(Local Authority: Bristol County Borough Council.)	Chasefield Laundry Home, 874, Fishponds Road, Fishponds, Bristol.	The Incorporation of National Institutions for Persons requiring Care and Control. Warden:—Rev. H. N. Burden, 14, Howick Place, Victoria Street, London, S.W.	Do.	do.	Patients. Stoke Park - - - - 750 Royal Victoria Home - - - 42 Clevedon Hall - - - - 58 Beech House - - - - 90 Heath House - - - - 88 Total not to exceed - 1,028
		The Sub-Committee of the Bristol Preventive Mission (for the management of Chasefield). Hon. Secs.:—Miss Alice Mary Lavington and Miss Clara E. Sheppard, Stoberry Lodge, 18, Ashgrove Road, Redland, Bristol.	A. J. Esbester, 5, Knowle Road, Bristol.		Males - - - - 478 Females - - - - 650 Class:—Defectives of all classes within the meaning of the Mental Deficiency Act, 1913.
					38 feeble-minded defectives. Poor Law cases received.

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## CERTIFIED INSTITUTIONS—continued.

COUNTY.	Name and Address of Institution.	Names of Managers or Owners.	Clerks to Visitors.	Number and Class of Patients.
Hampshire -	St. Mary's Home, Alton, Hants.	Sisters of the Community of St. Mary the Virgin, of Wantage, Berks.	H. Barber, The Castle, Winchester.	45 defectives of the female sex and over the age of 16 years, who might have had illegitimate children. Poor Law cases received.
Herts -	St. Elizabeth's Home for Epileptics, Much Hadham.*†	The Very Rev. Canon Sutcliffe, Paul Strickland, Esq., F. W. Sherwood, Esq., Sir Charles Cuffe, K.C.B. Sec.:—T. W. Hunter, Archbishop's House, Westminster, S.W.	Sir Chas. E. Longmore, K.C.B., Hertford.	28 males, 108 females, idiots, imbeciles, and feeble-minded cases of the Roman Catholic religion.
Kent -	Princess Christian's Farm Colony, Hildenboro', Kent.	National Association for the Feeble-minded of 72, Denison House, 296, Vauxhall Bridge Road, Westminster, S.W.	C. E. Warner, Tonbridge.	42 males, 50 females.
Lancaster -	Royal Albert Institution, Lancaster.	Central Committee of Management -	J. B. Sanderson, 67, Church Street, Lancaster.	461 males and 289 females.
	Pontville Special School, Aughton, Ormskirk.*†	Rt. Rev. Mgr. Canon Pinnington, Rev. James Boniface McKinley. Miss Mary Sylvester Halpin, Miss Kathleen Kilmartin, Miss Mary Murphy, and Ralph Leigh Collison. Hon. Sec.:—Very Rev. W. Canon Pinnington, The Presbytery, Great Mersey Street, Liverpool.	G. W. Swift, 5, Clayton Square, Liverpool.	113 male patients: Roman Catholic feeble-minded children, between the ages of 5 and 16 years.
	Dovecot (Horticultural School), Knotty Ash, Liverpool.*†	The Liverpool Ladies' Association for the Care and Training of Girls. Hon. Sec.:—Miss J. M. Grayson, 29, Ullett Road, Liverpool.	Do. do.	55 high-grade feeble-minded girls; age of admission from 10 to 12 years. Roman Catholics not received.

Leicester (Local Authority : Leicester County Borough Council.)	Adcote (Laundry and Training Home), Pilch Lane, Knotty Ash, Liverpool. Brockhall, Langho, near Blackburn. 350, Moss Lane East, Moss Side, Manchester.	The Liverpool Ladies' Association for the Care and Training of Girls. Hon. Sec. :—Miss J. M. Grayson, 29, Ullett Road, Liverpool. Lancashire Asylums' Board : Sir Harcourt E. Clare, Clerk. Committee of the Macalpine Rescue and Maternity Homes. Hon. Sec. :—Miss A. H. Macalpine, 164, Denmark Road, Moss Side, Manchester.	Do.  L. Cotman, 8, Lune Street, Preston. T. B. Wilby, City Police Courts, Manchester.	19 high-grade feeble-minded girls ; age on admission over 14 years. Roman Catholics not received.  158 female imbeciles, feeble-minded and moral imbeciles. 7 female feeble-minded and moral imbeciles over the age of 16 years.
London	Cross Corners, Belgrave, Leicester.  41, Downs Road, Clapton, N.E.  46-48, Pembury Road, Clapton, N.E.  39, Downs Road, Clapton, N.E.	The County Borough Council of Leicester -  The Committee of The Girls' Training Homes, Clapton. Sec. :—Miss C. Tozer, 39, Downs Road, Clapton, London, N.E. Do.  Do.	T. H. Wright, London Road, Leicester.  Jno. Dix, Sessions House, Clerken- well. Do.  Do.	20 female feeble-minded cases.  25 feeble-minded cases of the female sex, aged 16 years and upwards ; must be Protestants.  30 feeble-minded cases of the female sex, aged 16 years and upwards ; must be Protestants. Not more than one to be a private patient. 25 feeble-minded cases of the female sex, aged 8 years and upwards, all of childish attainments and habits ; must be Protestants. Not more than two to be private patients. 40 female feeble-minded cases.
	Clifton House, 127, Ux- bridge Road, Shepherd's Bush, W. Springfield Lodge, Grove Hill Road, Denmark Hill, S.E.	Miss Pierce, Secretary, Preventive and Rescue Homes of the Church Army, 57, Bryanston Street, Marble Arch, W. Miss Adelaide Cox, Commissioner for Women's Social Work of the Salvation Army, 280, Mare Street, Hackney, N.E.	Do.  Do.  Do.	28 female feeble-minded cases, aged 18 to 40 years.

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## CERTIFIED INSTITUTIONS—continued.

COUNTY.	Name and Address of Institution.	Names of Managers or Owners.	Clerks to Visitors.	Number and Class of Patients.
London— <i>cont.</i>	The Helping Hand Home, 16, Cathcart Hill, Highgate, N.	Committee of the Association for Helping Mentally Deficient Children. Hon. Sec.:—Mrs. Geoffrey Russell, 20, Gower Street, W.C.	Jno. Dix, Sessions House, Clerkenwell.	25 female feeble-minded cases. Age on admission to be from 14 to 20 years.
Middlesex	Crathorne, Oak Lane, East Finchley.	The Committee of the Finchley Home for Feeble-minded Mothers and their Children. Hon. Sec.:—Mrs. Moss-Blundell, 7, North Grove, Highgate, London, N.	W. G. Austin, Guildhall, Westminster, S.W.	32 mothers and their children who are feeble-minded or moral imbeciles. The number of mothers never to exceed 20, and no child to be retained beyond the age of 7 years. Poor Law cases received.
	Bramley House, Gordon Hill, Enfield. Pield Heath House School, Hillingdon.*†	Middlesex Mental Deficiency Committee - Clerk:—H. Scott Freeman, Staines. The Very Rev. Canon Sutcliffe, Paul Strickland, Esq., F. W. Sherwood, Esq., Miss Mary M. Sutcliffe, and Thomas W. Hunter, Esq.	Do. do. Do. do.	44 female feeble-minded cases, aged 16 years and upwards. 89 females. Feeble-minded and moral imbeciles of the Roman Catholic religion.
Oxford (Local Authority: Oxford County Borough Council.)	St. Peter-le-Bailey Rectory, New Inn Hall Street, Oxford.	The Oxford branch of the National Association for Promoting the Welfare of the Feeble-minded. Hon. Sec. of Branch:—Hon. P. Bruce, Radcliffe House, St. Giles, Oxford.	Jas. Rose, County Hall, Oxford.	Not more than 24 feeble-minded female patients.
Somerset (Local Authority: Bath County Borough Council.)	Rock Hall House (Magdalen Hospital School), Combe Down, Bath.	Municipal Charity Trustees of the City of Bath.	E. N. Fuller, LL.B., Bath.	34 children of both sexes.
	Stoke Park, Bristol, with ancillary premises.	<i>See under County of Gloucester.</i>		

Suffolk	-	St. Joseph's Home, The Croft, Sudbury.	Miss Mary Jane Halpin, Rev. Augustine Peacock, Major Frederick Goat, Miss Mary Sebastian Murray.	M. Braithwaite, Sudbury.	15 feeble-minded cases of the female sex, from 16 to 20 years of age, and of the Roman Catholic religion. Poor Law cases received. About 600 patients of both sexes.
Surrey	-	The Royal Earlswood Institution for Mental Defectives, Redhill.  South Side Home, Streatham Common, Streatham, S.W.	Board of Management - - -  The London Asylums and Mental Deficiency Committee. Clerk :—H. F. Keene, 2, Savoy Hill, Victoria Embankment, W.C.	T. W. Weeding, County Hall, Kingston - on - Thames. Jno. Dix, Sessions House, Clerkenwell.	80 females. Imbeciles, feeble-minded and moral imbeciles. Higher grade cases, chiefly above 16 years of age, but including some younger children and physically defective cases.
Warwick	-	Midland Counties Institution, Knowle, near Birmingham.	General and Managing Committee -	S. R. Field, Leamington.	129 patients of both sexes.
Warwick (Local Authority : Birmingham County Borough Council.)	-	The Agatha Stacey Home, Rednal, near Birmingham.	The Committee of the Agatha Stacey Home (No. 1). Financial Sec. :—Miss C. P. Fleetwood, Depôt, 158, Broad Street, Birmingham.	C. A. Carter, Birmingham.	35 female feeble-minded patients over 15 years of age.
Warwick	-	The Agatha Stacey Home, Enniskerry, Knowle, Warwick.	The Committee of the Agatha Stacey Home (No. 2). Financial Sec. :—Miss C. P. Fleetwood.	S. R. Field, Leamington.	24 high-grade female feeble-minded patients over 15 years of age.
Yorks, W.R.	-	Mid Yorks Certified Institution, Whixley, Yorks.	Mid Yorkshire Joint Board for the Mentally Defective.	W. H. Coles, Wakefield.	120 patients ; not more than 70 of either sex. All classes within the Act.
(Local Authority : Bradford County Borough Council.)	-	Ashfield, Thornton, Bradford.	The County Borough Council of Bradford - Clerk :—F. Stevens, Town Hall, Bradford.	Wm. Greaves, Bradford.	36 male patients, able-bodied, between the ages of 7 and 30 years, and residents of the City of Bradford.

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## INSTITUTIONS CERTIFIED UNDER SECTION 37.

COUNTY.	Name and Address of Institution.	Names of Managers or Owners.	Clerks to Visitors.	Number and Class of Patients.
Berks - - -	Bradfield Union Workhouse, Bradfield.	Bradfield Board of Guardians - - -	J. T. Morland, Shire Hall, Reading.	8 females. Feeble-minded cases. No children to be admitted.
Bucks - - -	The Union Workhouse, Winslow.	The Guardians : Winslow Union - - -	W. N. Midgley, High Street, Winslow.	20 males and 20 females. Imbeciles and feeble-minded.
Chester - - -	Imbecile Block, Chester Workhouse, Hoole, near Chester.	The Guardians : Chester Union - - -	S. G. Sharpe, Clerk to Justices, Chester.	18 males and 22 females. All classes within meaning of Act.
	Birkenhead Union Sanatorium, Trammere, Birkenhead.	The Guardians : Birkenhead Union - - -	Edmund Spencer, Justices' Clerk's Office, Birkenhead.	6. All classes within meaning of Act over age of 16 years.
Essex - - -	Tendring Union Workhouse, Tendring, Harwich.	The Guardians : Tendring Union - - -	W. B. Blood, Witham	46 patients, of whom not more than 23 shall be males and not more than 23 females.
Gloucester - - - (Local Authority : Bristol County Borough Council.)	Bristol Poor Law Institution, Stapleton, Bristol.	The Guardians : Bristol Union - - -	A. J. Esbester, 5, Knowle Road, Bristol.	15 male and 35 female defectives above the age of 7 years.
Hampshire - - - (Local Authority : Southampton County Borough Council.)	The Parish Infirmary Buildings, Shirley Warren, Southampton.	The Guardians : Southampton Union - - -	G. F. Bassett, Southampton.	54 unemployable male defectives.
Herts - - -	The Watford Poor Law Institution, Vicarage Road, Watford.	The Guardians : Watford Union - - -	W. G. Austin, Guildhall, Westminster.	15 female patients. All classes within meaning of Act between the ages of 14 and 45 years.

Isle of Wight	-	Isle of Wight Workhouse, Parkhurst, Newport, Isle of Wight.	The Guardians: Isle of Wight Union	-	H. Barber, The Castle, Winchester.	5 males and 5 females. Idiot, imbecile, or feeble-minded defectives between the ages of 16 and 60 years.
Lancashire	-	Seafeld House, Seaforth, near Liverpool.	The Guardians: West Derby Union	-	G. W. Swift, 5, Clayton Square, Liverpool.	80 males and 189 females of all classes under Mental Deficiency Act.
London	-	Kensington Union Workhouse, Marloes Road, W.	The Guardians: Parish of St. Mary Abbott's	-	John Dix, Sessions House, Clerkenwell.	30 females. Women and girls of any of the classes of defectives within the meaning of the Act of the type constantly "in and out," and those who have illegitimate children dependent on them provided they are suitable for the accommodation available, without special limit of age.
		Woolwich Union Workhouse, Plumstead.	The Guardians: Woolwich Union	-	Do.	25 males and 25 females. All classes within meaning of the Act not under 16 years of age.
Middlesex	-	Receiving Wards, Enfield House, Chase Side, Enfield.	The Guardians: Edmonton Union	-	W. G. Austin, Guildhall, Westminster.	40 males. Feeble-minded boys and adult males.
		Warkworth House, Brentford Union Workhouse, Isleworth.	The Guardians: Brentford Union	-	Do.	38 males. Idiots and imbeciles (children).
Norfolk	-	Norwich Poor Law Institution, Bowthorpe Lodge, Norwich.	The Guardians: Norwich Union	-	W. R. Cooper, Town Close, Norwich.	20 females. All classes within meaning of the Act.
Northumberland	-	Prudhoe Hall Colony and Burn House, Prudhoe, Northumberland.	The Northern Counties Joint Poor Law Committee, Poor Law Offices, South Shields.	-	H. D. Irwin, 3, Royal Arcade, Newcastle-on-Tyne.	105 patients, of whom not more than 31 shall be males and not more than 74 shall be females. 31 males and 58 females at Prudhoe Hall Buildings, and 16 females at Burn House.
Notts	-	The Poor Law Institution, Mansfield.	The Guardians: Mansfield Union	-	H. Hampton Copnall, Shire Hall, Nottingham.	3 male and 3 female patients over the age of 14 years.



INSTITUTIONS CERTIFIED UNDER SECTION 37—*continued.*

COUNTY.	Name and Address of Institution.	Name of Managers or Owners.	Clerks to Visitors.	Number and Class of Patients.
Somerset - -	Imbecile Wards, Long Ashton Union Workhouse, Flax Bourton.	The Guardians: Long Ashton Union -	C. F. Whittuck, 2, Northumberland Buildings, Bath.	10 males and 6 females. All classes within meaning of the Act.
Stafford - - (Local Authority: Burton-on-Trent County Borough Council.)	Burton-on-Trent Union Workhouse.	The Guardians: Burton-on-Trent Union -	H. W. Goodger, Stapenhill, Burton-on-Trent.	5 males and 15 females. All classes within meaning of the Act.
(Local Authority: Wolverhampton County Borough Council.)	The Mental Wards, Union Workhouse, Heath Town, Wolverhampton.	The Guardians: Wolverhampton Union -	Eustace Joy, M.A., County Buildings, Stafford.	17 males and 14 females.
Surrey - -	Croydon Union Workhouse, Queen's Road, Croydon.	The Guardians: Croydon Union -	J. M. Newnham, Town Hall, Croydon.	3 males and 3 females from the parish of Penge. All classes within meaning of the Act.
Warwick - -	London Road Institution, Coventry.	Coventry Board of Guardians -	S. R. Field, Leamington.	18 defectives, 8 males and 10 females. All classes within meaning of the Mental Deficiency Act over the age of 16 years.
Wilts - -	The Union Workhouse, Bowden Hill, Chippenham.	The Guardians: Chippenham Union -	W. L. Bown, Trowbridge.	21 patients, not more than 15 males and 6 females (feeble-minded).
	Devizes Union Workhouse, St. James, Devizes.	The Guardians: Devizes Union -	G. W. Jackson, Devizes.	16 females. Imbeciles, between the ages of 20 and 50 years.
	Pewsey Union Workhouse	The Guardians: Pewsey Union -	W. L. Bown, Trowbridge.	4 female defectives. Feeble-minded and moral imbeciles.

	Trowbridge and Melksham Union Work-house, Semington, Trowbridge.	The Guardians: Trowbridge and Melksham Union.	Do.	24 female patients. All classes within meaning of the Act.
Worcester	Mental Wards, Dudley Poor Law Institution, Sedgley.	The Guardians: Dudley Union	J. Smith, Town Hall, Dudley.	50 males and 50 females. All classes within meaning of the Act.
	Evesham Union Work-house Infirmary, Evesham.	The Guardians: Evesham Union	C. H. Bird, Shire Hall, Worcester.	4 males and 4 females.
(Local Authority: Birmingham County Borough Council.)	Monyhull Colony, King's Heath, Birmingham.	The Guardians: Birmingham Union	C. A. Carter, Birmingham.	70 males and 60 females. Those under 5 and over 40 years of age, as well as those incapable of being trained, excluded.
Yorkshire: East Riding. (Local Authority: York County Borough Council.)	Poor Law Institution, 75, Huntington Road, York.	The Guardians: York Union	H. Venn Scott, Clifford Street, York.	10 males and 20 females. Idiot, imbecile and feeble-minded classes over age of 16 years.



## CERTIFIED HOUSES.

COUNTY.	Name and Address of Home.	Names of Managers or Owners.	Clerks to Visitors.	Number and Class of Patients.
Derbyshire -	Rydal Hurst, Tennyson Avenue, Chesterfield.	Miss A. Mole and Miss A. E. H. Bruee -	J. B. Boyeott, Chapel-en-le-Frith.	6 children of either sex (imbeciles and feeble-minded under age of 13).
Dorset -	The Rectory, Hinton Martel, Wimborne.	Rev. A. H. Baverstock - - -	E. A. Ffooks, County Offices, Dorehester.	8 male patients (imbeciles and feeble-minded) : harmless cases over the age of 14 years, younger cases to be received only with the consent of the Board.
Lancashire -	Cavendish House, Woodvale, Ainsdale, near Southport.	Miss Kathleen Bowyer - - -	G. W. Swift, 5, Clayton Square, Liverpool.	42 female (imbecile and feeble-minded) patients from 3 years of age.
	Linthal, Barkfield Avenue, Formby, near Liverpool.	Miss Kathleen Bowyer - - -	Do. do.	32 male patients from 3 to 18 years of age.
Middlesex -	Arniston, The Grove, Isleworth.	Miss Janet Mary Isbister and Miss Margaret Dora Isbister.	W. G. Austin, Guildhall, Westminster.	15 private patients--8 males, 7 females.
	Fernhurst, 8, Mattoek Lane, Ealing.	Miss Sarah Margaret Maedowall - -	Do. do.	20 imbecile and feeble-minded private patients, boys and girls.
	Normansfield, Hampton Wick, Kingston - on - Thames.	R. L. Langdon-Down, M.B., and P. L. Langdon-Down, M.B.	Do. do.	140 males and females : not more than 100 of either sex at any one time.
	The Gables, Upper Teddington Road, Hampton Wick, Kingston-on-Thames.	Miss F. H. Deck - - -	Do. do.	18 defectives of either sex : idiots and imbeciles.
Yorkshire -	The Grange, Altofts, Normanton.	Mrs. E. A. Howard - - -	W. H. Coles, Wakefield.	15 imbecile and feeble-minded private patients of the female sex.

# APPROVED HOMES.

COUNTY.	Name and Address of Home.	Names of Managers or Owners.	Number and Class of Patients.
Cornwall - - -	The Elizabeth Barclay Home of Industry, Bodmin.	The Committee of the Elizabeth Barclay Home of Industry, Bodmin. Hon. Sec.:—Mrs. E. M. S. Shaw.	26 female defectives.
Dorset - - -	King's Gate, and Frithstow, West Moors, Dorset.	The Society of the Crown of Our Lord, vested at present in the name of Miss Bertha James, called the Manager. (Miss James, 10, Burton Court, Lower Sloane Street, London, S.W.)	12 female defectives, 6 in each house. Church of England cases only received. Ages of patients vary from 7 to 25 years. Poor Law cases received.
Essex - - -	Gay Bowers, West Hanningfield, Chelmsford.	Percy Chennells and Mrs. Gertrude Chennells -	7 patients, all of one sex. (At present only males are received.)
Flint - - -	"Walmer" School for Blind and Blind Deaf, Rhyl.	Miss Annie Elizabeth Roberts - - -	6 male and 7 female defectives (including infants).
Gloucester - - -	Southend House School, Pittville, Cheltenham.	Miss Agnes King-Turner - - -	6 male and 10 female defectives (imbeciles, feeble-minded and moral imbeciles); males from 7 to 16 years of age; females from 7 to 50 years of age.
(Local Authority: Bristol County Borough Council.)	The Mary Carpenter Home, 598 and 600, Fishponds Road, Fishponds, Bristol; and Branch Home at Westra, Yate, Gloucester.	The Ladies' Committee of the Mary Carpenter Home. Hon. Sec.:—Mrs. Gilmore Barnett.	18 female defectives at Fishponds Home and 7 at Branch Home, Westra, Yate.
(Local Authority: Gloucester County Council.)	The Royal Fort Home, Bristol	The Committee of the Bristol Preventive Mission	15 female defectives. Poor Law cases received.
(Local Authority: Bristol County Borough Council.)	Upper Hollenden Farm, Princess Christian's Farm Colony, Hildenboro', Kent.	National Association for the Feeble-minded, of 72, Denison House, 296, Vauxhall Bridge Road, Westminster, S.W.	8 male defectives.



## APPROVED HOMES—continued.

COUNTY.	Name and Address of Home.	Names of Managers or Owners.	Number and Class of Patients.
Middlesex - - -	Brook House and Whitehouse Farm, Southgate, N.	H. Corner, M.D., and Mrs. Corner	37 defectives, of whom not more than 22 males and not more than 15 females shall be in Brook House, and not more than 9 males shall be in White House Farm. Aided cases not received.
	St. Anne's Laundry Home, Yiewsley.	Rev. W. A. G. Gray, Chairman of the Committee	22 female defectives.
	St. Christopher's, St. Stephen's, West Ealing.	Miss Mary Catherine Beaufoy Foster	27 feeble-minded private patients—19 boys and 8 girls.
	Trematon, Broom Road, Hampton Wick.	R. L. Langdon-Down, M.B., and P. L. Langdon-Down, M.B., Normansfield, Hampton Wick.	12 male private patients.
	Conifers, Kingston Road, Hampton Wick.	Do.	3 male (children) and 7 female private patients.
	Alexander House, 117, High Street, Uxbridge.	The National Association for the Feeble-minded, 296, Vauxhall Bridge Road, S.W.	24 female defectives.
Norfolk - - -	Reedham Old Hall, Reedham	Miss S. A. Huntly	30 female defectives.
Northumberland - -	The Home of Industry, Bow Villa, Morpeth.	Committee of six Ladies	16 female defectives. Poor Law cases received.
Somerset - - -	The House of Help for Women and Girls, 112, Walcot Street, Bath.	Rev. Henry James Heard, Sidney Todd, and William Williams.	50 female defectives.
(Local Authority: Bath County Borough Council.)	Court House, S. Petherton	Sec.:—Miss Twiss, 112, Walcot Street, Bath.	3 male defectives.
Suffolk - - -	Handford Home for Feeble-minded Girls, Ranelagh Road, Ipswich.	Mrs. E. S. Fish	20 female defectives.
	St. Paul's House, Upper Maze Hill, St. Leonards-on-Sea.	Committee of Handford Home	
Sussex - - -		Hon. Sec.:—Mrs. Alan Turner, Crane Hall, Ipswich.	
(Local Authority: Hastings County Borough Council.)		Mrs. Jennie Meiklejon	34 females and 8 males.
Yorkshire (N.R.) -	The Mount, Whitby	Mrs. Annie Elizabeth Priestly	12 defective children of either sex.

## Supplement.

### 1.

A COMPARATIVE INQUIRY ON THE HEREDITY AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS AMONG CERTAIN INSANE, MENTALLY DEFECTIVE, AND NORMAL PERSONS (BY AGNES M. KELLEY AND E. J. LIDBETTER).

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#### APPENDIX I.—

(a) Summary of Asylum Cases.

(b) „ „ M.D. „

(c) „ „ Normal „

#### APPENDIX II.—Medical Officers' Notes on M.D. Children.

#### APPENDIX III.—Table giving Diagnosis of Insane Cases, with a List of Insane and M.D. Relatives.

#### APPENDIX IV.—Tables giving the Cost of Maintenance in the Pedigrees of two Insane Persons.

#### APPENDIX V.—Sketch Map of Bethnal Green.

#### APPENDIX VI.—Effect of the War upon the Social Conditions in 1915.

#### ABBREVIATIONS USED.

Pt.	-	Patient.	pat.	-	Paternal.
Tb.	-	Tubercular.	mat.	-	Maternal.
b.	-	Born.	W.H.	-	Workhouse.
d.	-	Died.	Inf.	-	Infirmity.
M.D.	-	Mental Deficiency.	O/w	-	Out of work.



## INTRODUCTION.

\*This inquiry was made with the object of comparing the heredity and social conditions of a certain number of Insane, Mentally Defective, and Normal persons.

Sixty cases were taken in each group. The first group was composed of adult patients from the London County Council Asylums; the second, of High Grade Mentally Defective children from Special Schools; and the third, of Normal children from the ordinary Elementary Schools.

The investigation was carried out, under the direction of Dr. Mott, at the Pathological Laboratory of the London County Council Asylums Committee at Claybury,† where records of the Laboratory and of the various L.C.C. Asylums were available in following up Insane cases.

It was desirable to take all the cases from the same neighbourhood in order to have a fair basis for comparison of the social conditions, and the parish of Bethnal Green was chosen as a typical industrial district, and one in which we would have facilities for carrying out the investigation thoroughly. It was also interesting as the parish in which less General Paralysis of the Insane was shown in the L.C.C. returns than in any of the other London parishes.

By the courtesy of the Education Sub-Committee, permission was given to make the inquiry in certain L.C.C. schools.

To Dr. Mott thanks are due for frequent help and advice throughout the inquiry.

*Selection of Cases.*—The cases were selected as follows :—

## Group “A” (Asylum Patients).

Sixty patients in the London County Asylums who had children of school age.‡

## Group “D” (Mental Defectives).

Sixty mentally defective children :—

1–20	from	Abbey St. Special Sch. M.D.,	South Ward.
21–40	„	Daniel St. „ „	Central B. Gr.
41–60	„	Mowlem St. „ „	East Ward.

## Group “N” (Normals).

Sixty normal children from Elementary Schools :—

1–10	from	Cranbrook Rd. Elementary Sch.,	East Ward.
11–20	„	Somerford St. „ „	South „
21–40	„	Daniel St. „ „	Central B. Gr.
41–50	„	Hague St. „ „	South Ward.
51–60	„	Mowlem St. „ „	East „

These schools were taken as typical of different districts in Bethnal Green, Mowlem Street and Hague Street draw their pupils from a good class of home on the whole, and Cranbrook Road and Somerford Street

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\* The expenses of the inquiry were defrayed by a Research Grant of 300*l.* from the Board of Control.

† Now removed to the Maudsley Hospital, Denmark Hill, S.E.

‡ Cases of alien origin within the last two generations were omitted from the inquiry on account of the difficulties of investigation; and also a few persons whose relatives were not domiciled in Bethnal Green, and whose records it would therefore not be practicable to follow up. Otherwise names of patients in the L.C.C. Asylums having children of school age were taken off the register, and no other selection was made.

from very poor neighbourhoods. The Daniel Street children seemed representative of the central part of Bethnal Green.

It was particularly important that no bias should be shown in the selection of the cases. We did not want a selection of "interesting" mentally defective children, nor, on the other hand, particularly good normal cases. The object was to see how the families of an unselected group of mentally defective children would compare with a similar number of average Elementary School children.

A chance method was therefore adopted by taking the first, or the tenth, or the last, &c. name off the register in each class. One or two cases were omitted which the Head Teachers considered would be difficult or unsuitable to investigate, either because very little information was available, or because they did not think the information would be reliable. The names were taken in the first place from the Infant School Registers, and older brothers, sisters, and cousins were traced in the Boys' and Girls' Departments.

### *Sources of Information.*

*Asylums Records.*—Asylum records and case books provided medical particulars of the cases and also names and addresses of relatives who had visited the patients, and Dr. Mott's "Relatives' Index" proved most useful, and formed the nucleus for a number of the larger pedigrees, and many of the patients themselves were interviewed at Claybury.

*Guardians' Records.*—The Asylum cases had necessarily all passed through the Guardians, who investigate their families with a view to maintenance, and their records gave valuable and accurate information both in regard to the family histories and the social conditions of the cases. In the other two groups also (Mental Defectives and Normals) whenever a case was known to the parish these case papers were referred to.

*School Records and Head Teachers' Reports.*—The registers, Care Committee case papers, and medical cards supplied much of the necessary information about the school cases, and we would like here to acknowledge the help received from the Head Teachers, whose intimate knowledge of the children, and often of their home conditions, was invaluable.

*Medical Officers' Reports.*—By the courtesy of Dr. Hamer, the Chief Medical Officer of the L.C.C. Education Department, an interesting contribution was made to this part of the inquiry by Dr. Chaikin and Dr. Parson, who sent detailed reports on the mental and physical conditions of the Mentally Defective cases, having made special examinations of these children for the purpose. A brief summary of their notes is given in Appendix III.

*Hospital Records.*—Hospital cases occurring on the pedigrees have been followed up wherever possible, and we are particularly grateful to the Lady Almoner of the London Hospital (the hospital most generally used by the Bethnal Green population) for placing the case papers in her department at our disposal. These papers contain a considerable amount of information about the home conditions of the patients as well as medical notes.

*Reports from Social Workers.*—Finally, various social workers were consulted in the course of the investigation. Much valuable information, especially in regard to social conditions, came to light from these sources, which it would not have been possible to obtain in any other way, as it is apparent that those who had worked in the neighbourhood for a number



of years must know much more about the history of individual cases than it would be possible to discover in isolated visits. Considerable importance was attached to this assistance, and records of various societies which had dealt with cases we were interested in were referred to. We are particularly indebted to the Hon. Secretaries of the Charity Organisation Society, the Invalid Children's Aid Association, the East London Friendly Workers among the Poor, and the Registrar of Mutual Assistance, among many others who gave ready and courteous help. It was indeed found throughout the inquiry that the question roused much interest, and is regarded as a serious and growing problem by social workers in the poorer and more crowded districts—where undoubtedly these mentally defective and insane stocks tend to congregate.\*

*Nature of the Investigation.*—The chief points considered in the family history of each case were—

Whether there was any history of insanity, mental deficiency, alcoholism, tuberculosis or epilepsy in the pedigree.†

The age of onset of insanity.

The type of insanity or mental defect.

Whether the patient had previously had asylum treatment, and, if so, whether children had been born in the interval.

The number of children living, and, when obtainable, the total number of conceptions, noting miscarriages, still-births and deaths in early infancy.

The general intelligence of other members of the family.

Social conditions :—

The occupation and wage-earning capacity of the father of the family.

Whether the mother worked, or there were older children helping to support the home.

When obtainable, the rent paid and the number of rooms occupied.

The condition of the home, and care, cleanliness and clothing of the children.

Whether the children were necessitous, *i.e.*, granted school meals.‡

Whether the family was in receipt of parish or charitable assistance.‡

It was not possible to obtain information under all these headings in all cases. As much as possible has been collected and tabulated. When it was not possible to obtain reliable data, no statement has been made. The charts, therefore, show a minimum of information, but it is accurate as far as it goes. There is certainly no *less* defect, pauperism or dependence on charitable assistance than is shown, though it is quite probable there is more in all three groups.

In the Asylum cases longer pedigrees were obtained on the whole than in either of the other groups. This is largely due to the fact that

\* For a detailed analysis of this process, see an article by one of us (E. J. L.) in "Eugenics Review," April issue, 1912.

† It was quite impossible in an inquiry of this nature to collect reliable data in regard to syphilis and venereal disease. In a few cases it was reported, and in some others the family history left little room for doubt that it was present. But in a large majority of the cases there was no means of obtaining information. The question of the extent of the influence of venereal disease in these cases has therefore been omitted altogether as without the scope of the present inquiry.

‡ School meals and parish or other relief granted in the autumn of 1914, during the first weeks of the war only, have not been taken into account, as such relief was purely temporary, and due to the exceptional circumstances then prevailing.

official data, both of Guardians and Asylums, could be referred to for each one of these cases, as every one in this group was necessarily on both sets of records. Moreover, it was found that the relatives of insane patients readily assisted the investigators, and that corroboration of their statements was obtainable, because the records in these cases are well kept.

Turning to the Mentally Defective group, it was found that 34 out of the 60 families had applied to the parish. We could therefore refer to these records in more than half the cases. The families in this group were also very generally known to various charities and societies in the neighbourhood.

In the Normal group 19 cases only were known to the Guardians, (but not so well known), nor were they so well known to local charities. Reliable data has, therefore, been more difficult to collect in the Normal group as a whole.

In regard, however, to the very cases in which we found difficulty in obtaining data, we had, on the other hand, some very valuable negative information. We were able to ascertain that they had not received relief from the parish or from any charitable agency in the neighbourhood, at least since 1899; that no member of the immediate family was in an Asylum or on a Special School register; and that it had not been necessary for them to apply for meals for the children at their schools. This negative evidence alone tended to point to such families being self-supporting and of normal mental and physical calibre.

TABLE I.

*Insanity and Mental Deficiency.*

Group (60 in each).	Insane Relatives reported.	M.D. Relatives reported.
Insanes	30	15
M.D.'s	8	22
Normals	1	3

*Insanity and Mental Deficiency.*—Reference to Table I. shows that in the Asylum group 30 patients had insane relatives. In the Mentally Defective group insanity was reported in 8 cases, and in the Normal in one.

While it is admitted that there may have been, and indeed probably were, unreported cases of insanity in all three groups, it does not seem likely, with the sources of information used, that any large proportion should have remained undiscovered. It may, at any rate, be said that *insanity was very much more prevalent in the pedigrees of insane persons than among the mental defectives, and it was comparatively seldom found in the family histories of the average elementary school child.*

The medical diagnosis of each case, with a list of insane and mentally defective relatives, is given in Appendix III. Out of the 60 Insanes 15 showed Mental Deficiency in their pedigrees. Ten of these had mentally defective children (one being an epileptic imbecile—A 26—and the other 9 high grade educable mental defectives).

Of these ten insane parents who had mentally defective children, five (A 1, 12, 16, 21, 24) were patients suffering from mania; three were melancholics (A 20, 26, 38); one was an epileptic (A 8); and one (whose child was deaf and dumb)—A 23—had “confusional insanity.”

Another epileptic patient (A 27) had an epileptic child who was not certified as Mentally Deficient, and was attending a normal school pending his removal to an epileptic colony.



A group of 60 patients, however, containing such varied forms of insanity hardly lends itself to a study of the connection of mental deficiency with particular types. A comparison of the children of a certain number of epileptics with the children of an equal number of patients suffering from melancholia or from mania might lead to interesting results, but the comparatively small numbers here dealt with, while enabling us to follow up the individual cases in greater detail, do not permit of any statistics in this direction.

The age of the patient at the onset of insanity is noted in the first column of this table, and the age at the birth of a mentally defective child in the last. It is seen that in five cases out of the ten having mentally defective offspring, the mentally defective child was born shortly before the onset of insanity, and in one between the first and second attacks.

Among the 60 Special School children, 22 were reported to have mentally defective relatives, as compared with the 15 in the Insane group.

In considering, however, the proportion of mentally defective and insane relatives, certain difficulties in collecting data in regard to the former should be borne in mind. Comparatively few mental defectives were reported in the earlier generations. This is easily understood when it is remembered that there was no official record of high grade mental deficiency before the opening of the Special Schools in the early nineties. Very obvious cases of defect might be mentioned by relatives, or could be judged by the manner and mode of life of individuals; and a few younger brothers and sisters of the parents were discovered on the early registers of the Special Schools. But it is doubtful whether anything approaching the number who would have been recorded in this generation are shown in the pedigrees in the past generations. Lunatics, on the other hand, are all recorded, and can be traced on Asylum and Guardians' books for two or three generations back.

*Relatives of Mental Defectives.*—In the Mentally Defective cases it was very noticeable that as a rule we not only had the Special School child, but the intellectual standard of the whole family was frequently low. That the father was not a skilled workman was evidenced by his low wage-earning capacity; the mother's want of mental capacity was shown in the muddled and badly managed home; and brothers and sisters of these children in the elementary schools were more often than not reported "backward" and "dull."

*Children Born in Intervals of Attacks of Insanity.*—Eight (1 male and 7 females) out of the 60 cases were treated for *2nd attacks* of insanity. Of these, 6 had children in the interval, viz., A. 14, 15, 24, 28, 50, 58. The total number of these children was 17. Six of them died in infancy (one being starved to death), and one was mentally defective. Four of these patients are now at liberty, having been discharged recovered.

Two (females A. 12 and A. 59) were treated for *3rd attacks*. One of these had four children between the 1st and 2nd attacks, and a miscarriage between the 2nd and 3rd.

Two (females A. 55 and A. 56) were treated for *4th attacks*. One had three children between the 1st and 2nd attacks; one (which died in infancy) between the 2nd and 3rd attacks; and one miscarriage between the 3rd and 4th. She is now "discharged recovered."

The other had one child between the 1st and 2nd attacks; 8 (of which 3 were still-born) between the 2nd and 3rd attack, and 3 (one died in infancy) between the 3rd and 4th.

That is to say, that of the 12 patients who had been treated for more than one attack of insanity, 9 had children in the intervals. Of the 34



children born, 8 died in infancy and 26 are living. Five still-births and miscarriages were also reported, but this figure ought probably to be higher.

*Imbeciles.*—The imbeciles that are segregated are for the most part found under the control of the Metropolitan Asylums Board, and are not admitted to the L.C.C. Asylums, but to Caterham, Leavesden, and Darent. It is possible that a similar 60 parents in these Asylums would show a larger proportion of imbeciles in their families than the 60 insanes in the L.C.C. Asylums. It is interesting to note that there were few cases of imbecility connected with this set of insane patients from the L.C.C. Asylums.

*Alcoholism.*—The amount of indulgence in alcohol was extremely difficult to gauge. It was quite apparent that a number of the cases, markedly in the Asylum and Mentally Defective groups, drank more than was good for them, and that their children and homes suffered, often intensely, both directly and indirectly in consequence.

While it is obvious, that the lack of control which is so common a feature of insanity and mental deficiency leads to over indulgence in alcohol, and that many of these people undoubtedly were heavy drinkers, it is also probable that less alcohol would be required to produce ill-effects among the insane and feeble-minded stocks than among more normal people; and that although many cases might not be "heavy drinkers" the smaller amount they took would be more disastrous in its results than a larger quantity would be to their normal neighbours.

In fact the question seems to be as much one of the quality of the person indulging in alcohol as of the quantity taken.

*Tuberculosis.*—Tuberculosis was reported in about one quarter of the Mentally Defective histories, and about one-sixth of the Asylum and Normal groups; but as no steps were taken to correct these figures by official data (as was the case in dealing with insanity and mental deficiency), little reliance can be placed on the numbers of cases reported in the different groups. One was inclined to suspect a considerable amount of unreported and untreated tuberculosis in the Mentally Defective group, due largely, no doubt, to the ignorance or apathy of the parents.

Tubercular hips or knees were noted in the same fraternity in eight out of the 60 Mentally Defective cases.

*Epilepsy.*—In regard to epilepsy also the data is so incomplete as to be of very little value. It was reported in the family histories of 8 Asylum cases, 4 Mentally Defective cases, and 1 Normal. But the figure for the Mentally Defective cases, at any rate, is probably higher. Convulsions in infancy were frequently mentioned, and it seems likely that some proportion of these may have been epileptic in nature.

*Size of Family and Infant Mortality.*—Wherever possible, the total number of conceptions (noting deaths in infancy, still-births, and miscarriages) was obtained; but in an inquiry in which information on these points was voluntarily given, or collected from chance medical or hospital reports, the data was limited. There is no doubt, however, that on the whole the families are considerably larger in some of the Insane and in the Mentally Defective cases than in the Normals; while deaths in infancy, still-births, and miscarriages were higher in the two first groups, and, in fact, were seldom reported in the normal families. It was equally obvious that the remainder of living children in such families could not be compared in quality with the normal families.

The actual loss of child life was by no means the only wastage remarked in connection with these abortive conceptions and deaths in



TABLE II.A.  
Occupation of Parents.

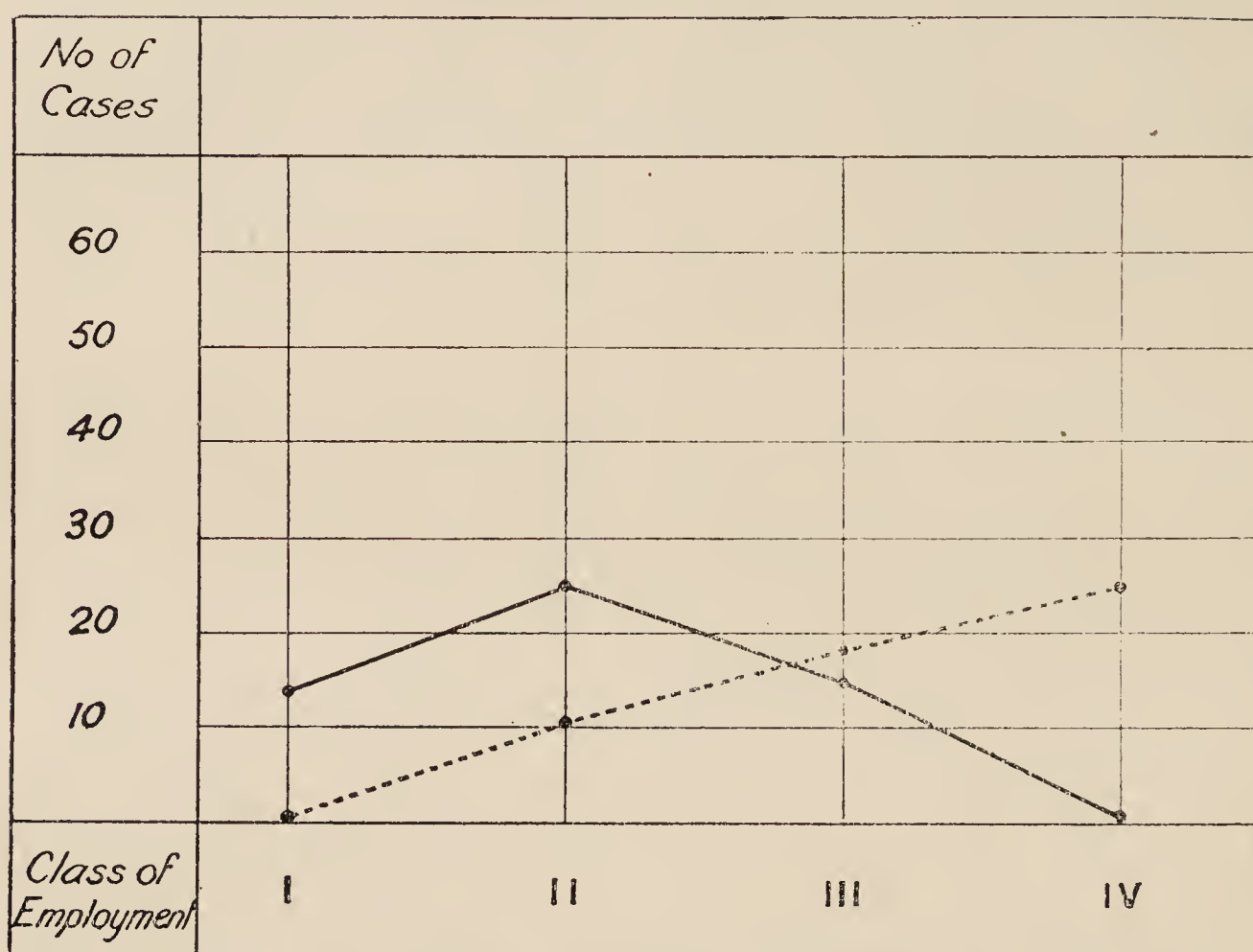
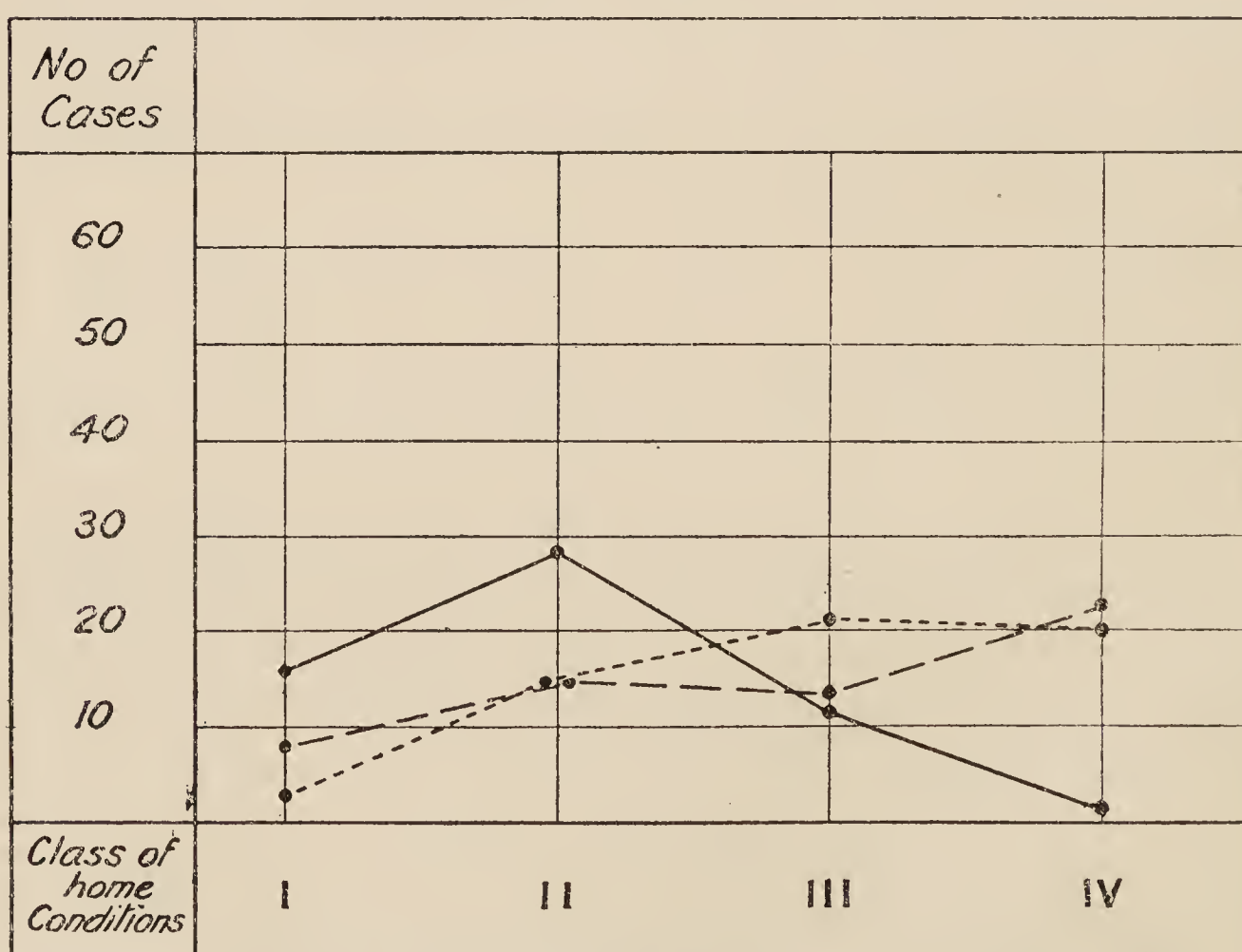


TABLE III.A.  
Home Conditions.



early infancy. A woman, such as the mother of D 16, who has had 20 conceptions, with only 9 living children ; or D 6, with 15 conceptions and 7 living children, must have been frequently ill, in the end of lowered vitality, and a constant drain on the family resources. This is bound to react on the children. Her weakened vitality not only tells physically on the younger members of the family—among whom mental defectives are often found—but it also results in her inability to look after the health and well-being of the children.

So that such families are probably not only less vigorous physically as a consequence of the strain on the mother's strength, but also tend inevitably to suffer more or less from neglect and even privation. And although in the families in which a high death-rate in infancy prevails the average number of living children may only be slightly larger than that of more normal families, one does not expect, and does not find, that the remainder of living children can be compared in mental and physical vigour to those of an originally smaller and more healthy family.

The care and maintenance of such children is an almost continuous charge upon public and charitable funds, and on them appears to be expended a much larger share of our national wealth than on potentially healthy and useful citizens.

TABLE II.  
*Occupation of Parents.*

— — — — —								Normals.	Mental Defectives.	Insanes.
Class	I.	-	-	-	-	-	-	14	2	(8)
"	II.	-	-	-	-	-	-	25	11	(16)
"	III.	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	18	(15)
"	IV.	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	25	(20)
Class of occupation not known								2	4	(1)
Total								60	60	60

*Occupation of Parents.*—The occupations\* and wages of the fathers were roughly divided into four classes :—

- I. Those in regular skilled or responsible employment earning from 30s. and upwards.
- II. Those in regular employment earning from 25s. to 30s.
- III. Those whose employment was not highly skilled or not regular, earning from 20s. to 25s.
- IV. Casuals and men frequently out of work earning under 20s.

Table II. shows the proportion of fathers in the Asylum, Mentally Defective, and Normal groups respectively that fall into each class. It is seen that only 2 fathers of Mental Defectives are in Class I., whilst 25 are in Class IV. It seems evident, therefore, that the standard of employment is distinctly higher in the normal families, while casuals, unskilled labourers, and men frequently out of work, form a very considerable proportion of the fathers of Mental Defectives.

The class of occupation is also given in the Asylum cases, and the average standard appears to be between these two extremes. But any useful comparison with this group is rendered difficult by the fact that we have only 29 male patients, and the remaining 31 fathers whose occupations are given are the husbands of female patients.

\* Pre-war.



*Occupation of Mothers.*—Regular employment among the mothers is more often seen in the Normal than in the Mentally Defective group. Few of the latter go out daily to work, though many do what might be termed “casual” work at home—a little washing, mangling, or boot work, box-making, &c., all very badly paid. Some also do occasional charing, but they do not attain to “office cleaning.” One mother in this group kept a small shop (D. 59); one (D. 39) was a caretaker in an institute; and another (D. 23) was in the paper-bag trade. But these were the only three doing regularly paid work. On the other hand, in the Normal group, 16 mothers were reported to be in regular employment. The more capable and prosperous mothers of the Normal group seem more often to earn regularly than the poorer mothers in defective families.

In the Asylum group, as one would expect, many of the mothers, who were wives of insane husbands were found in regular employment, as the onus of supporting the home fell chiefly upon them.

*Chief Industries of the District.*—The chief industries in the district are cabinet making (with such allied trades as French polishing, turning and glass bevelling) and boot making. The large neighbouring railway stations and the food markets at Spitalfields, Billingsgate, and Smithfield draw carmen and porters from Bethnal Green. There are a number of costers, who each occupy their own “pitch,” and many of whom are prosperous, and of hawkers, who are of a different and more casual type. Tailoring, French polishing, boot and shoe work, and box making employ large numbers of women and girls.

The old and once flourishing weaving industry has almost died out in the neighbourhood, though there are still a few factories and a handful of staunch adherents working on hand looms in houses that were specially built for the trade in its more prosperous days (their names often witnessing their Huguenot descent).

TABLE III.

*Home Conditions.*

—							Normals.	Mental Defectives.	Insanes.
Class I.	-	-	-	-	-	-	17	3	8
Class II.	-	-	-	-	-	-	29	15	15
Class III.	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	22	13
Class IV.	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	20	22
Home conditions not known	-	-	-	-	-	-	—	—	2
Total	-	-	-	-	-	-	60	60	60

*Home Conditions.*—In order to make a comparison of the standard of home conditions in the three groups, the homes were classed as follows:—

- I. A home in which there was not only sufficient and suitable food, clothing and necessities for the family, but also some surplus for home and personal comforts.
- II. One in which the means were sufficient to feed the family and clothe them tidily, and where necessary furnishings were seen.
- III. One in which the food was barely sufficient, the clothing poor and poverty was shown in the meagre furnishings.
- IV. A home in which the food was quite inadequate, the clothing very poor, and bare necessities were lacking.

In the Normal group, 17 homes were placed in Class I. (see Table III.) and two in Class IV. In the Mentally Defective cases only 3 fell into Class I. and 20 into Class IV., and there were 8 families of the Asylum group in Class I. and 22 in Class IV.

Apart from the question of poverty, the care and cleanliness of the homes and children were also noted. Among the Normals 10 were reported as careless, dirty, or neglected in these respects; but in the Mentally Defective group there were 30 such homes, and among the Insane cases 20.

TABLE IV.  
*Parish Relief.*

—		No. of Cases on Parish.	Once only for Medical Relief.	More frequent or more substantial Relief.
Group "D"	- -	34	6	28
Group "N"	- -	19	12	7

*Parish Relief.*—In the Normal group, out of the 60 cases 19 were known to the Guardians (see Table IV.), 12 of these had applied once and for medical relief only; the remaining 7 having received more substantial relief.

Among the mental defectives 34 were known to the parish, 6 of these applied once for medical relief alone, while 28 (as compared with 7 in the Normal group) had been in receipt of more frequent relief.

The Asylum group naturally showed considerable pauperism. Partly because the parish bears the cost of maintenance of the lunatic patients, and also on account of one or other parent being absent from the home in each case. In 11 families children were at the parish schools.

Apart from these considerations, pauperism was very marked in certain of the pedigrees, both in the immediate family and among the relatives (e.g., A. 12, 26, 44), about 30 receiving assistance not directly connected with the Asylum patient.

In Appendix IV. tables are given in which are worked out the cost to the parish of the care and maintenance of various members in two pedigrees of the Insane group. They were chosen more or less at random as two typical cases in which the chargeability lay chiefly in Bethnal Green, and accurate figures were, therefore, obtainable. It is highly probable that if the pedigrees could be more completely traced, further chargeability would appear. They are given, not as an estimate of the average cost of the maintenance of such families, nor as the most striking cases that could have been given, but are merely shown as examples of the drain that such stocks may put upon the public funds.

#### CONCLUSIONS.

*Mental Deficiency and Insanity.*—A certain disassociation was seen between the types of stock that give rise to Insanity and those that give rise to Mental Deficiency. Pedigrees of Asylum patients showed considerably more Insanity than Mental Deficiency among the relatives. Conversely, Mental Deficiency was very much more prevalent than Insanity in the family histories of the Special School children.

There was more Mental Deficiency among the Asylum cases than there was Insanity among the Mental Defectives.



*The Relatives of Asylum and M.D. Cases.*—The general level of intelligence and health among the brothers and sisters of Special School children was poor, and distinctly below that of the Normal children.

The intelligence of the children of Asylum patients appeared to be more uneven, and though many were bright and intelligent, children who were erratic, unstable, dull, or backward, were frequently reported.

*Employment and Social Conditions.*—A great variety was seen in the type of stock in the Asylum group. There were some pedigrees in which the individuals were living independent, useful lives, working at good trades, earning good wages, and intermarrying with respectable families; the patients themselves earning their own livings and supporting their families before the mental breakdown occurred (*e.g.*, A. 29, 46, 54). There were at the other end of the scale pedigrees of families of a degraded type, the whole family low-wage earners, frequently of loose morals, living in poverty stricken homes, and intermarrying with equally poor stocks. Such families had weakly, uncared-for children, and were intermittently on the parish (*e.g.*, A. 47, 44, 55).

Good trades and high wages were even less common, and were, in fact, rare, in the Mentally Defective group. Though there were some exceptions, the general level was poor, and there were many unskilled workers and casuals (*see* Table II.). There was a corresponding dead level of poverty in the home conditions of the majority of these cases, and the incapable (though often well meaning) mother was very conspicuous in this group. In few of the Asylum cases, and among still fewer of the Mental Defectives, could the home conditions be described as good, while one-third of the homes in each of these two groups were classed as "homes in which the food was quite inadequate, the clothing very poor, and bare necessities were lacking."

The Normal group showed a decided improvement in industrial conditions and in the care of the home and children, and there were very few cases of intense poverty or neglect.

*Relief.*—There was a very striking contrast in the dependence on parish and charitable assistance among the families of the Normal group on the one hand, and of the Insane and Mentally Defective groups on the other.

The Normals not only applied less often to the parish (*see* Table IV.), but they were also less well known to charitable agencies. There was also, on the whole, a distinct difference in the degree of relief they received. The Normal cases more often than not applied on account of temporary sickness only, while in the other two groups relief was frequently sought for maintenance as well.

It seems, then, that not only the Insane and Mentally Defective persons themselves, but very generally their immediate relatives also, are less capable of maintaining an independent existence than the relatives of the Normal cases.

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APPENDICES I.-VI.

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## APPEN-

## ASYLUM

N.B.—*Patients' trades in italics*

No. of Case.	Occupations.		Total Family (where ascertained).	Num- ber Living.	Insanity.	Mental Deficiency.	Alcohol- ism.
	Husbands.	Wives.					
A 1 F	II. (Carpenter)		7	2	Mother, M.'s niece, F.'s sister.	Son	Patient
A 2 M	III. <i>Fruit coster</i>			2	? Father (suicide)		Patient
A 3 M	IV. <i>Boot finisher</i>		8	3	Aunt (pat.)		
A 4 F	II. (Warehouse- man.)			4			
A 5 M	IV. <i>Boot clicker</i>	Box maker		1	Brother		
A 6 F	II. (Wire worker)			3	? Mother		Mother
A 7 M	III <i>Potman</i>			7	Aunt (pat.)	Brother	
A 8 M	IV. <i>Casual labourer.</i>			3	Brother	Daughter	
A 9 M	II. <i>Hatter</i>	Tie maker	7	3	Brother		Patient
A 10 F	IV. (Hawker)		? 4	2	Brother		
A 11 F	II. (Iron founder's lab.)			4			Patient
A 12 F	IV. (Bootmaker)		3	2	Niece	Son, Daughter	
A 13 M	I. <i>Machine ruler.</i>			7			
A 14 M	III. <i>French polisher.</i>	Book gilder.		2			

## DIX I. (a).

## CASES.

Patients' husbands' trades in brackets.

Tuber- culosis.	Epilepsy.	Home Conditions.	Remarks. (The number in brackets shows the age at onset of insanity.)
Patient, Brother.	Patient, P.'s brother, ? nephew.	III. Neglected	<i>Sub-acute Mania</i> (30). Pt. was 2nd of fam. of 13. Five died in inf. Several erratic. One sist. ? M.D., 2 bros. in indust. schools.
		III. Untidy	<i>Melancholia recurr.</i> (32).
		III.	<i>Insanity with Epilepsy</i> (48).
		IV. Destitute at time of pt.'s breakdown. II. in husb.'s lifetime.	<i>Dementia</i> (39).
		III.	<i>Delusional Non-systematic Ins.</i> (33).
		?	<i>Delus. Non-syst. Insanity</i> (37).
Mother	Patient	III. Well kept	<i>Secondary Dementia</i> (32). Children reported healthy and intelligent.
		IV.	<i>Insanity with Epilepsy</i> (31). The insane brother is at Broadmoor. (Syst. Delus. Ins.)
		II.	<i>Mania</i> (37).
		IV.	<i>Delusional Insanity</i> (26).
		II. But at times very neglected and dirty.	<i>Puerperal Insanity</i> (33). Now discharged recovered and attending Maternity Dept. Lon. Hosp. Out-patients. Children 1, chorea; (3) nervous and backward; (4) died, wasting; (5) delicate, cough; (6) died, wasting.
		IV. Neglected.	<i>Chronic Mania</i> (38). A low type of family, and considerable pauperism.
		II. Dirty and untidy.	<i>Delusional Insanity</i> (41). One daughter, ability v. poor. One son delicate, general debility, and backward.
		IV.	G.P.I. (23).



## ASYLUM

No. of Case.	Occupations.		Total Family (where ascertained).	Num- ber Living.	Insanity.	Mental Deficiency.	Alcohol- ism.
	Husbands.	Wives.					
A 15 F	II. (Cabinet maker.)		9	7	Pat. Gr. F. (suicide)	Aunt (pat.) imbecile	Patient, P.'s mother. P.'s bros. and sisters.
A 16 F	III. (Sawyer)		3	2	Aunt	Son	
A 17 M	IV. <i>Was a soldier. Tramp.</i>	Domestic servant.		4			
A 18 F	I. (Stick maker)		3	3			
A 19 F	IV. (File cutter)		2	2			Sister
A 20 F	II (Turner)			3		Son	
A 21 M	III. <i>Rough stuff cutter.</i>	Office cleaner.	5	1	Mother	Daughter	
A 22 M	II. <i>Sausage skin maker.</i>	Secondhand clothing.		2		Brother	Patient
A 23 M	III. <i>Blacksmith (irreg.)</i>			8		Son deaf and dumb.	
A 24 F	I. (Weaver)		11	9	? Mother	? Daughter	Patient, P.'s bros.
A 25 F.	III. (Bootmaker)		? 8	7	Sister		
A 26 F.	IV. (Stick dresser)		? 6	4	Mother, Sister, 2 or 3 Uncles.	Daughter (epilept. imbecile)	Patient, Husband
A 27 M.	IV. <i>General dealer</i>	Office cleaner		5	Aunt (mat.)		Patient

## CASES—continued.

Tuber- culosis.	Epilepsy..	Home Conditions.	Remarks. (The number in brackets shows the age at onset of insanity.)
Father		III. Neglected.	<i>Melancholia</i> (33). Lactational. One son quick and intelligent, good health, younger son delicate and backward. Dau. Tub. Atrophy.
		II.	<i>Chronic Mania</i> (25). Children, one normal one d. in infancy, wasting, one M.D.
		IV. (Man deserted frequently. Never supported home.)	<i>Delusional Systematic Insanity</i> (40). One girl dull, one girl backward.
		I. Respectable home.	<i>Melancholia</i> (41). Disch. recovered.
		IV. Very poor	<i>Melancholia</i> (32). Relations very poor, hawkers, &c.
		II. Fairly good before patient's breakdown.	<i>Melancholia</i> (40). Patient's relations respectable people. Mother a teacher.
		III.	<i>Mania</i> (32). Children—Son d. at 14, bronchitis, was rather backward. Dau. M.D., 2 d. in infancy. 1 miscarriage.
		II.	<i>Manic Insanity</i> (37).
Father, Brother.		IV.	<i>Confusional Insanity</i> (45). A son deaf and dumb.
		II. Neglected	<i>Recurrent Mania</i> (36). 2nd attack. Older girls bright and healthy, one scholarship. Younger girl v. erratic. Boy nervous and excitable, truants. Youngest twins, born after 1st attack. One d. in inf. Other M.D. Pt's M. reported v. erratic, and mental attacks.
		III.	<i>Melancholia</i> (37). Disch. recovered. School reports one dau. delicate and backward, one dull and apathetic.
	Daughter, Niece.	IV. V. poor and neglected.	<i>Chronic Melancholia</i> (34). Was an illeg. child. Low type. Husband d. tuberculosis.
Son	Patient, Son	II. Poor, but well cared for.	<i>Epileptic Dementia</i> (25). Children : 1. Son not strong. 2. Son d. tb. 3. Son v. irritable. 4. Son epileptic. 5. Dau. hysterical, dull. The wife's bro. is also insane.



## ASYLUM

No. of Case.	Occupations.		Total Family (where ascertained).	Num- ber Living.	Insanity.	Mental Deficiency.	Alcohol- ism.
	Husbands.	Wives.					
A 28 F.	II. (Glass beveller)		2	2	Gr.mother, Gr. aunt, Aunt, Brother.		
A 29 M.	II. <i>Tea packer</i>	Office cleaner.		3	Sister, Aunt, Cousin.		
A 30 M.	IV. <i>Cabinet-maker</i>	Tailoring		7	Mother		Patient
A 31 F.	III. (Sawyer)		7	3	Cousin		
A 32 F	II. (Brewer's labourer.)		7	3			
A 33 F	III. ? (Now in Army.)			3			
A 34 M	III. <i>Collector</i> (for furniture shop).		5	3			
A 35 F	IV. (Boot finisher.)	<i>Boot work</i>	7	0	Gr. mother (pat.)		
A 36 F	d.	<i>Cleaner</i>		2	Aunt		
A 37 F	II. (Tie cutter)		2 (twins).	1			
A 38 F	IV. (Casual labourer.)		11	4		Daughter	Patient husband.
A 39 M	IV. <i>Casual vagrant.</i>		1	1			
A 40 M	III. <i>Labourer</i>		3	2			

## CASES—continued.

Tuber- culosis.	Epilepsy.	Home Conditions.	Remarks. (The number in brackets shows the age at onset of insanity.)
		II.	<i>Recurrent Mania</i> (17).
		II. Well cared for	<i>Melancholia</i> (35). Children : 1. Son erratic. 2. Normal. 3. V. delicate ; has "neurotic pyrexial attacks."
		IV.	<i>Melancholia</i> (35). Children rather delicate, but average intelligence. Eldest boy bright ; has a paralysed brother.
	Patient, Cousin.	IV. Very poor and neglected.	<i>Epileptic Dementia</i> (34). Was an illeg. child. F. "never seen." M. "not heard of for years."
		II.	<i>Mania</i> (49).
		IV. Neglected	<i>Mania recurrent</i> (32). Children dull.
Gr. mother.		III. But well cared for.	<i>Mania recurrent</i> (30). Degenerate type. Father eccentric.
Patient		IV. V. poor, neglected.	<i>Melancholia</i> (40). Only one child lived to be of school age, and died at 7 years. Enteritis. The other 6 d. in infancy.
		I. Respectable home.	<i>Melancholia</i> (35).
		I.	<i>Systematised Delusional Insanity</i> (23). After birth of twins. One died in infancy.
		IV. Neglected and miserable. Both parents alcoholic.	<i>Recurrent Melancholia</i> (48). Very low type. Children unstable ; youngest, survivor of twins, M.D., 4 died in infancy, one mis- carriage. Probable history of syphilis. Husband d. tuberculosis. Pt. in Asylum twice and now discharged recovered.
		IV. (Pt. deserted after mar. and never supported home.)	<i>Melancholia</i> (27). Was an illegitimate child.
		IV. Neglected	<i>Insanity with gross Brain Lesion</i> (41). Children, ability fairly good. Wife's family epileptic. Wife had an illeg. child, epileptic and v. dull.



No. of Case.	Occupations.		Total Family (where ascertained).	Num- ber Living.	Insanity.	Mental Deficiency.	Alcohol- ism.
	Husbands.	Wives.					
A 41 F	III. (Sailor)		7	4			
A 42 F	III (Furniture packer.)		2	1	Aunt		Patient
A 43 M	II. <i>Cabinet maker</i>	Tailoring		6			
A 44 M	IV. <i>Tailor's porter.</i>			2	Sister, Brother	Nephew	Sister, Brother
A 45 M	II. <i>Chair maker</i>			3			
A 46 M	II. <i>Warehouseman</i>			8			
A 47 M	IV. <i>Casual, docks</i>		4	1	Father, Brother, Cousin (mat.) Cousin (mat.)		
A 48 M	IV. <i>Market porter</i>	Office cleaner		5			
A 49 M	II. <i>Carman</i>		6	4	Mother		
A 50 F	IV. (Carman, casual.)		5	4			
A 51 F	III. (Dock labour.)			3			
A 52 M	I. <i>Upholsterer</i>	Umbrella work.		5			
A 53 F	I. (Barge builder.)		3	3	Father	Nephew (imbecile)	Patient
A 54 M	I. <i>Compositor</i>			5	Brother, Gr.father (pat.)		

## CASES—continued.

Tuber- culosis.	Epilepsy.	Home Conditions.	Remarks. (The number in brackets shows the age at onset of insanity.)
	Patient	?	<i>Melancholia with Epilepsy</i> (39). Children, 4 living, 2 miscarriages.
Mother, Brother		IV. Poor and dirty	<i>Mania</i> (36). Discharged recovered. Seven brothers and sisters of patient died in infancy.
		II.	<i>Delusional Non-systematic Insanity</i> (42).
		IV. Neglected	<i>Paranoid Dementia</i> (27). Pt.s eldest bro. "peculiar at times." Youngest sister "loses control when under influence of alcohol," and been in Observation Ward, Infirmary. Another sister suffers from myxoedema.
Mother		II. Respectable	<i>Melancholia</i> (34).
		I.	<i>Delusional Non-systematic Insanity</i> (43) after head injury. In two months was dis- charged recovered.
		IV. Very poor and neglected.	<i>Chronic Mania</i> (37). Children : (1) delicate and very dull, (2) d. at 3 days, (3) miscarr., (4) d. at 3 years, enteritis. Frequent pauperism in man's family.
		III.	<i>Confusional Insanity</i> (33).
		III.	<i>G.P.I.</i> (39). Family a low type. Children delicate and dull.
		IV. V. neglected and dirty.	<i>Delusional Non-systematic Insanity</i> (24). Discharged recovered after 2nd attack. Had 5 children, 4 after 1st attack. Eldest tub. hip, cripple. Patient's mother was paralysed. Family chronic paupers.
		III. Well cared for	<i>Acute Melancholia</i> (43). Discharged recov. Youngest child infantile paralysis.
		I. Until man's breakdown.	<i>G.P.I.</i> (48). Has a brother paralysed and "bad eyesight." Father blind at 60.
		I.	<i>Sub-acute Mania</i> (40). Patient's family unstable and frequent paupers. Youngest brother W.H. 46 times, prison 12 times.
		II.	<i>Melancholia</i> (37). Discharged recovered and joined army.



No. of Case.	Occupations.		Total Family (where ascertained).	Num- ber living.	Insanity.	Mental Deficiency.	Alcohol- ism.
	Husbands.	Wives.					
A 55 F	IV. (Casual, fre- quently o/w.)			8			
A 56 F	IV. (Casual, fre- quently o/w.)		12		Mother		Patient
A 57 M	I. <i>Carman</i>			3	Brother		
A 58 F	I. (Com- missionaire.)		7	3			Father
A 59 F	III. (Cabinet maker.) <i>Laundress</i>			3			
A 60 M	IV. <i>Bricklayers'</i> Washing <i>labourer.</i>		16	4			

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## CASES—continued.

Tuber- culosis.	Epilepsy.	Home Conditions.	Remarks. (The number in brackets shows the age at onset of insanity.)
		IV. Neglected and dirty.	<i>Recurrent Mania</i> (32). Discharged re- covered. Asylum 4 times. Children in intervals. Eldest girl erratic and hys- terical, had illeg. child at 18. School reports other children f. bright, but no concentration, unstable, and very trouble- some.
		IV. Poor and dirty.	<i>Recurrent Mania</i> (19). Asylum 4 times. Children born in intervals. Youngest girl v. backward. Youngest boy dull and defective hearing, 3 still born, 1 mis- carriage.
		I.	<i>Melancholia</i> (44).
		I.	<i>Sub-acute Mania</i> (21). 2nd attack. Dis- charged recovered. Alcoholic heredity.
		II.	<i>Mania Lactational</i> (32). 3rd attack. Children born in intervals.
	Patient, ? Son	III. Well cared for	<i>Melancholia</i> (57). One son died paralysed. Another has paralysed arm. A daughter paralysed foot. 4 living out of 16. 4 d. in infancy, 4 miscarriages.



## APPEN-

## MENTAL DEFECTIVE

No. of Case.	Occupation of Parents.		Total Family (where ascertained).	Num- ber Living.	Insanity.	Mental Deficiency.	Alcohol- ism.
	Fathers.	Mothers.					
D 1 F	III. Wood turner			9			
D 2 F	IV. Casual		7	7			
D 3 F	III. French polisher.			8		Cousin (mat.) Cousin (mat.)	
D 4 F	IV. Casual packer.	d.	15	7			
D 5 F	IV. d. Was a hawker.	Charing, Box making.		4			?
D 6 F	III. Horse-keeper		17	7			
D 7 F	III. Timber labourer.	d.		3		Sister, Cousin (mat.)	
D 8 F	IV. General dealer		13	8		Brother	Father, Mother
D 9 F	IV. Casual wood- chopper.			7	Mother		
D 10 F	III. Labourer	Charing	? 10	9			
D 11 M	IV. Cabinet maker (often o/w).			5			

## DIX I. (b).

## CASES.

Tuber- culosis.	Epilepsy.	Home Conditions.	Remarks.
		III. Well cared for	Health good. Well developed. Slow and persevering. Father had hemiplegic attack at 44. Mother's brother blind at about 30.
Cousin (pat.).		III. Poor. Incapable mother. Father often o/w.	A highly nervous child. Convulsions badly in infancy. Mother delicate and depressed before her birth; recently attempted suicide. Bro. and cousin (M.) infantile par. Sis. v. delicate. Bro. in industrial school.
	Mother, Sister, Cousin (mat.)	III. Careless. Food and clothing fairly good.	Well grown. Dull and listless. Had pneumonia and bronchitis. M.'s eldest sister blind.
Cousin (m.) (hip).		IV. Neglected and dirty. Underfed.	Undersized. Highly nervous. Delicate.
		IV. Neglected	Dull and apathetic. Sisters very dull and backward. One has impediment in speech.
Mother's family.		II. Fairly well cared for.	Undersized, nervous, very deficient. Lost one eye at 18 mos. (operated, ulcers). Eight children died in infancy. Bros. and sisters seem intelligent. M. intell., F. delicate, rheum. and chest.
	Cousin (mat.)	III. Always been neglected.	Health good. Bright but unstable. Sister (M.D.) ditto. Wanders, untruthful, dishonest. Bro. delicate, chronic enteritis. Mother's relations low type.
		IV. Neglected. Often dirty and verminous. Improved since F. in Army.	Health f. good. One of twins. Other at normal school. Bright manner, no concentration. Theft. Bro. in indust. sch. Father in prison twice -- "disgraceful conduct."
		IV. Poor and underfed, Neglected.	Very deficient. Sometimes excitable and destructive. Brothers and sisters dull, heavy, stupid children.
		IV. Careless	Pale. Early rickets. Making progress in lessons. Theft. Bro. in indust. school. Mother sub-acute rheum. Children delicate.
Father. Father's family.		III. Well cared for	Dull and apathetic, but handwork good. Brothers and sisters dull and stupid children, but plodding. M. delicate.



## MENTAL DEFECTIVE

No. of Case.	Occupation of Parents.		Total Family (where ascertained).	Num- ber Living.	Insanity.	Mental Deficiency.	Alcohol- ism.
	Fathers.	Mothers.					
D 12 M	IV. Market porter		9	9		? Father	
D 13 M	IV. d. (was over- mantel traveller).	Box maker.	5 (4 died in infancy)	1	Father	Cousin (mat.)	
D 14 M	III. Potman (late butcher).	d.	17	7			
D 15 M	IV. Casual porter at Billings- gate.			6		Mother, Sister, Cousin (mat.)	
D 16 M	IV. Casual, docks		18	9		? Mother, Aunt (mat.)	
D 17 M	III. Packing-case maker.	d.		4			
D 18 M	IV. Silk dyer	Occasional box work.		3			
D 19 M	II. Market porter			1		Uncle, (mat.) Cousin	
D 20 M	IV. Carman, casual			8			? Mother
D 21 F	II. Potman		14	5		Bro. imbec. Bro. m.d. Sister d. & d. ? Mother	? Mother
D 22 F	II. Carman			3		Brother	
D 23 F	IV. d.	Paper-bag maker.		3			

## CASES—continued.

Tuber- culosis.	Epilepsy.	Home Conditions.	Remarks.
		III. Fairly well cared for.	Makes progress, but erratic. Bros. and sisters, some bright, some very dull. F. and one brother have uncontrollable tempers.
	Father	IV. Fairly well cared for.	Not strong. Sub-normal nutrition. Physical stigmata. Emotional. Only child, four others died in infancy.
		III. Careless.	Ill-nourished. Physical stigmata. Deaf. Brother deaf. Sister dull.
Brother (hip)		IV. Dirty and neglected.	Well nourished. No concentration, trouble- some, theft. Brother in industrial school.
Mother, Sister		IV. Very poor and careless.	Early rickets. Inert. Brothers and sisters delicate and dull. Incapable mother.
Brother (hand)		III. Early neglect. Mother deserted. Improved since.	Physical stigmata. Very dull. Lethargic.
		III. Careless.	Some physical stigmata. Little concentra- tion. Mischievous. Nervous. Well nourished. Mother incapable. ? M.D.
Father, F.'s sis.	M.'s aunt	II. Well clothed and fed, but ignorant mother.	Not strong. Physical stigmata. Dull and heavy.
		IV. Neglected and dirty. Sometimes verminous.	Bright and responsive, but no concentration. Slight stigmata. Theft. Brother in in- dustrial school. Other children bright, but erratic and troublesome. Delicate.
Sister (hip)		III. Fairly well cared for.	Normal development, subject to fits of an hysterical nature. Hand work good. Mother incapable and neurotic. Bros. and sisters, <i>see</i> previous columns.
		II.	Well nourished, dull and quiet. Good worker. Brother more deficient and wanting in control. Mother well meaning but ignor- ant. Three children died in infancy, one miscarriage.
Father		III. Well cared for	Well nourished, responsive, making some progress. Hand work good. Brother delicate. Mother intelligent and capable.



## MENTAL DEFECTIVE

No. of Case.	Occupation of Parents.		Total Family (where ascertained).	Num- ber Living.	Insanity.	Mental Deficiency.	Alcohol- ism.
	Fathers.	Mothers.					
D 24 F	IV. Labourer, casual (now Army).						
D 25 F	II. Telephone operator.	Soldiers' bags. (Temporary work.)	5	4		Brother (twin)	
D 26 F	III. Chairmaker			5	Mother's aunt.		
D 27 F	II. (Cabinet maker.)		9	8			
D 28 F	II. Labourer (deserted, allows 10s.).	Box maker		7			
D 29 F	II. At Chemical Water Factory.						
D 30 F	IV. Labourer (casual).			6			
D 31 M	IV. Casual brick- layer's labourer.	D.		4	Brother		
D 32 M	I. Boot maker (small shop, repairs).			10			
D 33 M	IV. Hawker	Hawker	11	3		? Cousin	Father, Mother
D 34 M	IV. Cabinet maker often o/w.	Works		6		Brother	
D 35 M	II. Carman		5	2			

## CASES—continued.

Tuber- culosis.	Epilepsy.	Home Conditions.	Remarks.
		III. Early neglect, but now improved.	Well developed, responsive. Making progress, but erratic. Mother healthy, but very erratic. F. deserted. Other children with parish. M. now living with another man.
		I. Well cared for	One of twins, both M.D. Health f. good, very nervous, and work uneven. Respectable people.
		III. Fairly well cared for.	Anæmic, slight physical stigmata. Squint. Intelligence very limited. One sister died meningitis. Mother highly strung, delicate. Father stammers.
		II. Health neglected.	Xeroderma. Thyroid treatment (neglected). Very undersized, dull, and apathetic. Some physical stigmata. Handwork neat. Bookwork nil. An illegitimate child. Mother strong and hardworking. Other children healthy.
		II.	Health good. Defective eyesight. Mother healthy, intelligent. Bro. def. vision. Father deserted home. Mother and older child at work.
		II. Well cared for	Health fairly good. Dull and listless. Childish. Usually quiet, but has fits of excitement and screaming. Brothers and sisters healthy and intelligent.
		III. Well cared for. With grand- mother.	Delicate, ? tubercular. Responsive and making progress. Excitable. Own home very poor, and adopted by father's parents.
		IV. Careless	Delicate. Ability limited, slow, quiet. Bro. was more capable and returned to elem. school. Sister, dull. Father does not do much work.
		II. Untidy and careless.	Health fairly good. Physical stigmata. Responsive, but mischievous and erratic.
		IV. Neglected	Well grown and good health. Some intelligence but little stability. Handwork fairly good but careless. Rough people.
Tub. rt. hip.		III. Fairly well cared for.	Tubercular right hip. Dull and listless. Brother (M.D.) is brighter and stronger. Father frequently o/w. Older brother in Army.
		II. Sometimes neglected.	Not very robust. Sometimes bright, but variable. Some stigmatisation. Mother attempted suicide. Three children died in infancy.



## MENTAL DEFECTIVE

No. of Case.	Occupation of Parents.		Total Family (where ascertained).	Num- ber Living.	Insanity.	Mental Deficiency.	Alcohol- ism.
	Fathers.	Mothers.					
D 36 M.	Printer	I.	10	7			
D 37 M.	Labourer, casual.	IV.		5		? Mother	
D 38 M	Chairmaker	IV.		6		Mother	Mother
D 39 M	Leather work	II. Caretaker		7			
D 40 M	(F. not known.)	?		3		Uncle	
D 41 M	Carman	II.	8	4			
D 42 M	Cabinetmaker (Army).	III.		4	Aunt (mat.)		
D 43 M	Carman	III. d.	8	6	Gt. uncle (pat.)	Brother, Father	Mother
D 44 F	d.	Washing		4			
D 45 F	Potman	III.		5		Sister	Mother
D 46 M	d.	Box maker.		2			
D 47 M	Bricklayer's lab.	III.		6			

## CASES—continued.

Tuber- culosis.	Epilepsy.	Home Conditions.	Remarks.
Tub. knee		I. Well cared for	Delicate, 7 mos. child. Rickets. Physical stigmata. Slow, not much progress. Three children died in infancy before this one. Others reported healthy and intelligent. Youngest of large family.
		IV. Very poor and neglected.	Anæmic. Hearing, defective. Inattentive and poor concentration. Bad habits.
		IV. Neglected and dirty.	Delicate. Very dull and idle. Grimaces and peculiar in manner; burst into giggles without reason. Stammers. Other children below average.
		I. Well cared for	Health fairly good. Lisps and stutters. Some stigmatisation. Dull and little concentration. Had scarlet fever at 2½. Brothers and sisters reported healthy and intelligent. Respectable.
		IV. Poor and dirty (with gr. parents).	Microcephalic, physical stigmata. Very defective sight. Vacant and listless. An illegitimate child. M.'s relations low type. Gr.-mother nearly blind. Uncles poor physique.
		II. Clean and well cared for.	Tubercular knee. Some stigmata. Chorea. Difficult temper, cruel. Mother intelligent. Father bron. and pneumonia. One child d. in infancy and 3 miscarriages before this boy. Youngest normal, but delicate.
		IV. Neglected. Parents living apart.	Low type, undisciplined and neglected. Responsive, but no concentration. Mother deserted home. Has had an illeg. child in W.H. since. One mat. aunt insane, another attempted suicide.
		IV. Poor and dirty	Small and stunted. Narrow head. Troublesome, sly. Very dull. Mother died ascitis, alcohol. F. dull, low type.
		II. Very well cared for.	Delicate, weak throat. Gentle, quiet girl. Very dull. Youngest of family. Mother a widow. Older sisters at work. Respectable people.
		III.	Health fairly good. Impediment in speech, improving. M.D. sister left school at 14, handwork good, poor eyesight. A younger sister is backward and weak eyesight.
		III. Well cared for	Delicate, undernourished, inanimate, passive boy. Well-marked stigmata.
		II. Well cared for	Health fairly good. Slight stigmata. Bright and mischievous, but no concentration.



## MENTAL DEFECTIVE

No. of Case.	Occupation of Parents.		Total Family (where ascertained).	Num- ber Living.	Insanity.	Mental Deficiency.	Alcohol- ism.
	Fathers.	Mothers.					
D 48 F	Casual	IV.		6		? Father	
D 49 F	Packing case maker.	III.		4	Aunt (mat.)		Mother, mother's father and sisters.
D 50 F	?			? 3		Cousin (pat.)	
D 51 M	Chair maker. Now munitions.	II.		3			
D 52 M	Fret cutter	III.		4			
D 53 F	Casual	IV. Charing		4		2 Bros.	Mother
D 54 F	Cabinet-maker	III.		5			
D 55 M	Carman, casual. Now Army.	IV.		7			
D 56 M	House decora- tor.	III.		7			
D 57 M	Cabinet-maker Irreg. Now Army.	IV. Tailoress (home work).	7	7			Father. F.'s family.
D 58 F	Deck labourer	III.	14	5			

## CASES—continued.

Tuber- culosis.	Epilepsy.	Home Conditions.	Remarks.
Brother		IV. Children untidy and sometimes verminous.	Not strong. Well-marked stigmata. Intelligence very poor. Brothers and sisters delicate and very backward. One bro. tuberc. 4 children d. in infancy, "wasting." Father treated in Infirm. "mental dis." and bron. Mother well meaning, but incapable.
		II. Well cared for. With grand- parents (pat).	Health f. good. Slight stigmata. Responsive, bright, but no self control or concentration. Handwork good, intelligence poor. Youngest of family. M. a drunkard. F. respectable, hardworking. Bros. intelligent, not strong.
		II. Adopted by friends.	Well grown, but not v. strong. Early rickets. Slight stigmata. Had diphtheria. Dull, heavy girl. 2 bros. soldiers.
		II. Well cared for	No stigmata. Bright and talkative. Making progress. Brother in army.
		III. Neglected and untidy.	Almost microcephalic. Some stigmata. Rather deaf. Responsive, but intelligence v. poor. Bad habits. Low type. Mother well meaning, but incapable. 2 children died in infancy, "wasting." Others delicate.
		IV. Neglected	Early rickets. Very dull. Undersized and delicate. Half bro. and sis. (pat.) stunted. Mother v. alcoholic.
		III. Careless	Not strong. Lethargic. Slight stigmata. Intelligence very poor.
Brother (hip).		IV.	Dull. No stigmata. Brother delicate and backward.
		III. Poor and untidy.	Slight stigmata. Slight impediment in speech—husky. Flat features. Fairly responsive. Bros. and sisters all below average in ability. One "very backward and dull." Mother incapable and nervous.
Mother.		III.	Not robust, very dull and apathetic. Some stigmata. Oldest boy healthy, younger ones delicate. One chorea. Infant "wasting." Drunken father. F's fam. alcoholic, youngest bro. highly nervous.
		III.	Undersized. Slight stigmata. Eyes weak, a little deaf. Dull, slow, and inert. Mother has a deformed hand. Has had 14 children, 3 still-born, 16 died in infancy, 5 living.



MENTAL DEFECTIVE

No. of Case.	Occupation of Parents.		Total Family (where ascertained).	Num- ber Living.	Insanity.	Mental Deficiency.	Alcohol- ism.
	Fathers.	Mothers.					
D 59 M	III. Boot maker	Keeps small shop.		5			
D 60 F	IV. Fish smoker	d.		6		Cousins (pat. 2).	Father, Mother.

CASES—continued.

Tuber- culosis.	Epilepsy.	Home Conditions.	Remarks.
Tub. (hip).		II. Well cared for	Tubercular hip. Very dull, nervous, lacking in self-control. Vicious. Eldest brother delicate, stammers. Another bro. in police court, theft. Respectable people ; intelligent mother.
		IV. Often neglected.	Health fairly good. Well nourished. Some stigmata. A little deaf. Responsive bright girl, but erratic. Youngest of family. Parents alcoholic. Oldest bro. attempted suicide.



## APPENDIX I(c).

Owing to lack of space it has not been found possible to print Appendix Ic. (giving a similar summary of the Normal Cases) in tabular form. This table shows, however—

*Occupation of Parents.*—Fathers : 14 fathers are in Group I., 25 in Group II., 15 in Group III., and 4 in Group IV. (2—occupations not ascertained—were not classed, but in both these cases the home conditions were fairly good). Mothers : 16 mothers were doing regular daily work.

*Insanity* was found in 1 pedigree, *Mental Deficiency* in 3, *Alcoholism* in 1, *Tuberculosis* in 7, and *Epilepsy* in 1.

*Home Conditions.*—17 families fell into Group I., 29 into Group II., 12 into Group III., and 2 into Group IV.

## APPENDIX II.

## SUMMARY OF

## MEDICAL OFFICERS' REPORTS OF MENTALLY DEFECTIVE CASES.

## Boys.

(Age is given in brackets after number of case.)

**D 11 (14).**—Mental deficiency, dull and apathetic, inattentive, deficient in general intelligence and educationally. Capable of progress.

**D 12 (12).**—Mental deficiency, delicate and nervous, erratic, capable of progress educationally, especially in calculation, but efforts in general intelligence answers produce varying results.

**D 13 (11).**—Mental deficiency, with sub-normal nutrition and physical stigmata, tendency to overaction, will power considerable but not sustained, given to outbursts of laughter and tears, backward in general intelligence and education, good morally.

**D 16 (12).**—Mental deficiency, evidence of early rickets, dull, deficient motor control and overaction, inattentive, backward in intelligence and educational attainments.

**D 17 (10).**—Mental deficiency, with physical stigmata lethargic, of poor attention, inclined to underaction, deficient in will power, backward in general intelligence and educationally, honest.

**D 18 (10).**—Mental deficiency with some physical stigmata, possessing little will power, mischievous yet obedient, backward in general intelligence, but more so educationally, and particularly in calculation, memory bad.

**D 19 (12).**—Mental deficiency, with physical stigmata, dull, apt to be inattentive, but of considerable will power, backward in general intelligence and educationally, tendency to overaction, morally good.

**D 20 (9).**—Mental deficiency, with sub-normal nutrition and fatigue, slight stigma, tendency to overaction, considerable will power. In general intelligence almost reaches age, but not so educationally, lack of sustained attention, judgment slow and erratic with fatigue ; record of stealing and loitering.

**D 31 (12).**—Mental deficiency, undersized, erratic, wandering, tendency to overaction, good in general intelligence, but very erratic in answers.

D 32 (11).—Mental deficiency, physical stigmata, quick in answering, but attention easily distracted, erratic, backward educationally and in general intelligence, mischievous.

D 33 (13).—Mental deficiency, associated with a history of "frailness" and defective sight, dull and disinterested, quiet, affectionate, lacking in concentration, backward educationally and in intelligence.

D 34 (12).—Mental deficiency, dull and disinterested, tuberculosis right hip; slow, but attentive, backward educationally and in general intelligence.

D 35 (10).—Mental deficiency, now bright, now dull, variable, rachitic, some stigmatisation, objective sight, tendency to overaction, capable of concentration, made some progress educationally and capable of giving intelligent answers.

D 36 (9).—Mental deficiency, pale and thin, rachitic signs, physical stigmata, slow but unstable, but capable of sustaining effort for some time, backward educationally and in general intelligence.

D 37 (10).—Mentally deficient, anæmic, slight motor disturbance, poor concentration, backward educationally and in general intelligence.

D 38 (9).—Mental deficiency, dull, furtive expression, peculiar in manner, bursts into giggles, wanders, with tendency to overaction, backward educationally and in general intelligence.

D 39 (9).—Mental deficiency, some stigmatisation, dull, with tendency to overaction, capable of sustained effort once attention is aroused, but becomes erratic, backward educationally and in general intelligence.

D 40 (10).—Mental deficiency, microcephalic, very defective sight, vacant and listless, physical stigmata, tendency to overaction, lack of concentration, backward educationally and in general intelligence, nearly blind.

D 41 (12).—Mental deficiency, medium grade, type not characteristic, some stigmata, head small, general intelligence that of boy from 8 to 9, scholastic attainments about that of boy of 7.

D 46 (11).—Mental deficiency, class high, type not characteristic, well-marked stigmata, general intelligence about that of a boy of 9 to 10, scholastic attainments of boy of 7.

D 47 (11).—Mental deficiency, class high grade, type not characteristic, slight stigmata, head below average, general intelligence that of boy of 9, scholastic attainments about that of a boy of 7.

D 51 (10).—Mental deficiency, class high grade, type not characteristic, no stigmata, general intelligence is about that of a boy from 6 to 7.

D 52 (11).—Mental deficiency, class low, type not characteristic, some stigmata, head almost microcephalic, general intelligence that of boy of 6 to 7, scholastic attainments from 5 to 6.

D 55 (8).—Mental deficiency, class low, type not characteristic, no stigmata, but head below average circumference, general intelligence and scholastic attainments about that of a child of 4.

D 56 (9).—Mental deficiency, class medium, type not characteristic, slight stigmata, general intelligence about that of boy of 6, scholastic attainments between 5 and 6.

D 57 (9).—Mental deficiency, class medium, type not characteristic, some stigmata, small, general intelligence and scholastic attainments about those of boy from 5 to 6.



MEDICAL OFFICERS' REPORTS OF MENTALLY DEFECTIVE CASES.  
GIRLS.

D 1 (12).—Mental deficiency, well developed for age, tremulous, fidgety, variable as regards motor habits, chiefly underaction, attention sustained, backward educationally and in intelligence.

D 3 (12).—Mental deficiency, well developed for age, dull, listless, but inattentive, uncertain and backward in intelligence and educational attainments.

D 5 (9).—Mental deficiency, dull, listless, fidgety with overaction, backward educationally and in intelligence.

D 7 (9).—Mental deficiency, emotional, inattentive, stubborn, backward in intelligence and in educational attainments.

D 10 (11). Mental deficiency, dull, evidence of early rickets, capable of sustained attention, deficient in general intelligence, but makes progress educationally.

D 21 (14).—Mental deficiency, making progress slowly, a steady worker, physically of normal development, is subject to fits of an hysterical nature, wandering, lacking in initiative, backward in intelligence and educational attainments.

D 22 (15).—Mental deficiency, well nourished, defective vision, dull, but has tonsils and adenoids; capable of concentration with great effort, capable of progress educationally and of giving some sensible answers.

D 23 (14).—Mental deficiency, heavy features, lower jaw somewhat massive, tendency to overaction, but can sustain attention, poor in reading and dictation, but responsive in number, poor in intelligence.

D 24 (12).—Mental deficiency, well grown for age, defective in sight, good progress educationally, but deficient in intelligence.

D 25 (11).—\*—Mental deficiency, rachitic, some stigmatisation, some progress educationally, but still backward in intelligence.

D 26 (12).—Mental deficiency, anæmic, coarse features, suffers from squint, physical stigmata slight, overaction and lacks concentration, backward in education and in intelligence.

D 27 (12).—Mental deficiency, pale, and undersized, some physical stigmata, speech defective, tendency to underaction, and wanders, backward educationally and in general intelligence.

D 29 (11).—Mental deficiency, dull, listless, childish, smiling, inattentive, slow, some stigmatisation, backward educationally in reading, number, dictation, backward in general intelligence.

D 30 (9).—Mental deficiency, defective in motor control, fidgety, tendency to overaction, excitable, inattentive, defective in mental intelligence and educationally.

D 44 (11).—Mental deficiency, class high grade, type not characteristic, stigmata shown in ears and palate, scholastic attainments are much below general intelligence, which is that of an average child of 10.

D 48 (11).—Mental deficiency, class low grade, type not characteristic, head below average in circumference, well marked stigmata, general intelligence about that of a child of 7, scholastic attainments—reading about that of a child from 6 to 7; calculation below that of a child of 6.

D 49 (10).—Mental deficiency, class medium grade, type not characteristic, stigmata shown in small size of head, palate and fingers ; general intelligence about that of child of 6 to 7, scholastic attainments —reading about the same, but calculation below that of a child of 6.

D 50 (11). — Mental deficiency, class high grade, type not characteristic, slight epicanthis, stigmata slight, general intelligence about that of a child of 8, scholastic attainments about that of a child of 6, calculation of 7.

D 54 (10).—Mental deficiency, class medium grade, type not characteristic, stigmata noticed in size of ears and eyes, general intelligence about that of a child from 7 to 8, scholastic attainments below that of a child of 6.

D 58 (15).—Mental deficiency, class low, type not characteristic, undersized, but no stigmata beyond slight epicanthis and small size of head, scholastic attainments and general intelligence not equal to average child of 6.

D 60 (9).—Mental deficiency, medium grade, not characteristic, stigmata shown in tongue and palate and small size of head, general intelligence and scholastic attainments about that of child of 5 to 6.

### APPENDIX III.

TABLE SHOWING DIAGNOSIS OF ASYLUM CASES, WITH LISTS OF INSANE AND MENTALLY DEFECTIVE RELATIVES OCCURRING IN THEIR FAMILY HISTORIES.

—	Diagnosis.	Insane Relatives.	M.D. Relatives.
A 1	Sub-acute mania (30) - - -	Mother Niece Aunt (pat.)	Son (27)
A 2	Mania (32) - - -	Father (suicide)	
A 3	Epileptic insanity (19) - - -	Aunt (pat.)	
A 4	Dementia (39)		
A 5	Delusional non-systematic insanity (33)	Brother	
A 6	Delusional non-systematic insanity (36)	Mother	
A 7	Secondary dementia (33) - - -	Aunt (pat.)	Brother
A 8	Epileptic insanity (31) - - -	Brother	Daughter (27)
A 9	Mania (38)		
A 10	Delusional insanity (26)		
A 11	Puerperal insanity (33)		
A 12	Chronic mania (38) - - -	Niece	Son (34) Daughter (37)
A 13	Delusional insanity (41)		
A 14	General paralysis of the insane (24)		
A 15	Melancholia (33)		
A 16	Chronic mania (25) - - -	- - -	Son (24)
A 17	Delusional systematic insanity (41)		
A 18	Melancholia (41)		
A 19	Melancholia (32)		
A 20	Melancholia (40)	- - -	Son (27)
A 21	Mania (33) - - -	Mother	Daughter (33)
A 22	Manic insanity (37) - - -	- - -	Brother
A 23	Confusional insanity (45) - - -	- - -	Son (deaf and dumb) (29)
A 24	Recurrent mania (36) - - -	- - -	Daughter (37)
A 25	Melancholia (37) - - -	Sister	



—	Diagnosis.	Insane Relatives.	M.D. Relatives.
A 26	Chronic melancholia (34) - - -	Mother Sister Uncle Uncle	Daughter (29) (Epileptic imb.)
A 27	Epileptic insanity (25) - - -	Aunt	
A 28	Recurrent mania (17) - - -	Brother Gr. mother (pat.) Aunt (pat.) Gr. aunt (pat.)	
A 29	Melancholia (35) - - -	Sister Aunt (mat.) Cousin	
A 30	Melancholia (35) - - -	Mother	Daughter (47)
A 31	Epileptic dementia (34) - - -	Cousin	
A 32	Mania (49)		
A 33	Recurrent mania (42)		
A 34	Recurrent mania (30)		
A 35	Melancholia (40) - - -	Gr. mother (pat.)	
A 36	Melancholia (35) - - -	Aunt	
A 37	Systematised delusional insanity (23)		
A 38	Recurrent melancholia (48) - - -	- - -	
A 39	Melancholia (37)		
A 40	Insanity. with gross brain lesion (48)		Nephew
A 41	Melancholia with epilepsy (39)		
A 42	Mania (36) - - -	Aunt (mat.)	
A 43	Delusional non-systematic insanity (42)		
A 44	Paranoid dementia (27) - - -	Brother Sister	Nephew (imb.)
A 45	Melancholia (34)		
A 46	Delusional non-systematic insanity (43)		
A 47	Chronic mania (37) - - -	Brother Cousin Cousin	
A 48	Confusional insanity (33)		Nephew (imb.)
A 49	General paralysis of the insane (39) -	Mother	
A 50	Delusional non-systematic insanity (24)		
A 51	Mania (41)		
A 52	General paralysis of the insane (48)		Nephew (imb.)
A 53	Sub-acute mania (40) - - -	Father	
A 54	Melancholia (37) - - -	Brother Gr. father (pat.)	
A 55	Recurrent mania (32)		
A 56	Recurrent mania (32) - - -	Mother	Nephew (imb.)
A 57	Melancholia (43) - - -	Brother	
A 58	Sub-acute mania (22)		
A 59	Lactational mania (32)		
A 60	Melancholia (57)		

N.B.—The numbers in the diagnosis column refer to the age of the patient at the onset of insanity, and in the last column to the patient's age at the birth of the M.D. child.

APPENDIX IV.

TABLES GIVING THE COST OF MAINTENANCE IN THE PEDIGREES OF  
TWO INSANE PERSONS.

(Pedigree A. 29.)

*Estimate of the Period of Chargeability and Cost of Same.*

†	At	Yrs.	Mos.	Days.	Per Week.	—
					s. d.	£ s. d.
I. 5	W.H.	-	-	-	2 8 16	7 - 49 8 -
II. 1	"	-	-	-	13 4 5	7 - 237 7 5
" 2	"	-	-	-	- 5 -	7 - 6 3 -
" —	Asy.	-	-	-	5 11 -	14 8½ 220 15 3
" 4	"	-	-	-	? 2 11 1	* ? 108 19 3
" 5	"	-	-	-	11 3 18	14 8½ 420 2 9
" 17	"	-	-	-	- 3 4	7 - 4 15 -
" 20	W.H.	-	-	-	- 6 -	26 4 34 4 8
III. 3	Inf.	-	-	-	12 9 -	26 4 872 8 -
" 5	"	-	-	-	2 4 6	14 8½ 87 12 6
" —	Asy.	-	-	-	- - 7	7 - - 7 -
" 7	W.H.	-	-	-	- 1 -	7 - 1 8 -
" 12	Prison	-	-	-	11 1 -	14 8½ 413 6 8
" 13	Asy.	-	-	-	5 5 12	14 8½ 203 10 -
" 23	"	-	-	-	- - 24	7 - 1 4 -
" 49	W.H.	-	-	-	7 2 23	14 8½ 269 13 1
" —	Asy.	-	-	-	- - 25	7 - 1 5 -
" 56	W.H.	-	-	-	3 2 16	14 8½ 120 - 1½
" —	Asy.	-	-	-	- 3 16	7 - 5 7 -
" 57	W.H.	-	-	-	- 1 17	26 4 9 3 7
" 59	Inf.	-	-	-	7 6 17	11 8 228 16 8
IV. 8	Schools	-	-	-	9 4 7	11 8 283 15 -
" 9	"	-	-	-	5 11 16	7 - 180 16 8
" 11	W.H.	-	-	-	2 2 7	14 - 79 16 -
" —	Colony	-	-	-	- - 28	11 8 2 6 8
" 14	Schools	-	-	-	- - 28	11 8 2 6 8
" 15	"	-	-	-	- - 28	11 8 2 6 8
" 16	"	-	-	-	- 8 22	26 4 53 7 -
" —	Inf.	-	-	-	- 11 20	14 - 35 6 -
" —	Colony	-	-	-	- - 28	- - 2 6 8
" 17	Schools	-	-	-		
	Totals	-	-	-	107 2 1	3,938 4 3½

\* No particulars.

† The figures in this column refer to the chart of pedigree A. 29, which is not published owing to limitation of space.

Additional cost of examination and removal of lunatics to Asylums, transfers, &c., 9 cases at 3*l.*—27*l.*



(Pedigree A. 12.)

Estimate of the Period of Chargeability and Cost of Same.

—		At			Yrs. Mos. Days.			Per Week.	—		
								s. d.	£	s.	d.
I.	2	Inf.	-	-	-	-	37	26 4	6	19	2
II.	9	"	-	-	-	-	14	26 4	2	12	8
	—	Asy.	-	-	-	11	1	14 8½	416	5	6
"	10	Inf.	-	-	-	-	66	26 4	12	17	3
"	11	"	-	-	-	-	33	26 4	6	8	8
"	13	"	-	-	-	1	1	26 4	75	1	-
"	14	"	-	-	-	-	27	26 4	5	1	7
"	14	"	-	-	-	-	27	26 4	5	1	7
III.	4	Asy.	-	-	-	1	-	14 8½	38	5	1
"	5	Inf.	-	-	-	2	9	26 4	191	-	8
"	10	"	-	-	-	-	4	26 4	27	13	-
"	12	"	-	-	-	1	10	26 4	130	7	-
"	13	"	-	-	-	-	6	26 4	38	3	8
"	14	"	-	-	-	-	15	26 4	2	16	5
"	15	"	-	-	-	-	21	26 4	3	17	-
"	16	"	-	-	-	-	1	26 4	-	3	9
		Totals	-	-	-	19	6	11	962	14	-

Notes.

- (a) The rate per week is the mean of the ten years ending Lady-day 1915, except in Asylums, when the rate is the mean of all the London Asylums in the year ending March 1914—the last available return.
- (b) The full cost of maintenance in Asylums is an estimate—the figures not being available.
- (c) The collective period of chargeability is that which is proven beyond question. It would therefore be the minimum.

APPENDIX VI.

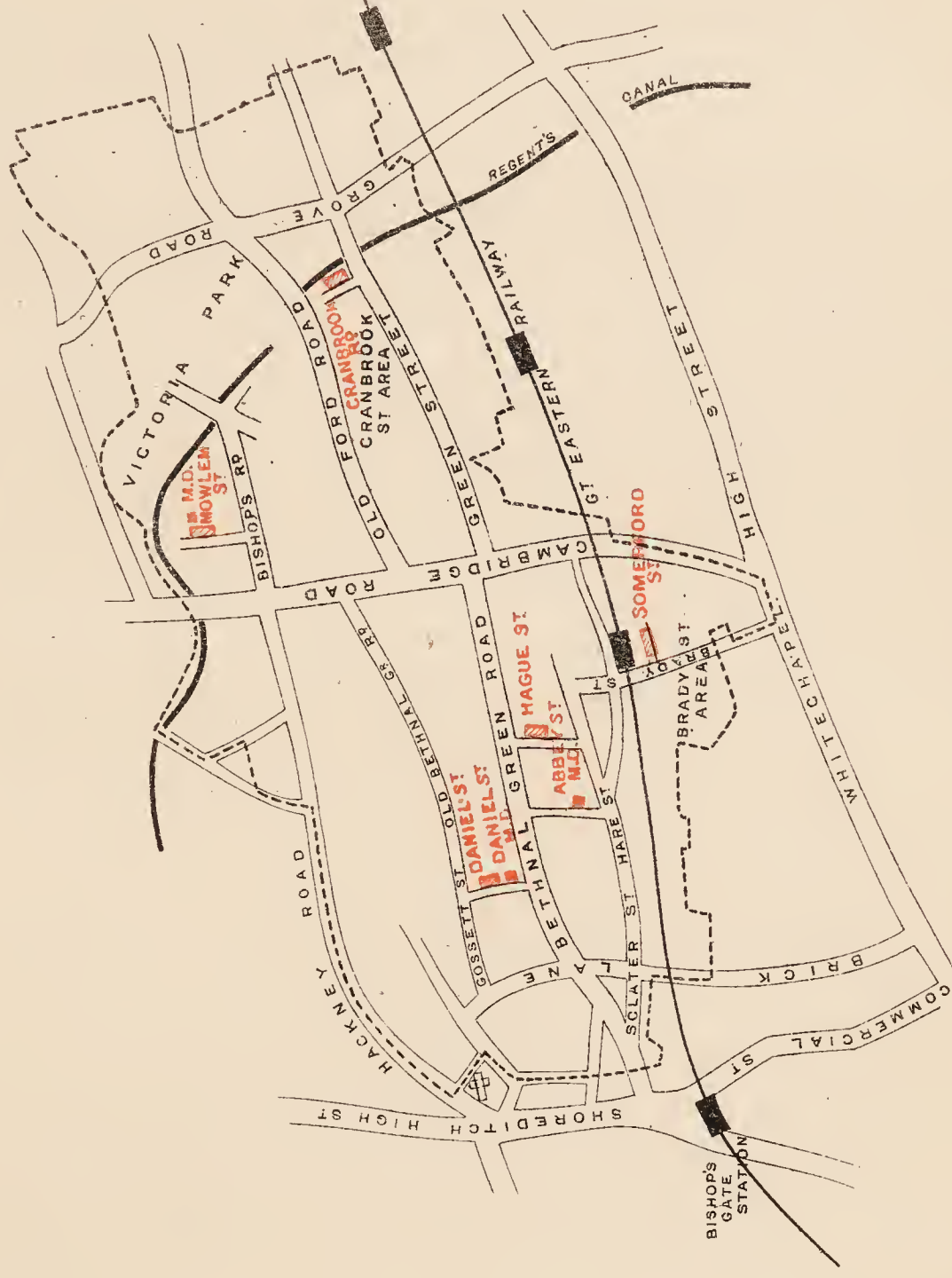
THE EFFECT OF THE WAR UPON THE SOCIAL CONDITIONS  
IN 1915.

*The Effect of the War upon the Social Conditions, 1915.*—The effect of the war was noticeable in all three groups. Wages were good, there was practically no unemployment, boys just leaving school were receiving abnormally high pay, and there was plentiful employment for women and girls.

There was an unprecedented demand for carpenters for various purposes in the Army, and the Bethnal Green cabinet makers had no difficulty in obtaining employment after the first few weeks of disorganisation had passed. A large amount of khaki and boot work was being done, and there were also factories turning out khaki caps, leather belts, and other accoutrements. Neighbouring munition works also draw workers from the district.

It appeared that among the first enlistments in August and September 1914 there was quite a large proportion of casual labourers, chronic “out-of-works,” and habitual paupers. These were probably mostly younger and unmarried men, but numbers of such married men seem to have joined the ranks early in the war. It was natural that this class should be especially ready to join. Casuals and part-time workers

SKETCH MAP OF BETHNAL GREEN.  
SHOWING SCHOOLS SELECTED FOR ENQUIRY (IN RED).







were thrown out of employment *en masse* in the unsettled days that followed the outbreak of the war, being affected immediately, as they always are, by any industrial depression. The Army offered immediate, regular, and on the whole much better pay than they usually received. As a class they are ever ready to take chances, and would be more inclined to give their patriotic impulses free play than men giving up regular and well-paid employment, who would leave their families less well provided for in their absence.

It followed that enlistment among married men was not uncommon among the casual workers in the Mentally Defective group, and some of the least satisfactory fathers were with the Army (*e.g.*, D 8, D 57, D 28, D 24).

The effect upon the homes of such men was usually good. Their wives received weekly payments with unaccustomed regularity, and, moreover, received them directly into their own hands; the woman often finding herself with more money to spend regularly than she had ever had before, and with no man to maintain.

In cases where the man had been addicted to drink and the mother steady, the improvement was marked, as she was obviously able to make much better use of her money in the husband's absence. On the other hand, where the woman was alcoholic, the results were sometimes deplorable. More money meant more drink. But even in such homes there was generally an improvement in the feeding of the children.

Increased prosperity and regular pay led to an improvement in the feeding and clothing of the school children. The feeding lists for necessitous school children dwindled to very much less than their pre-war numbers (though the increase in the numbers fed during the weeks that followed the outbreak of war was great).

The unenlisted working men were doing extremely well in 1915. Casuals and under-employed were all absorbed and earning at a higher rate and more regularly than before, and, on the whole, conditions were unusually good.

## 2.

### SUMMARY OF FIRST REPORT OF A RESEARCH INTO MENTAL DEFICIENCY BY DR. E. O. LEWIS.

This report, which Dr. Lewis states to be preliminary to a deeper study, is based on a systematic examination of the 25 boys at Littleton House School, most of whom are high-grade morons, and a few practically imbeciles. He points out that with so small a number the investigation is necessarily of an intensive and qualitative kind rather than extensive and quantitative. It consists of a study of the mental defects of each individual, the physiological and hereditary aspects being based on more or less imperfect records; and the social characteristics and proclivities also noted, but main stress laid on the strictly mental aspect.

In the first place, each subject was submitted to the tests of the *Binet scale for measuring intelligence* especially, and of the scale as modified by the *point-scale method*. This preliminary work was followed by the application of special mental tests, to arrive at more definite diagnosis of the mental deficiency; and, finally, by others designed to measure the progress of individuals in learning certain tasks.

He first contrasts results obtained by the Binet method and those by the point-scale method, and gives results obtained by testing 22 subjects. In 16 cases a higher "mental age" was obtained with the



point-scale method than with the Binet method ; in two cases it was the same, and in four only was it higher with Binet than with point scale. He infers that this shows that Binet results as compared with those of point scale tend to exaggerate the retardation in mentally defective children, a conclusion corroborated by a recent research by Haines on 1,000 delinquents. On the assumption that four or more years "retardation" signifies mental deficiency, 563 out of the 1,000 would be so classed according to results obtained with the Binet scale. But if mental deficiency be attributed to those who scored less than 75 per cent. of the marks obtained by norms of individuals of his own age, the number of mental defective subjects was only 291 on the results of point-scale method.

The chief modification of the Binet methods and tests made by the point-scale method is the substitution of partial scores for the "all or none" method of scoring, and also the omission of several tests having reference to previous instruction. In applying various tests to mentally defective and to normal children, the results often suggest that the more formal the test, *i.e.*, more removed from school occupation and interest, the better does the defective compare with the normal individual. "This may be due to the inability of the mentally defective child to make the best of what mental capacity he possesses under present conditions of school education, or that school subjects make a demand upon just these mental abilities in which he is specially weak."

Dr. Lewis considers that the practice of basing the mental status of a defective on the number of years "retardation" is not satisfactory, since "4 years' retardation" in a child of 10 may signify more than "4 years' retardation" in an adolescent of 18. He thinks a better way to express the mental status is by the "co-efficient of mental ability" (C.M.A.) obtained by dividing the "mental age" by the "chronological age," or, if the scoring be done by the point-scale method, by dividing the score by the norm for the age and group to which the individual belongs.

As yet there is no general agreement what co-efficient should be the dividing line between normality and sub-normality. At present 0.75 is mostly taken ; all below that being regarded as mentally deficient.

He agrees with the criticism that the Binet scale seems to be too easy for younger children and too difficult for the older.

Dr. Lewis, in Table III., gives the order of difficulty in responding to point-scale tests in defectives as compared with normals—the tests of greatest difficulty for the former being "immediate memory for digits," "immediate memory for words," and "counting backwards." On the other hand, in the subjects he examined, there was but little difficulty in the tests of form perception, as copying figures and memory for designs, and also in "resistance to suggestion"—a test of little value.

He thinks his results show that the modifications of the Binet scale adopted in the point-scale are justified.

The major part of the report is occupied with an interesting description of certain special tests, with detailed and tabulated results of their application in these children. These tests are—

1. Tapping test.
2. Pairing-pictures test.
3. Memory tests—(a) visual ; (b) auditory.
4. Healy-Fernald block tests.
5. Association tests.
6. Memorising of nonsense syllables.
7. Spot-pattern test.
8. The maze test.

The last four are described as "Progress" tests.

Dr. Lewis points out that these preliminary tests are chiefly designed to afford opportunity for observing the mental characteristics of his future subjects, and not to solve general theoretical problems. They deal with the simpler aspects of the mind, and the results do not admit of generalisation. There is, however, one question which they pave the way for solving, and that is the extent to which mental deficiency is due to a general lowering or retardation of mentality or to specific mental defects. The former view is that generally adopted, and on it Binet's scale is based: and there can be no doubt as to the existence of such general mentality differentiation in extreme cases. But it is also quite possible that the general retardation of mentality is due to specific defects.

He proposes in continuing the research to carefully investigate the question of specific defects.

The report closes with selected individual records of cases of special interest.

















